KANNUR UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

B.A Social Science-Economics Programme under CBCSS (OBE)- w.e.f 2021admission - Errors occurred in the credit distribution of 6B13 SSE Development Economics in the detailed part of the Syllabus and internal external mark distribution of 6B16 SSE Project- Rectified - U O modified- Orders issued.

ACADEMIC C SECTION

Acad/C1/5825/2021   Dated: 07.03.2024

Read:-1. UO No. Acad/C1/5825/2021(I) dated 06/01/2022

2. U.O. Note from EA II/EA II-1/698/2024 Dtd: 09/01/2024 & E-mail Dtd: 16/02/2024

3. Lr. No. Acad/C1/5825/2021 Dated 13/02/2024

4. Email from Convener, Expert Committee Dtd: 27/02/2024

ORDER

1. Scheme Syllabus, Model Question paper of Core and Generic Elective Courses of B.A Social Science-Economics Programme under Choice Based Credit and Semester System (in Outcome Based Education System-OBE) was implemented at Mary Matha Arts and Science College, Mananthavady with effect from 2021-22 admission vide paper read (1) above.

2. As per the paper read (2) above, the Examination Branch pointed out the discrepancy between the credit distribution of the Course 6B13SSE Development Economics in the Scheme and detailed syllabus of the Programme and also sought clarification on internal and external Mark distribution of 6B16SSE Project in VI Semester. As per the scheme part, the credit of the course 6B13SSE Development Economics in VI semester is 4, whereas as per the detailed part, the credit of the course is depicted as 6. Further for 6B16SSE Project in VI Semester, the internal external mark distribution is 50:50. However, as per Clause 8.5(4) of the UG Regulation 2019 applicable to the Programme, the internal to external component is to be taken in the ratio 1:4.

3. Considering the matter, as ordered, clarification was sought from the Convener-Expert Committee, who prepared the Syllabus of B A Social science Economics Programme vide paper read (3) above.

4. Subsequently, the Convener, Expert Committee, vide paper read (4) above, submitted the syllabus of B.A Social Science- Economics programme, after rectifying the aforementioned defects.

5. Considering the matter, the Vice chancellor has approved the aforementioned corrections effected in the syllabus and therefore, following modification is issued to the credit distribution and internal-external ratio.

The credit of the course 6B13SSE Development Economics in VI semester in the detailed part of the syllabus is corrected as 4 instead of 6 and the internal external percentage for 6B16SSE Project in VI Semester is corrected as 20% and 80% and mark distribution as 10:40. instead of 50% each (25+25).

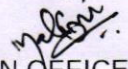6. UO read as paper (1) above stands modified to this effect.

7.Orders are issued accordingly.

Kannur   University

SYLLABUS FOR B A PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM

2021-22 ADMISSION ONWARDS

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 Kasaragod and Kannur Revenue Districts and the Mananthavady 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 endeavours.

➢ 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
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)

PO1. Critical Thinking:

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

1.2. 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:

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

2.2. 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.

2.3. 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:

3.1. 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

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

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

PO4. Interdisciplinarity:

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

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

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

Preface

The Bachelor of Arts in Social Science-Economics is a new generation programme with a social science orientation. This programme follows both cross disciplinary and inter disciplinary approach to address a range of development issues. This cross-disciplinary nature of the programme encourages to apply new methods of enquiry and modes of analysis in Economics incorporating themes from Political Science, History, Mathematics and Statistics. The syllabi of this programme is carefully crafted by incorporating hitherto neglected frontiers of Economics. Apart from the core and complementary courses offered by the standard degree programme in economics, the inclusion of core courses such as Gender Economics, Heterodox Economics, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics and complimentary courses on Economic History and Environmental History add value to the programme.

Within the time constraint, the expert committee has undertaken commendable efforts for a qualitative transformation of the curriculum and syllabi to equip the undergraduates to face the complexities and challenges emerging out of new developments. The programme is adequate enough to accommodate the needs of the students to cope up with the academic and real-life challenges of the fast-changing world fine-tuned by knowledge revolution, technology, research and development. The present syllabus is an outcome of serious academic deliberations by the expert committee (M G Mallika, A Ashokan, K K Harikurup, P H Shanavas, A. K. Sumesh, C K Hamsa &P P Shaju) constituted by Kannur University for BA Social Science-Economics Degree Programme. The committee has undertaken the task of drafting the curriculum and syllabus in consultation with the members of the UG Board of Studies (K P Vipin Chandran, M Anoop Kumar, P.M Haris, Manoj Chathoth, Binila Mathews, N M Sreekumar & Sajitha P.K) and members of the PG Board of Studies (Narayanan P, Jijikumari T, and Rajeev M). We are thankful to Gireesh Vishnu Namboodiri (Chairman UG Board of Studies in History) and Sudheesh K M (Chairman UG Board of Studies in Political Science) for their timely submission of the syllabi of the complimentary courses. Twelve rounds of online meeting were held from 27-8-21 to 2-10-21. Suggestions and proposals of the experts committee were consolidated at 12th round of the meeting held on 02 October 2021. We express our sincere gratitude to all members mentioned here for their sincere and commendable efforts to accomplish the task within the stipulated time period. We express our profound gratitude to the Honourable Vice Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Members of the Syndicate and the Academic Council of Kannur University for their leadership and guidance in this endeavour. We encourage feedbacks from the academic community for further improvement of the curriculum and the syllabus for the revision to be held later.

Hamsa C K

Convener, Expert Committee, BA Social Science-Economics Programme.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (POS)

This curriculum and syllabi of B A Social Science-Economics Programme of Kannur University has been designed to equip with the students to apply economic theories and concepts to contemporary social issues. The Programme has a strong focus on theoretical and quantitative skills to study the real-world economic problems. The programme offers specialised courses, which allow student to pursue their studies in their area of interest. The Programme intended to equip the students to explore a range of career options in the field of economics, social science, commerce, entrepreneurship and rural and urban development. The specific outcomes of the programme are summarized below:

1. The programme develops intellectual skills among the student to understand and conceptualise social and economic problems, theories and models.

2. The programme fosters critical thinking among the students to apply economic theories and empirical observations to conceptualise, quantify and find pragmatic solutions a wide range of contemporary social and economic problems.

3. The programme motivates the students to present socio-economic arguments in both quantitative and non-quantitative form and equip them to collect, process, and interpret data, including statistical inference.

4. The programme promotes research aptitude and the student's ability to design and write research papers using primary and secondary data sources

5. The programme prepares the students to explore the career opportunities and options available across the globe.

KANNUR UNIVERSITY

B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS

EXPERT COMMITTEE

Sl. No	Name & Designation
1	Sri. HAMSA C K, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Sir Syed College, Taliparamba (Convenor)
2	Dr. HARIKURUP K K, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Government College, Kasaragod
3	Dr. A ASHOKAN, Associate Professor (Rtd), Department of Economics, Nehru Arts & Science College Kanhangad.
4	Dr. MALLIKA M G, Associate Professor, School of Development Studies, Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University, Vakkad, Tirur.
5	Dr. SHANAVAS P H, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur
6	Sri. SUMESH A K, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Government College Mananthavady.
7	Dr. SHAJU P P, Associate Professor, Department of Journalism, Mary Matha Arts and Science College, Mananthavady.

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KANNUR UNIVERSITY
BA SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Sl.No	Category of course	Number of courses	Credits
1	Common English	6	22
2	Additional Common course	4	16
3	Core-Social Science with specialisation in Economics	16	64
5	First Complementary- Political Science	2	8
6	Second Complementary- History	2	8
5	Generic Elective Course	1	2
Total		**31**	**120**

WORK AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Semester	Course Title	Credits	Hours per Week	Total Credit	Total Hours
I	Common English I	4	5	20	25
	Common English II	3	4		
	Additional Common Course I	4	4		
	Core -1 Introduction to Social Science	5	6		
	Complementary I- Political Science - Elective I	4	6		
II	Common English III	4	5	19	25
	Common English IV	3	4		
	Additional Common Course II	4	4		
	Core-2-Mathematical Methods for Economics	4	6		
	Complementary I- Political Science - Elective II	4	6		
III	Common English V	4	5	21	25
	Additional Common Course III	4	5		
	Core-3- Development of Economic Ideas	5	5		
	Core-4- Quantitative Techniques for Economic Analysis	4	4		
	Complementary II- History - Elective I	4	6		
IV	Common English VI	4	5	20	25
	Additional Common Course IV	4	5		
	Core -5-Micro Economic Theory	4	5		
	Core-6 Macro Economic Theory	4	4		
	Complementary II- History - Elective II	4	6		
V	Core 7 -International Economics	4	5	22	25
	Core 8 -Public Economics	4	5		
	Core 9 - Heterodox Economics	4	4		
	Core-10 - Research Methodology of Social Sciences	4	4		
	Core-11 Basic Econometrics	4	5		
	Generic Elective Course	2	2		
VI	Core-12 – Central Themes in Indian Economy	4	6	18	25
	Core-13 – Development Economics	4	6		
	Core-14 - Environmental Economics	4	5		
	Core-15 - Gender and Development	4	5		
	Core – 16 - Project	2	3		
Total				**120**	**150**
Total Marks for the B A Social Science Programme					**1525**

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KANNUR UNIVERSITY
BA SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS

END SEMESTER COURSE EVALUATION PATTERN

Assessment	For Core, Complementary and Elective Courses	For Project
EXTERNAL	80%	80%
INTERNAL	20%	20%

*CONTINUOUS INTERNAL EVALUATION**

Component	Weightage	Remarks
Component 1: Unit Test	50%	Average of the best two appearances.
Component 2: Assignments/Seminar/Viva	50%	**Any one** of the three can be taken by students in each Core, Complementary Elective and Generic Elective courses

*Attendance shall not be a component in internal evaluation

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PART A: CORE COURSES WORK & CREDIT DISTRIBUTION AND MARKS (2021 ADMISSION ONWARDS)						
Core Course Code	**Course Title**	**Semester**	**Credit**	**Hours per Week**	**Exam Hours**	**Marks (Ext + Int)**
1B01SSE	Introduction to Social Science	1	5	6	3	40+10
2B02SSE	Mathematical Methods for Economics	2	4	6	3	40+10
3B03SSE	Development of Economic Ideas	3	5	5	3	40+10
3B04SSE	Quantitative Techniques for Economic Analysis	3	4	4	3	40+10
4B05SSE	Micro Economic Theory	4	4	5	3	40+10
4B06SSE	Macro Economic Theory	4	4	4	3	40+10
5B07SSE	International Economics	5	4	5	3	40+10
5B08SSE	Public Economics	5	4	5	3	40+10
5B09SSE	Heterodox Economics	5	4	4	3	40+10
5B10SSE	Research Methodology of Social Sciences	5	4	4	2+1*	30+10+10
5B11SSE	Basic Econometrics	5	4	5	3	40+10
6B12SSE	Central Themes in Indian Economy	6	4	6	3	40+10
6B13SSE	Development Economics	6	4	6	3	40+10
6B14SSE	Environmental Economics	6	4	5	3	40+10
6B15SSE	Gender and Development	6	4	5	3	40+10
6B16SSE	Project	6	2	3	-	40+10

*Computer practical

CORE COURSE -1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
1	1B01SSE	6	5	3

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. get a conceptual understanding of the various approaches in social sciences
2. understand the philosophy of social science as a discipline and its significance in addressing contemporary issues at various levels
3. understand the need for objectivity in dealing with social phenomenon and develop an attitude of scientific temper
4. grasp the philosophy of critical perspectives in social sciences

Module I: Understanding Social Science as a Discipline

History and development of social science as a discipline: Enlightenment, Capitalism and the Developments in the 20th century – Social science and Natural Science - Social Science and Humanities – Major constituent disciplines in Social Science: History, Anthropology, Economics, Sociology, Geography, Psychology and Political Science – Relevance of social science in the contemporary world **(35 Hours).**

Module II: Concept and Approaches

Concept of epistemology and ontology – Approaches to studying social sciences: Multi-disciplinarity, inter-disciplinarity and trans-disciplinarity **(20 Hours).**

Module III: Objectivity and Scientific Temper in Social Science

Concept of objectivity and scientific temper – Elements of objectivity in social sciences – Challenges to objectivity in social sciences – Question of value-fact dichotomy: distinction between "statement of fact" and "statement of value" **(20 Hours).**

Module IV: Critical Perspectives in Social Science

Gender perspective: Gender as a social construct – Institutional perspective: Concept- social and economic institutions, Classification ('formal and informal' and 'hard and soft

institutions') and ideological position – Environmental perspective: Notion of development – Queer politics: Concept and basic ideological position – Subaltern perspective: Concept and basic ideological position **(33 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Wallerstein, Emmanuel (1996), Open the Social Sciences, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi

2. Kundu, Abhijith (2009), The social science: methodology and perspectives, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 73-89.

3. Martin Hollis (2000), The Philosophy of Social Science: An Introduction, Cambridge University Press.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Hunt, Elgin F. and David C. Colander (2010), Social Science-An Introduction to the study of society, New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd., pp.1-31.

2. Marchbank, J., & Letherby, G. (2014). Introduction to gender: Social science perspectives. Routledge.

3. Potter, G. (2014). The philosophy of social science: new perspectives. Routledge.

4. Ruffolo, D. V. (2016). Post-queer politics. Routledge.

5. Julie, Thomson Klein (1990), Inter-disciplinarity- History, Theory and Practice, Michigan: Wayne State University Press.

6. Porta, Donatella Della and Michael Keating (2008). Approaches and methodologies in Social Sciences: A Pluralistic Perspective, Cambridge University Press, Delhi, 19-38.

7. Eleanor, Bisbee (1937), "Objectivity in the social sciences", Philosophy of science, 4(3): 371-382.

8. Harding, Sandra G. (1997), 'Does objectivity in social science require value-neutrality? Soundings: An interdisciplinary Journal, 60(4): 351-362.

9. Varghese, George (2011), "Rethinking social sciences and humanities in the contemporary world", Economic and Political Weekly, 46(31): 91-98.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	Marks
I	20
II	12
III	12
IV	16

CORE COURSE -2: MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
2	2B02SSE	6	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. equip with the basics of mathematical tools and their application for better understanding and interpretation of economic theory.
2. understand the mathematical concepts that are used in the study of economics at UG level.
3. acquire skills in applying mathematical concepts that are indispensable for in depth study of theoretical as well as empirical economics.

Module 1: Elementary Set Theory and Matrices Algebra

Set theory: Concept, types, operations, Cartesian product. Matrices: Definition and classification- Operations of matrices – Determinants – Concept and properties – Rank of a matrix- Minors, Co factors and Adjoint of a matrix – Inverse of a matrix — Solution of a system of linear equations – Cramer's rule - Characteristic roots (Eigen value) **(25 Hours)**

Module II: Functions and Graphs in Economics

Concept of Function - Classes and types of Functions: Single valued and multi-valued, single variable and multi-variable, increasing and decreasing, convex and concave functions. Quasi concavity and monotonicity, Graph of functions: linear, quadratic and cubic, logarithmic, exponential functions. Economic functions (Demand, Supply, Cost, Revenue, Profit Utility, Consumption, Production Saving and Investment) **(25 Hours)**

Module III: Differentiation of Single Variable Functions

Limit and Continuity of Functions - Point continuity and interval continuity -Properties of continuous functions – Derivative and differentiation- Rules of differentiation - Higher Order derivatives - L' Hospitals' rule - Application of Derivatives in economics- Marginal analysis, Elasticity and Unconstrained Maxima and Minima of functions **(30 Hours)**

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Module IV: Differentiation of Multi Variable Functions

Partial and total derivatives, Total differential - Higher order Derivatives and differentials - Homogeneous function - properties - Constrained optimization - Lagrange multiplier method. Application of Multivariable differentiation in economics: Marginal analysis and Euler's theorem. (**28 hours)**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Edward T Dowling (2001): Introduction to Mathematical economics, Schaum's outline series, McGraw –Hill international edition

2. Knut Sydsaeter, Peter Hammond, Arne Strom and Andre's Carvajal: Essential Mathematics for economic analysis, Pearson

3. Chiang. A.C (1988): Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, McGraw Hill. 54

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**15**
II	**15**
III	**20**
IV	**10**

CORE COURSE -3: DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC IDEAS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
3	3B03SSE	5	5	3

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. conceptualise the economic philosophy in a historical perspective
2. develop heterogeneous and critical thinking in economics
3. identify & evaluate the major ideas associated with each group of thinkers studied, and thereby better comprehend the origins of contemporary theory

Module-I: Classical Economic Thought

Nature and importance of Economic Thought. Pre-classical economic thought: Mercantilism Physiocracy. Basic tenets of classicism. Adam Smith-Laissez faire- Naturalism and Optimisms -Theory of Value, Division of labour, capital accumulation, distribution, views on trade and economic growth. David Ricardo-theory of value, theory of rent, distribution, ideas on international trade and development. Thomas R. Malthus -Theory of Population, Theory of Gluts. J.B. Say & Economic Ideas of J.S. Mill **(23 Hours).**

Module II: Socialist Economic Thought

Karl Marx - Marxian Methodology: Dialectical Materialism – Mode of Production –Capitalist Production. Economic and Social theory of Marx-Labour theory of Value - Surplus Value – Organic Composition of Capital – Declining Rate of Profit -Accumulation of Capital – Industrial Reserve Army – Immiserization of the Proletariat –Concentration and Centralization of Capital – Capitalist crisis - Marxism and classicism-Relevance of Marxian Economics in the Contemporary Capitalist World **(20 Hours).**

Module III: Neo-Classical, Keynesian and Post-Keynesian Schools

Basic premises of Classical and Neo-classical Economics. Ideas of William Stanely Jevons, Carl Menger, Leon Walras, Wilfredo Pareto, Alfred Marshall, A.C Pigou and Irving Fisher. General equilibrium and Partial Equilibrium Analysis. Institutionalism-- Overview of new institutionalism. Keynesian Revolution – Keynesian theory of Employment, Effective Demand, Underemployment equilibrium, Concept of Multiplier. Post Keynesian

Developments: Monetarism, New -Classical Economics, -New-Keynesian Economics **(30 Hours).**

Module IV: Contributions of Indian Economists

K N Raj, Amartya Sen, Jagadish Bhagavathi, I S Gulati, Koushik Basu, Amit Bhaduri and Abhijit Banerjee **(17 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Schumpeter, J.A(1987): History of Economic Analysis, Routledge, London

2. Phyllis Deane (2012) The Evolution of Economic Ideas, Cambridge University Press

3. Ernesto Screpanti and Stefano Zamagni (2005) An Outline of the History of Economic Thought, OUP.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

4. O'Brien, D. P (2007): History of Economic Thought as an Intellectual Discipline, Edward Elgar

5. Eric Roll (2004): A History of Economic Thought, Faber and Faber, London

6. Lekachman Robert (1989) A History of Economic Ideas, McGraw Hill

7. Tom Bottomore (1980): Dictionary of Marxist Thought, Basic Blackwell Publishers

8. Henry W. Spiegel (1991): The Growth of Economic Thought, 3rd ed. Durham: Duke University Press

9. Sandelin, Bo; Trautwein, Hans; Wundark, Richard (2008). A Short History of Economic Thought. 2nd Edition. Routledge.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	Marks
I	15
II	12
III	20
IV	13

CORE COURSE -4: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
3	3B04SSE	4	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the basic quantitative statistical methods used for descriptive and inferential statistics.
2. use statistical tools (correlation & regression) and interpret
3. analyse data and draw inferences and conclusions.

Module I: Basics of Statistics

Statistics: Concepts and definition of statistics- role of statistics in economics- Statistical survey, statistical data, Classification of data-Primary and secondary- Census and Sampling-Types of sampling-Presentation of data: histograms, polygon, frequency curves, bar and pie diagrams. Analysis and interpretation of data: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean and Harmonic Mean- Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation and Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation, Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient and its economic application- Skewness and Kurtosis **(20 Hours)**

Module II: Bivariate Data Analysis

Simple correlation: Meaning and types and measurement – scatter diagram, Pearson's coefficient and rank correlation coefficient. Simple linear regression: Relationship between correlation and regression coefficients. Estimation of consumption function, saving function and production function - interpretation of results**. (18 Hours**)

Module III: Time Series Analysis and Index Numbers

Time series Analysis: Components, measurement of trend: Semi average, moving average, - Types of index numbers – weighted and unweighted, price and quantity indices, Laspeyres', Paasche's and Fisher's index numbers. Time reversal and factor reversal tests, Constructions

of consumer price and wholesale price indices, base shifting and splicing, deflating, uses of index numbers. **(18 Hours)**

Module IV: Basics of Probability and Probability Distribution

Probability: Definition- Classical, Empirical, Subjective and Axiomatic approaches – Addition and Multiplication laws, Permutation and Combination, Conditional probability –Bay's theorem. **(16 Hours)**

BOOK FOR STUDY

1. S.P. Gupta Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand New Delhi

2. Joseph K Blitzstein & Jessica Hwang (2019), Introduction to Probability, Taylor and Franscis Group, LLC.

3. Dominick Salvatore & Derrick Reagle (2002), Schum's outline of Statistics and Econometrics, McGraw Hill

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	20
II	15
III	15
IV	10

CORE COURSE -5: MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
4	4B05SSE	5	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand the conceptual foundations of microeconomics essential for further theoretical exercises and for dealing with real life economic issues

2. Understand the basics of demand and analyze how consumers behave in a market setting in the light of theories of consumer behaviour and choice

3. Enhance the understanding on production and cost of production

4. Evaluate the dynamics of various commodity and input markets

Module I: Introduction to Microeconomics

Why study Microeconomics? – The themes of Microeconomics: Trade-offs, Prices and markets, Theories and Models – Competitive v/s Non-competitive markets – Market price: Real vs. Nominal prices **(10 Hours)**

Module II: Demand and Consumer Choice

Basics of Demand and supply– Market mechanism: Equilibrium and changes in equilibrium– Elasticity of demand: price, income and cross elasticity, Point vs. Arc elasticity, short run vs. long run elasticity – Notion of Consumer behaviour – Consumer preferences: Market baskets, basic assumptions about consumer preferences: Completeness, consistency, transitivity and more is better than the less –Effects of changes in income and prices – Cardinal vs. Ordinal utility – Marginal utility and consumer choice – Indifference curve and indifference map, Shape of indifference curves: convexity and diminishing MRS – Consumer choices: Utility Maximisation with indifference curves – Price effect, income effect and substitution effect (Hicks and Slutsky): Normal, inferior and Giffen goods, demand curve from price consumption curve – Revealed preference: with two budget lines**. (30 Hours)**

Module III: Production and Cost

Technology of Production: Production function – Production with one variable input and two variable inputs: Substitution among inputs and diminishing MRTS – Return to a scale: Isoquant approach – Empirical production function – Cobb-Douglas Production function – Economic cost, accounting cost and the Sunk cost – fixed and variable cost – fixed vs. Sunk cost – Short run and Long run cost curves and their shapes – user cost of capital, Isocost line – cost

minimising input choice and the producer's equilibrium: a given output at minimum cost – cost minimisation with varying output: the expansion path – output maximisation with given cost – economies and diseconomies of scale – Dynamic changes in cost: learning curve **(25 Hours)**

Module IV: Market Structure and Input Market

Perfectly competitive markets: Profit maximisation by a competitive firm, choosing output in the short run: when should the firm shut down? – Choosing output in the long run: Zero economic profit – Monopoly and market power: Natural Monopoly, AR and MR, Monopolist's output decision, Monopoly Power: Measurement- Lerner's methodology, sources of monopoly power – Monopsony and Bilateral monopoly – Monopolistic competition: equilibrium in the short run and long run, economic inefficiency: excess capacity – Collusive and non-collusive Oligopoly - equilibrium in non-collusive oligopoly market: Cournot and Nash equilibrium, Stackelberg and first mover advantage, Bertrand and price competition, Sweezy and Price rigidity – Competitive factor market: demand for input (derived demand, Marginal Productivity of Factor), supply of inputs (backward bending supply of labour), equilibrium in a competitive factor market – Factor market with Monopsony power: bargaining power. **(25 Hours)**

<u>**BOOKS FOR STUDY**</u>

1. Pindyck, R. S., Rubinfeld, D. L., & Mehta, P. L. (1995). Microeconomics (Vol. 4). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

2. Varian, H. R. (2014). Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach: Ninth International Student Edition. WW Norton & Company.

<u>**REFERENCES**</u>

1. Walter Nicholson & Christopher Snyder (2017), Microeconomic Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd

2. Salvatore, D. (2008). Microeconomics: theory and applications. OUP Catalogue.

3. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1975). Modern microeconomics. Springer.

4. Mankiw, N. G. (1997). Introduction to microeconomics.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**5**
II	**20**
III	**15**
IV	**20**

CORE COURSE -6: MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
4	4B06SSE	4	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. develop an introductory understanding of macroeconomic variables, concepts, topics and their role in addressing macroeconomic problems.
2. identify and compare diverse thoughts and perspectives on the working of an economy.
3. analyse the role of fiscal and monetary policy for stabilizing the economy, via, controlling inflation, promoting full employment and facilitating economic growth.
4. integrate critical thinking and research inquisitiveness to their learning.

Module I: Introduction

Definition of Macroeconomics – Evolution of Macroeconomics (Classical, Keynesian and Post – Keynesian) –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 **(15 Hours).**

Module II: Classical and Keynesian Theory of Output & Employment:

Classical model of full employment equilibrium– Assumptions of Classical economics – Keynesian criticisms of classical theory. Keynesian model of underemployment equilibrium – wage-price rigidity – consumption function – Saving function – investment function — MEC and MEI- 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 – Integration of Real and Monetary sectors –IS-LM model (basic ideas only) **(25 Hours).**

Module III: 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 **(15 Hours).**

Module IV: Inflation and Unemployment

Unemployment – meaning & types - Inflation; meaning and types - Causes of inflation – disinflation and sacrifice ratio – interest rate and inflation (Fisher effect) – relationship between inflation and unemployment – Philips curve – Stagflation – Adaptive expectations – natural rate of unemployment (NAIRU) – Long run Philips curve **(17 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Errol D'Souza (2012), Macroeconomics, Pearson Education India

2. Olivier Blanchard (2014). Macroeconomics, Pearson Education India

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

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

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

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

6. Mankiw, N. G. (2002). Macroeconomics, Worth Publishers.

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

8. Eugene A. Diulio (1998). Schaum's Outline of Macroeconomics

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**10**
II	**20**
III	**12**
IV	**18**

CORE COURSE -7: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5B07SSE	5	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. discuss and explain contemporary and day-to-day international economic policy issues based on theory and empirical evidence.

2. understand the models of international trade to undertake advanced studies in international trade theory.

3. understand the institutional framework within which the different countries interact among each other.

4. Evaluate the trends in international trade protectionism measures.

Module I: Introduction

International Economics – Meaning, nature, contents & importance - Tools in International trade theory (Production Possibility Frontier, Community Indifference Curve) - Terms of trade – Classification & importance, Basic differences of general equilibrium in closed and open economies- Gains from exchange versus gains from specialization - Determination of international general equilibrium **(17 Hours).**

Module II: Theories of International trade

Comparative versus Absolute advantage, Opportunity cost theory, Reciprocal demand theory, Heckscher - Ohlin theory – Empirical testing of H O Theorem - Leontief Paradox - Stolper–Samuelson theorem - Metzler paradox, Rybczynski Theorem- Dutch disease, Factor price equalization theorem, Factor intensity reversal, Leontief's paradox, Factor content version of H-O (Heckscher-Ohlin-Vanek theorem) **(28 Hours).**

Module III: International Trade Policy and Trade Agreements

International Trade Policy - Instruments of trade policy (tariffs, import quotas, export subsidies, voluntary export restraints), Effects of tariffs and export subsidies, Nominal and effective rates of protection, Political economy of trade policy, Infant industry argument, Strategic trade

policy, Costs and benefits of trade agreements and customs union (trade creation and trade diversion effects) International cartels, Dumping, technical, administrative and other measures. **(22 hours)**

Module IV: Foreign Exchange Market

Actors, characteristics and functions of Foreign Exchange Market - Determinants of Exchange Rate - Spot rates and forward rates - Hedging and speculation - Exchange rate depreciation and appreciation - Nominal and real exchange rates - Fixed and floating exchange rates - Interest parity and equilibrium in the foreign exchange - Law of one price - Purchasing power parity (PPP) - Absolute PPP and Relative PPP - Money supply and exchange rate (short run and long run relationships) - Monetary approach to the exchange rate **(23 hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld, and Marc Melitz (2018) "International Economics: Theory and Policy", Pearson (11th edition)

2. Dominick Salvatore, International Economics, (11th Edition) John Wilkey & Sons.

REFERENCES

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

4. Copeland, L (2014) "Exchange Rates and International Finance" Harlow: Prentice Hall, (6th edition)

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

6. Sodersten, B., & Reed, G. (1980). International Economics, St. Martin's Press, New York.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**10**
II	**20**
III	**12**
IV	**18**

CORE COURSE -8: PUBLIC ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5B08SSE	5	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the economics of government expenditure and taxation
2. describe the effects of taxation on production, distribution and economic stability, and to understand the role of public expenditure in a developing country
3. comprehend project reports and journal articles that make use of the concepts and methods learnt in this course.
4. analyse policy challenges and learn to find solutions to these challenges

Module I: Public Economics and Public Budgets

Meaning and scope of Public Economics- Fiscal Functions- Market failure and role of government- Public good, Private goods - The Principle of Maximum Social Advantage - Public Budget: Structure & Types of Budget -Types of Deficits and their significance: Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit -Budget as an instrument of economic policy- Trends in India's Budget and Fiscal Deficit - Major highlights of the current year's Budget: India and Kerala **(22 Hours).**

Module II: Public Receipts

(a) Tax Revenue –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 - Tax evasion and tax avoidance –Recent changes in Indirect tax regime in India-GST (b) Non- tax revenue – Commercial Revenue, Administrative Revenue, Gifts and Grants. (c) Public Debt: Classification of public debt- Sources of public debt - Methods of repayment - Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) and Public Infrastructure Development in Kerala **(28 Hours).**

Module III: Public Expenditure

Meaning and types of Public Expenditure- Canons of Public Expenditure - Theories of Public Expenditure (Wagner's law, Wiseman Peacock hypotheses)- Trends and Components of Public Expenditure in India **(18 Hours).**

Module IV: Federal Finance

Federal Finance and the Finance Commission- Principles of Federal Finance- Fiscal Federalism in India – Finance Commission & it's functions - Local Finance: Meaning and problems of local finance - Functions and Resources of local bodies -Municipalities and Municipal Corporation Finance, Finance of Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats **(22 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Jonathan Gruber, (2019). Public Finance and Public Policy, 6th Edition. New York: Worth Publishers,.

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

3. Joseph E. Stiglitz (2000), Economics of the Public Sector, 3rd edition, W. W. Norton and Co.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

1. Economic Surveys, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

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

3. Auerbach, A. J. and M. Feldstein (eds.), Handbook of Public Economics, vol. 1 (1985), vol. 2 (1987), vol. 3 (2002), vol. 4 (2002), vol. 5 (2013) Elsevier, Amsterdam.

4. Hindriks, J and G.D. Myles (2013), Intermediate Public Economics, Cambridge: MIT Press,

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

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

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	15
II	20
III	10
IV	15

CORE COURSE -9: HETERODOX ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5B09SSE	4	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. familiarise different perspectives of economic thought and to develop a holistic understanding of economic theory and policy.

2. enhance and diversify their knowledge profile and get opportunities to pursue higher studies and research in heterodox economics.

Module I: Mainstream Economics: Features and Limitations

Mainstream, Orthodox and Neo-classical economics. Rationality – Equilibrium-Optimizing behaviour of economic agents- central role of market. Critique of Mainstream Economics: imperfect information- market failure- role of government and institutions. Paradigm blindness **(15 Hours)**

Module II: Basics of Heterodox Economics

Definition- Nature-Scope- Principles of Heterodox Economics –Evolution of heterodox economics. Early Foundations of Heterodox economics: Marx, Veblen and Keynes (a brief overview only). Challenges to heterodox economics- Future of Heterodox economics **(20 Hours).**

Module III: Central Theoretical Cores in Heterodox Economics

Heterodox theoretical perspectives: Social Provisioning process- Social Surplus approach-Accumulation- Effective Demand- Theory of monetary production **(17 Hours).**

Module IV: Later Developments in Heterodox Economics

Diversity in economics -Different approaches to heterodox economics- Schumpeter's economic ideas- behavioural economics - Feminist economics - Neuro-economics-Evolutionary Economics-Social Economics-Experimental Economics-Radical Political Economics-Humanistic economics (brief descriptions only) **(20 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Jo, T. H., Chester, L., & D'Ippoliti, C. (Eds.). (2017). The Routledge Handbook of Heterodox Economics. London: Routledge.

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

3. Mearman, A., Berger, S., & Guizzo, D. (2019). What is Heterodox Economics?: Conversations with Leading Economists. Routledge.

4. Ashokan A (2021) Heterodox Economics: An Introduction, Kairali Books, Kannur.

REFERENCES

1. Sweezy, P. M. (1970) Theory of Capitalist Development. Monthly Review Press, New York.

2. Slaughter, C. (1985). Marx and Marxism, Orient Longman, London.

3. Bhaduri, Amit (1986) Macroeconomics: The Dynamics of Commodity Production, Macmillan.

4. Dequech, David (2008) Neo-classical, Mainstream, Orthodox and Heterodox Economics, Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics, vol.30, No.2, pp. 279-302

5. Lawson, Tony (2006) The Nature of Heterodox Economics, Cambridge Journal of Economics, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 483-507

6. Core the Economy: Economics for A Changing World, http://www.core-econ.org/

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	Marks
I	12
II	18
III	12
IV	18

CORE COURSE -10: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5B10SSE	4	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. get an initiation to the field of academic research.

2. bridge the gap between theory and empirics and familiarize with the use and importance of data in research

3. imbibe the importance of scientific research in economics based on academic honesty, integrity and ethics

4. acquire skills in handling statistical software.

Module I: Introduction to Social Science Research

Importance of academic research in Social Science- positive and normative science- methods of theorisation**:** deductive and inductive methods**-** criteria of good research- Types of research: Qualitative: Case Study, Ethnography -Participant observation. Quantitative: Descriptive, Correlational, Causal-Comparative/Quasi-Experimental, and Experimental Research – Challenges of research in social sciences **(16 Hours).**

Module II: Steps in Research design:

Identification of research problem, review of literature, identifying research gap, framing research questions, formulation of hypothesis, collection of data: primary and secondary data, analysis of data, interpretation and generalisation, preparation of report and conclusion **(14 Hours).**

Module III: Report Writing

Lay out of the Research Report: title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methods, results, discussion - Bibliography and references, Referencing Styles – footnotes and endnotes -Appendices. **Ethics in research:** scientific integrity: plagiarism- causes- types of plagiarism: direct, self, mosaic, and accidental- Detection of plagiarism - consequences of plagiarism **(15 Hours).**

Module IV: Economic Statistics

National Statistical Office and its focus areas. Data portal of RBI, Penn World Tables, World Inequality Lab, Our World in Data. (A basic understanding of the source, type, variables, and period/frequency) **(12 Hours).**

Module V: Practical**

Elementary calculations: measures of central tendency and dispersion- Data visualisation: trend line, charts and graphs. Growth rates; simple and compound: Method of splicing and deflating series- modes of referencing: specific styles- APA and MLA (students are encouraged to use free software packages) **(15 Hours).**

- **Written examination will be based on first four modules only. (30 marks) Practical examination is based on fifth module for 10 marks*
- ***This module introduces the student to the process of 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.*

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Kothari, C. R., and Garg, G. (2019). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.
2. Ranjith Kumar (2014): Research Methodology: A Step-by- Step Guide for Beginners, Sage publication.
3. Rejuna C A (2021) Research Methods and Techniques for Economic Analysis, The Calicut University Central Co-operative Stores Ltd.

REFERENCE

4. Bhattacherjee, A. (2012). Social science research: Principles, methods, and practices.

5. Chawla, D., & Sodhi, N. (2011). *Research methodology: Concepts and cases*. Vikas Publishing House.

6. Goddard, W., & Melville, S. (2004). *Research methodology: An introduction*. Juta & Company Ltd.

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

Theory		Practical	
Marks including choice: 40		**Marks including choice: 20**	
Maximum marks: 30		**Maximum marks: 10**	
Modules	**Marks**	**Module**	**Marks**
I	**12**		
II	**10**		
III	**10**	**V**	**20**
IV	**8**		

CORE COURSE -11: BASIC ECONOMETRICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5B11SSE	5	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. acquire knowledge regarding the concepts and language of econometrics through a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts, methodology and techniques of analysis.
2. analyse real data with the help of econometric tools.
3. develop analytical skills substantially by undertaking econometric analysis.

Module I: Introduction to Econometrics

Definition, Scope and Goals of Econometrics- Division of Econometrics: Theoretical and Applied-Terminologies and notations -Econometrics-Methodology of Econometrics- Stochastic and Non-stochastic relations-Limitations of Econometrics **(15 Hours).**

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 – interpretation 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 **(30 Hours).**

Module III: Violation of Classical Assumptions of Regression Model

Multi-collinearity: Meaning, Causes and Consequences- Detection and Remedial measures. Autocorrelation: Meaning, Causes and Consequences – 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 **(25 Hours).**

Module IV: Basic Econometric Applications

Linear Regression models: Demand function – Non-linear regression models: Cobb-Douglas Production function (Appropriate econometric software, preferably Gretl to be used for estimation) **(20 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Gujarati, D. N, Porter. D.C, & Sangeetha. G (2017) Basic Econometrics. Tata McGraw−Hill, New Delhi.

2. Wooldridge. M. Jeffrey (2009) Econometrics, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	Marks
I	15
II	20
III	15
IV	10

CORE COURSE -12: CENTRAL THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
6	6B12SSE	6	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the features, basic structure and working of Indian economy
2. identify the strategic drivers in the development of Indian Economy.
3. analyse the qualitative and quantitative data relating to various economic issues and policies.
4. comprehend and critically appraise the current problems and policies relating to Indian economy.

Module I: Evolution of Indian Economy

Growth and structural change of Indian economy since independence - Economic policy of India since 1947 - Five-year planning - History of five-year planning- Goals, targets and achievement - Critical evaluation of Five-year Planning in India- Import substitution policy - success and failures -Economic Reforms in 1991: Structural and stabilization measures - NITI Ayog: Structure, Objectives and functions -India in the globalised economy **(25 Hours).**

Module II: Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector

Agriculture: Role of agriculture in employment in Indian economy-performance of agricultural sector, Green Revolution , Evergreen Revolution - New agricultural policy, Issues faced by Indian agriculture sector - Structure of Indian industrial sector- Industrial policy resolution : 1948, 1956 and 1991 –features and priorities – performance of industrial sector before and after economic reforms – MSME - Service Sector : Growth and performance –Jobless growth and related issues- Recent trends in India's Foreign Trade **(30 Hours).**

Module III: Critical Development Issues

Critical issues faced by Indian economy- Poverty - Causes and measurements -Recent trends in poverty – Policies and programme towards poverty alleviation, Unemployment: Nature, Trends and estimates - Informalisation of Indian workforce – MNREGA- Recent schemes to reduce unemployment – Inequality in India. Critical evaluation: success and failures of inequality reduction measures- Marginalized groups and development issues - Regional

inequality - Prospects and problems of recent policies: General discussions on Demonetization, Farm Bill, Wage code, GST etc (**28 Hours).**

Module IV: Kerala Economy

Kerala Economy –Growth and structural changes - Economic policies of Kerala since 1956: Land reforms–Health and Educational sector: policies and achievements -Trends in socio economic indicators of Kerala- Critical evaluation of Kerala model of development – Decentralized Planning –Peoples participation in the development of Kerala- Migration, Foreign Remittance and its impact on Kerala economy –Infrastructure and IT development, Knowledge economy: Potential and challenges **(25 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Ramesh Singh (2020) Indian Economy, Mc Graw hill, 13th edition 2021-22
2. Dhingra, I. C. (2018). The Indian Economy: Environment and Policy. S Chand & Sons.
3. Dutt, R., & Sundaram, K. P. M. (2008). Indian Economy, S Chand New Delhi.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Misra, S. K., & Puri, V. K. (2011). Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Jalan, B. (2004). Indian Economy. Penguin UK.
3. Thirlwall, A. P. (1994). Growth and Development: With Special Reference to Developing Economies. McMillan International Higher Education.
4. Kerala Development report (2021), Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala
5. Economic Review, (2020) Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala
6. Isaac, T. M., Franke, R. W. (2002). Isaac Local Democracy and Development: People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning in Kerala. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers
7. Basu, K. (Ed.). (2004). India's Emerging Economy: Performance and Prospects in the 1990s and Beyond. MIT press.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**12**
II	**18**
III	**16**
IV	**14**

CORE COURSE -13: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
6	6B13SSE	6	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the development trajectories and basic concepts of economic development in a multidimensional perspective.

2. acquire knowledge about the dynamics of development.

3. examine the core issues and theories in economic development and growth.

Module I: Conceptions of Economic Development

Why Development Economics - Meaning of Economic Development and Economic Growth - Indicators of Economic Development -GDP, Per capita income, HDI, GDI, GEM, Green GDP, Happiness Index, Hunger Index etc - Dennis Goulet's Core values of development **(20 Hours).**

Module II: Theories of Economic Development and Growth

Development Theories: Rostow's stage of growth - Schumpeter's innovation theory - Balanced and Unbalanced growth theory- Dualistic Theories - Big push theory - Critical minimum effort theory - Low Level of Equilibrium Trap- Lewis Unlimited supplies of Labour – **Growth Theories:** Harrod-Domar Model - Solow Model - Joan Robinson Model **(25 Hours).**

Module III: Resources for Development

Natural and Human Resources for economic development - Knowledge economy - Capital Formation - domestic savings, taxation, deficit financing, profits from public sector enterprises, Capital-output ratio, Incremental capital-output ratio – Choice of techniques: Labour intensive techniques versus capital intensive techniques – Foreign Capital - role of the entrepreneur in economic development - Technology and development **(25 Hours)**.

Module IV: Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment: Basic ideas and Measures

Development Gap - **Poverty:** Absolute and Relative Poverty - Poverty line - Vicious circle of Poverty - Poverty measures - Human Poverty Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index. **Inequality:** Vertical and Horizontal - Inequality of Income and Wealth distribution - Kuznet's Curve - Lorenz Curve - Sen's Capability approach - Thomas Piketty views on Capital and Inequality. **Unemployment:** Measures of Unemployment - Usual Status, Weekly Status, Daily Status - Labour force participation - Work Participation rate **(20 Hours)**.

BOOK FOR STUDY

1. A P Thirlwall and Penelope Pacheco-Lopez (2017), Economics of Development.
2. Todaro. Micheal and Smith Stephen (2012), Economic Development, 12th edition, Pearson Education.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Debraj Ray (2014), Development Economics, Oxford University Press.
2. Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen (1995), India: Economic development and social opportunity, Oxford University Press, New York.
3. Amartya Sen (2000), Development as freedom, Oxford University Press, New York.
4. Randall, Max (2019), Thomas Piketty on Capital and Inequality, Working Paper No.18, Portland State University Economics.
5. https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1019&context=econ_workingpapers
6. Lucas Chancel and Thomas Piketty (2017), Indian income inequality, 1922-2015 From British Raj to Billionaire Raj? World Inequality Database (WID) Working paper Series No.11. https://wid.world/document/chancelpiketty2017widworld/

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**14**
II	**18**
III	**12**
IV	**17**

CORE COURSE -14: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
6	6B14SSE	5	4	3

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the concepts of ecosystem, biodiversity, and conservation methods.
2. understand the economic incentives to improve and conserve the environment.
3. examine international environmental problems, disaster management, mitigation, and adaptation measures.
4. evaluate environmental valuation, environmental policy and sustainable development efforts.

Module I: Introduction to Environmental Economics

Environmental science an overview**-**What is environmental economics? - Relevance - Significance - Public awareness- review of microeconomics and welfare economics. The theory of externalities: Pareto optimality and market failure; property rights and the Coase theorem. **Natural resources** - Forest resources, Water resources, Mineral resources, Food resources - conflicts over resource sharing - Exploitation - Land use pattern - Environmental impact - fertilizer - Pesticide Problems - case studies (Mining and quarrying in Udaipur, Endosulfan in Kasaragod) - Field Work*. **(25 Hours).**

Module II: Ecosystem, Biodiversity, and Conservation

Ecosystem - concept - structure and function - producers, consumers, and decomposers - Forest, Grassland, desert, and aquatic ecosystem. Biodiversity - Definition - genetic, species and ecosystem diversity - Values and uses of biodiversity - Hotspots, threats to biodiversity at Global, National and Local level - conservation of biodiversity – In-situ & Ex-situ. - Gadgil and Kasturi Rangan Report on Western Ghats **(20 Hours).**

Module III: Environmental Pollution, environmental policy, and Management

International environmental problems: trans-boundary environmental problems; Environmental Pollution - Causes - Effects and control measures of Air, Water, Marine, soil, solid waste, Thermal, and Nuclear pollution- -Pollution case studies (The Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Chernobyl Nuclear disaster). Major economic incentives- Pigouvian taxes and effluent fees; tradable permits, carbon trading, implementation of environmental policy – the concept of

Economics of climate change; trade and environment- Disaster Management - Floods, Earthquake, Cyclone and Landslides. Role of civil society in disaster management **(25 Hours)**

Module IV: Development and Environment

Sustainable development-concepts and issues-energy, water conservation-global warming-impact of developmental project on environment- Resettlement and Rehabilitation issues - Environmental legislations - Environmental protection Act of 1986 - Air, Water, Wildlife and forest conservation Act – Environmental Ethics- Economic valuation of environment-use and non-use values-Valuation methods-hedonic pricing and contingent valuation **(20 Hours).**

*Field Work – Visit to a local ecological hotspot / polluted site / ecosystem/ any other local area having environmental/ecological and economic significance - Report submission.

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Callan S & Thomas J (2000) Environmental Economics and Management: Theory, Policy, and Applications.
2. Nick Hanley and Jason F Shogren (2006), Environmental Economics-In Theory & Practice, Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Charles D Kolstad (2012) Environmental Economics, Brand New, Oxford University Press.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Rabindra N Bhattacharya (2002) Environmental Economics-An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Tom Tietenberg (2004) Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, Pearson
3. Barry C Field and Martha K Field (2010), Environmental Economics-An Introduction, McGraw Hill.
4. Common Michael (1988), Environmental and Resource Economics: An Introduction. Logman, London, New York.
5. Steven C Kackett (2010) Environmental and Natural Resource Economics-Theory, Policy, and the Sustainable Society, CRC Press.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	**16**
II	**16**
III	**15**
IV	**13**

CORE COURSE -15: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
6	**6B15SSE**	**5**	**4**	**3**

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. get conceptual clarity related to the term gender and development.
2. understand gender difference in economic participation in India and Kerala.
3. familiarise international initiatives related to women and development.
4. conceptualize the household production unit in a theoretical framework.

Module I: Different approaches and Concepts

Approach of Women in Development -Women and Development -Gender and development - The concepts: Gender, Women Empowerment- Social construction of Gender, Gender Socialization, Gender Discrimination, Gender Stereotyping, Gender Mainstreaming-Gender planning –Gender Responsive Budgeting –Gender Effect-Gender Roles. Gender Development Index-Gender Empowerment measure- LGBTQ+ **(25 Hours)**

Module II: Women and Development: International Initiatives

Mexico City conference-Copenhagen conference-Nairobi conference-Beijing Conference-Beijing +5+10+20+- Women and millennium development goals-Women and sustainable development goals **(15 Hours).**

Module III: Household as an Economic Unit

Household production possibility frontier-Utility maximization of household-Utility Maximization in alternate household division of labour. -How is power distributed in households-Money as power- do women care more about children- Effects of patriarchy on household sharing -Cost of Domestic violence (direct and tangible, indirect and tangible, direct and intangible and indirect and intangible) **(25 Hours).**

Module IV: Gender difference in India and Kerala

Gender difference in education, Health, Employment – Earnings and Political participation-Transgender policy in Kerala-Gender Vulnerability index in India and Kerala- Gender difference in time utilization pattern in India and time use survey 2019 **(25 Hours).**

Class Room Activity:

1. Students can collect the articles related to violence against women and to asses a rough idea of cost of violence.

2. Ask the students to collect the time used by male and female in different activities from the households of their localities and find the gender division of labour. Connect this data with Gender difference in earnings and role of female in household and society. Conduct a discussion on the basis of the data collected and compiled by the students.

BOOKS & REPORTS FOR STUDY

1. Joyce P Jacobsen (2007), The Economics of Gender third edition; Blackwell Publishing.

2. Gender Equality Glossary of Terms and Concepts; UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/rosa/media/1761/file/Gender%20glossary%20of%20terms%20and%20concepts%20.pdf

3. UN(2005), The Economic cost of Violence Against Women an Evaluation of the Literature https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/expert%20brief%20costs.pdf

4. Kerala Economic Review (2017 to 2021), State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

5. World Conferences on Women; UN Women. https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women

6. Govt. of India Report of Time Use in India 2019. http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_TUS_2019_0.pdf

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Lourdes Beneria, Gunseli Beric and Maria S Floro (2016) "Gender Development and globalization Economics as if all people mattered, Routledge, Second edition.

2. Nancy Folbre (2003); "Who pays for the Kids? Gender and structure of constraint"; Taylor & Francis e-Library.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Modules	**Marks**
I	15
II	10
III	20
IV	15

CORE COURSE -16: PROJECT

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT
6	6B16SSE	3	2

COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. execute the preliminary steps and processes involved in scientific academic research

2. develop an attitude towards evidence based social science research

Structure & Guidelines

- The students are directed to identify a relevant project topic in economics or related areas during the V semester. After getting the approval of the project proposal from the Department Staff Council, they will work on it under the supervision of a faculty member. Students have to complete review of literature, field work, and questionnaire, if any, during the V semester itself. Only the writing part may be earmarked for the VI semester. This is for timely completion and to ensure the quality of work

- The project work is a team/ group work. Each group shall not exceed ten members. The students should ensure that the work is original. It should follow internationally accepted reference style, preferably APA style. Two hard copies of the project report should be submitted to the Department on or before February 15.

- The outline of the Project Report should follow the following structure

    1. Title of the project
    2. Introduction
    3. Research Objectives
    4. Research Questions
    5. Review of Literature
    6. Data and Methodology
    7. Results and Interpretation
    8. Conclusion
    9. Bibliography/References
    10. Appendix

- Valuation: A panel of experts appointed by the university to evaluate the project report at the CV camp (Marks for external evaluation = 40 nd internal evaluation based on Viva Voce exam as per the university norms (Marks for internal valuation= 10 The Project work will be treated as a full course and total marks is 50.

- The time frame and stages of completion of the project work are summarized in table 1. The procedures and other details regarding the project work are given in table 2.

Table 1: Stages of Completion of the Project Work

Time Period	Activities	Remarks of Supervisor	Signature of Student	HoD
June	Assignment of guide, Preliminary discussions, Selection of the broad area of study			
July to Mid August	Literature Survey – Formulation of the problem – setting up of objectives and chalking out the methodology			
End of August	Presentation of Synopsis and Finalization of the Topic and Title			
September	Data Collection			
November	Midterm Evaluation to review the progress of the project			
January First	Submission of the draft report			
February first week	Final Draft			
February Second Week	Oral/Poster presentation and internal Viva			
On or before February 15	Project Submission			

Table 2 Three Stage Evaluation Scheme for Project Assessment

			Internal		External	
			I Stage	**II Stage (mid-term)**	**III Stage (Final @ CV Camp)**	
Sl. No.	**Domain**	**Process**				**Total**
1	Planning and Design	• Preliminary Discussion Leading to the choice of Project topic • Construction / Definition of problem. • Literature Survey/ Basic Reading. • Identifying the problem and also its clarity • Choice of Data and their Sources	1	1	7	9
2	Methodology	• Sampling Design in the case of primary data and Finalisation of Data Set and sources in case of secondary data. • Analytical tools and its suitability. • Tabulation and Analysis	1	1	10	12
3	Analysis and Discussion	• Mid-term Review of the work • Discussion of the Result and validation of the objectives • Summary and Suggestion/ Policy Recommendation	1	1	13	15
4	Final Report Oral/Poster Presentation	• Final Project & Oral/Poster Presentation. • Reference/Bibliography. • Overall Scientific Approach and Academic Commitment	2	2	10	14
Total			5	5	40	50

*Frequency of discussions and finalisation of the decisions and timely completion of each stage must be verified by the supervising teacher.

** It is not the end results alone but the involvement and commitment of the students in the project work must also be assessed.

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PART B: FIRST COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE-POLITICAL SCIENCE WORK & CREDIT DISTRIBUTION AND MARKS *(2019 ADMISSION ONWARDS)*						
Core Course Code	**Course Title**	**Semester**	**Credit**	**Hours per Week**	**Exam Hours**	**Marks (Ext + Int)**
1C01POL	Principles of Political Science	1	4	6	3	40+10
2C02POL	Introduction to Indian Political System	2	4	6	3	40+10

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE 01: PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
1	1C01POL	6	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: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
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

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE 02: INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
2	2C02POL	6	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 1: 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: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
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

PART C: SECOND COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE-HISTORY WORK & CREDIT DISTRIBUTION AND MARKS *(2021 ADMISSION ONWARDS)*						
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Semester**	**Credit**	**Hours per Week**	**Exam Hours**	**Marks (Ext + Int)**
3C03HIS-A	Economic History of Modern India (1793-1947)	3	4	6	3	40+10
4C04HIS-A	Environmental History of India	4	4	6	3	40+10

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE 03: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1793-1947)

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
3	3C03HIS-A	6	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:

1. Bipan Chandra, *History of Modern India*

2. Bipan Chandra, *Essays on Colonialism*

3. Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*

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

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

6. R.P. Dutt, *India Today*

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

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

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

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

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

12. *Colonial India*

13. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885 – 1947*

14. Sumit Sarkar, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Unit	Marks
1	15
2	20
3	10
4	15

COMPLEMENTARY COURSE 04: ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
4	4C04HIS-A	6	4	3

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to:

- CO.1 Understand the concept of environment and importance of environmental history
- CO.2 Explain human interactions with environment and depletion of natural resources
- CO.3 Assess the dynamic role of environmental movements in India
- CO.4 Develop an attitude and awareness to protect the natural environment of the country

UNIT I: Why Environmental History?

Concepts of environment and ecology – Significance of environmental history - Interdisciplinary approaches in Environmental studies – UN and environment- Stockholm Declaration- Earth Summits- Climate change and protocols

UNIT II: Pre-Colonial Mode of Resource Consumption

Livelihood pattern and Environment- types of natural resources - Resource consumption in Pre-Colonial India: hunting - gathering- nomadic pastoral life - Agricultural expansion

UNIT III: Colonial Encounters with Environment

Colonial exploitation of natural resources – deforestation - ship building – Railways – Opening of plantations - Reservation of forests and Forest Acts - Plant imperialism botanical gardens - Resistance by peasants and Tribal peoples.

UNIT IV Encounters with Environment after Independence

Human-wild life encounters - Dams – Displacement – threat to biodiversity – Green revolution - Industrialization – Types of pollution – Global warming- Environmental Movements: Chipko Movement - Narmada Bachao Andolan - Silent Valley in Kerala- Plachimada issue – Sand mining and river protection groups- Cyclones- Tsunami

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Erach Bharucha, *Textbook of Environmental Studies*

2. Madhav Gadgil & Ramachandra Guha, *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*

3. Madhav Gadgil & Ramachandra Guha, *Ecology and Equity*

4. Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods*.

5. Ramachandra Guha, *Environmentalism- A Global history*

6. Samir Dasgupta, *Understanding the Global Environment*,

7. S.N. Chary, *Environmental Studies*,

8. Agrawal *et.al*, *A Textbook of Environment,*

9. Kiran B. Chhokar, *Understanding Environment*.

10. S.P. Misra, *et.al., Essential Environmental Studies*.

11. Alfred W. Crosby, *Ecological Imperialism: the biological expansion of Europe*

12. Stebbing E.P *The Forest of India*, Vol. 11.

13. Sangreiya, K.P, *Forests and Forestry*,

14. Ribbentrop. B, *Forestry in British India*,

15. Vandana Shiva, *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*.

16. Donald Worster, (Ed.) *The Ends of the Earth: Perspectives of Modern Environmental History*

17. Amita Baviskar, *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley*

18. S. Fernardez and Kulkarni (Ed), *Towards a New Forest Policy: Peoples Rights and Environmental Needs*.

Marks including choice: 60	
Maximum marks: 40	
Unit	**Marks**
1	15
2	20
3	10
4	15

PART D: GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES						
WORK & CREDIT DISTRIBUTION AND MARKS						
(2021 ADMISSION ONWARDS)						
Course Code	Course Title	Semester	Credit	Hours per Week	Exam Hours	Marks (Ext + Int)
5D01SSE	Basics of Economics	V	2	2	2	20+5
5D02SSE	Development Issues of Indian Economy	V	2	2	2	20+5
5D03SSE	Kerala economy	V	2	2	2	20+5
5D04SSE	Fundamentals of Budget	V	2	2	2	20+5
5D05SSE	Indian Economy in the Post Reform Period	V	2	2	2	20+5

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5D01SSE	2	2	2

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. understand the basic concepts of economics in everyday life
2. evaluate major economic issues in and around them

Module I: Introduction to Economics

Definition of Economics – Nature and scope of economics – Problems of scarcity and choice: The three key economic questions – Opportunity Cost - Micro and Macroeconomics – Elementary theory of demand: determinants of household demand, market demand, movement along and shift of the demand curve – Elementary theory of supply: determinants of supply, movement along and shift of supply curve – Market equilibrium **(18 Hours).**

Module II: Market and Economy

Forms of Market: Features of Perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly – Characteristics of a good economy - Types of Economy: Features of Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economy- Growth and Development- Issues in Economic Development: Causes of Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality – Basic concepts of National income: GNP, GDP, NNP and PI – Functions of Money – Basic concepts: CRR and SLR, Repo rate, Surplus and Deficit Budget **(18 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Pindyck, R. S., Rubinfeld, D. L., & Mehta, P. L. (1995). Microeconomics (Vol. 4). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
2. Rangaraj & Dholakia, (2001), Principles of Macro Economics, McGraw Hill Education

Marks including choice: 30	
Maximum marks: 20	
Module	**Marks**
1	15
2	15

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE II: DEVELOPEMNT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5D02SSE	2	2	2

COURSE OUTCOME:

1. develop a comprehensive perspective on the development issues confronted by Indian economy.
2. apply economic theories and concepts for understanding contemporary development issues.

Module 1: Poverty in India

Poverty; meaning, absolute poverty and relative poverty, causes of poverty, poverty line, head count index, basic needs approach, capability approach. Extent, magnitude and inter-state comparison of poverty, poverty eradication measures in India since 1991 **(18 Hours).**

Module II: Unemployment and Inequality in India

Unemployment; meaning, causes of unemployment, types of unemployment, NSSO classification of unemployment, extent and magnitude of unemployment, labour force participation rate, informalisation of labour, Inequality; meaning, causes of inequality, extent of inequality, inclusive growth **(18 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Remesh Singh (2019) Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Private Ltd.
2. Datt, Ruddar and K P M Sundaram(2017)Indian Economy, S. Chand and Sons.
3. Dhingra, I. C. (2013). The Indian Economy: Environment and Policy. Sultan Chand & Sons.

Marks including choice: 30	
Maximum marks: 20	
Unit	**Marks**
1	15
2	15

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE III: KERALA ECONOMY

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5D03SSE	2	2	2

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. understand the structural changes in Kerala Economy.
2. evaluate the developmental issues of Kerala Economy.

Module I: Kerala in the National Economy

Significant features of Kerala economy since state formation-Kerala as a developmental model: debates on the existence and sustainability of Kerala model. Sectoral composition of Kerala economy-developmental challenges faced by agriculture, industry and service sector, significance and growth of service sector: health, education, and banking, tourism, IT, transport - liberalization policies and its impact on service sector **(20 Hours).**

Module II: Developmental Issues in Kerala

Demographic transition-aging population–Migration-inward and outward migration-Poverty-Unemployment-environmental issues, food security, energy crisis- Decentralized governance and its impact on Kerala economy- Fiscal crisis of Kerala **(16 Hours).**

BOOKS/REPORTS FOR STUDY

1. Government of Kerala (2019) Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Marks including choice: 30	
Maximum marks: 20	
Unit	Marks
1	17
2	13

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE IV: FUNDAMENTALS OF BUDGET

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5D04SSE	2	2	2

COURSE OUTCOME:

1. understand budget and the basic concepts, apart from budgetary procedures
2. acquire basic knowledge about the sources of revenue and expenditure of govt.

Module I: Budget

Meaning and objectives of budget- Principles of budgeting - Budgetary procedure (preparation of the budget, presentation of the budget in the parliament, execution of the budget and parliamentary control over the budget)- Balanced, surplus and deficit budgets- Performance budget and Zero-Based Budget- Consolidated fund and contingency fund- - Major deficit concepts (Revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, primary deficit) - Major highlights of the current year's Budget **(18 Hours).**

Module II: Public Expenditure and Revenue

Public expenditure – Meaning- classification (Revenue and capital expenditure, plan and non-plan expenditure), reasons for the growth of public expenditure in India. Public revenue - Sources (Tax revenue and non-tax revenue) - Tax (meaning and features)- Direct and indirect taxes- progressive, proportional, regressive and digressive taxes- Tax evasion and tax avoidance – Finance commission and functions **(18 Hours).**

BOOKS FOR STUDY

1. Rana, K.C & Varma, K.N: A Study in Public Finance.
2. Mithani, D.M: Modern Public Finance: Theory and Practice
3. Singh S K (2010): Public Finance: Theory and Practice, S Chand.

Marks including choice: 30	
Maximum marks: 20	
Unit	Marks
1	15
2	15

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE V: INDIAN ECONOMY IN THE POST REFORM PERIOD

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	EXAM HOURS
5	5D05SSE	2	2	2

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. understand the structural changes in the Indian economy during the post reform period.
2. evaluate the impact of the New Economic Policies on the various sectors of the economy.

Module 1: Introduction to Economic Reforms in India

The background of economic reforms –The macroeconomic crisis in the beginning of 1990's, Rationale for the economic reforms, Concepts of neoliberalism, globalization, liberalization and privatization etc **(14 Hours).**

Module 2: Review of Economic Reforms in India in the Last 25 years

Performance of Indian economy: An evaluation based on GDP growth. Sectoral (Agriculture, industry and service) wise growth and share of each sector –Agriculture sector reforms -New agricultural policy: Objectives and strategies; features WTO agreement. Impact of reforms on agriculture sector. Industry-New industrial policy: Objectives and strategies, Service Sector growth after reforms, Volume, Composition and direction of trade in the reform period – Concepts of FDI and FPI. Impact of neo economic policies on status of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Jobless growth and casualisation of labour. Inclusive growth policies: features and strategies **(22 Hours).**

1. Remesh Singh (2019) Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Private Ltd.
2. Datt, Ruddar and K P M Sundaram (2017) Indian Economy, S. Chand and Sons.
3. Dhingra, I. C. (2013). The Indian Economy: Environment and Policy. Sultan Chand & Sons.

Marks including choice: 30	
Maximum marks: 20	
Unit	**Marks**
1	10
2	20

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
1B01SSE: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SEMESTER I)

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

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

1. What is epistemology?
2. Define economics
3. Define the concept of "institutions"
4. What is trans-disciplinarity?
5. Define the concept of Ontology
6. What do you mean by enlightenment? $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. Examine the concept of scientific temper
8. Explain gender as a social construct
9. Distinguish between natural science and social science
10. What do you mean by social institutions?
11. Examine the concept of objectivity
12. Explain the ideology of queer politics
13. Distinguish between statement of fact and statement of value
14. Distinguish between formal and informal institutions $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. Critically evaluate the relevance of social science in the contemporary world
16. Distinguish between history and anthropology
17. Distinguish between social science and humanities
18. Examine the concept and basic ideological position of subaltern perspective
19. Distinguish between multi-disciplinarity and inter-disciplinarity
20. Explain the concept of economic institutions $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

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

21. Examine the various constituent disciplines of social science
22. Critically evaluate environmental perspective of social science
23. Examine objectivity in social science. What are the challenges to objectivity in social science?
24. Critically evaluate the development of social science as a discipline $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER

B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION

2B02SSE: MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

(SEMESTER II)

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

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

1. Differentiate between concave function and convex function
2. Differentiate between symmetric and skew symmetric metrics
3. Define limit of a function
4. Find the slope of the function $y = 6 + 7x$.
5. Find the MC and AC of the function
6. Find the second order derivative of the function $y = 2x^2$ ($\mathbf{6 \times 1 = 6}$)

Part- B (Short answer type questions-Answer any six questions)

7. Define L Hospital rule with an example
8. For the function $z = ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2$ fin $.\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}. \overline{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}$
9. Explain the function of function rule of differentiation
10. The demand for a monopolist is $P = 15 - 2x$ and cost function is $C(x) = x^2 + 2x$ Find MR and AC.
11. Define homogenous function and explain the properties of homogenous functions.
12. Find the differential coefficient of $x^2 + y^2 - 9$.
13. Show that the function $x^2 + 4x - 2$ is continuous for $x = 3$
14. If $y = e^{2x}$ find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.   ($\mathbf{6 \times 2 = 12}$)

Part- C (Short Essay type questions- -Answer any four questions)

15. Draw the graphs of following equation and locate the point of intersection
$$2x - 3y - 3 = 0 \text{ and } 3x - 2y - 7 = 0$$
16. If $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
17. Maximize the profit given the following total revenue and total cost function $TR = 1400Q - 6Q^2$ and $TC = 1500 + 80\,Q$.
    a. Set up the profit function $\pi = TR - TC$

    b. Find the critical values where π is maximum and test the second order condition

    c. Calculate the maximum profit

18. Explain the conditions for maximum and minimum of a function
19. What are major the properties of determinants.

20. Define the Rank of metrics. Find the Rank of matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (4 \times 3 = 12)$$

Part D-Essay type questions –Answer any two questions)

21. Explain the application of derivatives in economics.
22. Define a Lagrange multiplier. Optimise the function
$$z = 4x^2 + 3xy + 6y^2$$
Subject to the constraint $x + y = 56$
23. Verify Euler's theorem for the function
$$z = 8x^3 + 2x2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$
24. Solve the system of equations using Cramer's rule:
$$5x - 6y + 42 = 15$$
$$7x + 4y - 32 = 19$$
$$2x + y + 6z = 46$$

$$(2 \times 5 = 10)$$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
3B03SSE: DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC IDEAS
(SEMESTER III)

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

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

1. Physiocracy
2. Monetarism
3. surplus value
4. Glut
5. Institutionalism
6. New –Keynesian Economics $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part- B (Short answer type questions-Answer any six questions)

7. Write chief elements of Mercantilist thought
8. Give a brief summary of economic ideas of K N Raj
9. What are the main contributions of Amarthya Sen?
10. Critically comment on Ricardian theory of rent
11. Distinguish between New-Classicism and New-Keynesianism
12. State the main contribution of Koushik Basu to the development of economic thought
13. Write a note on economic ideas of Dr . Abhijith Banarjee
14. What is Law of Markets? $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Part- C (Short Essay type questions- -Answer any four questions)

15. Analyse the fundamental mistake committed by classical economists in their theories, according to Keynes.
16. Distinguish between Partial Equilibrium and General Equilibrium Analysis
17. Explain the main economic ideas of William Stanely Jevons , Carl Menger and Leon Walras
18. Write a note on Lenin's Theory of Imperialism
19. Give a critical estimate of Malthusian theory of population
20. J M Keynes was a toolmaker   like Alfred Marshall-Elucidate $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part D-Essay type questions –Answer any two questions)

21. Survey the contribution made by Wilfredo Pareto, Alfred Marshall , and Irving Fisher to the development of economic thought.
22. Critically examine the Marxian economic ideas and discuss the relevance of Marxian Economics in contemporary world.
23. Describe the contributions of Jagadish Bhagavathi, I S Gulati and Amit Bhaduri to the modern economic thought
24. What are the basic tenants of classicism? Write the major contributions of Adam smith and David Ricardo $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
3B04SSE: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
(SEMESTER III)

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

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

1. Define statistics in singular and plural sense
2. Explain histograms
3. Differentiate between Census and Sampling
4. Compute the values of $a. \, 10_{C_7} \, ; \, b. \, 7_{P_5}$
5. Find the median for the following values, 4,45,60,20,83,19,26,11,27,12,52
6. Find mode from the values, 40, 25, 60, 35, 81,75, 90 ,10. $(\mathbf{6 \times 1 = 6})$

Part- B (Short answer type questions-Answer any six questions)

7. Define Bay's theorem
8. Explain the set operations with suitable examples.
9. Differentiate between primary data and secondary data
10. What are the uses of index numbers?
11. Two coins are tossed, what is the probability getting
    a. Both heads   c. No head
    b. One head   d. At least one head
12. What would be your interpretation if the correlation coefficient 'r' is equal to
    (1) 0   (2) -1   (3) 1   (4) 0.2   (5) 0.9   (6) 0.52
13. Explain Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient. What are the merits and demerits
14. What are the properties of a good average? $(\mathbf{6 \times 2 = 12})$

Part- C (Short Essay type questions- -Answer any four questions)

15. From the following data fit a regression line of X on Y

x	5	6	7	3	2
y	4	5	8	2	1

16. 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.

17. Compute the quartile deviation and inter quartile range for the following values

$$7, 85, 25, 60, 5, 10, 74, 12, 16, 10$$

18. 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

19. Explain the addition and multiplication rules of probability. Give examples.

20. Explain Fisher's index number and its importance. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part D-Essay type questions- (Answer any two questions)

21. From the data given below, find the regression equation of x on y and y on x

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

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

$$
\begin{array}{lcccccccc}
\text{X:} & 10 & 6 & 9 & 10 & 12 & 13 & 11 & 9 \\
\text{Y:} & 9 & 4 & 6 & 9 & 11 & 13 & 8 & 4 \\
\end{array}
$$

23. Calculate coefficient of variation for the following data.

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

24. Briefly explain the different methods of sampling $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
4B05SSE: MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY
(SEMESTER IV)

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

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

1. Define Microeconomics
2. What do you mean by Market Equilibrium?
3. What is Oligopoly?
4. Define Derived demand
5. Define consumer surplus
6. What do you mean by Production function? $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part – A (Short answer type Questions). Answer any SIX Questions.

7. Distinguish between nominal price and real price
8. Examine the difference between theory and models
9. Explain linearly homogeneous production function
10. Distinguish between competitive and non-competitive markets
11. What do you mean by expansion path?
12. Distinguish between fixed cost and sunk cost
13. Distinguish between Value Marginal Product and Marginal Revenue Product
14. Explain the concept of learning curve $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. What are the basic assumptions underlying consumer preferences?
16. Distinguish between cardinal and ordinal approaches to consumer behavior
17. Explain Kinked demand curve model of Sweezy
18. Examine the basic themes of microeconomics
19. Critically evaluate the substitution effect isolation method of Hicks
20. What are the different sources of monopoly power? $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

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

21. Explain consumer equilibrium with the help of indifference curve analysis
22. Explain the behaviour of short run and long run cost curves
23. Explain Cournot's model of oligopoly
24. Critically evaluate the law of variable proportions $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
4B06SSE: MACRO ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER IV)

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

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

1. Why do we study macroeconomics?
2. Define Transitory Income.
3. What is neutrality of money?
4. Define multiplier.
5. What do you mean by sacrifice ratio.?
6. Write a short note on Marginal Efficiency of Capital   ($6 \times 1 = 6$)

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

7. Differentiate Autonomous and Induced Investment.
8. What are the important components of GDP in a closed economy?
9. Write a short note on Balanced Budget Multiplier.
10. Explain Classical Dichotomy?
11. What is meant by classical range in an LM curve?
12. Differentiate between ex-ante and ex-post variables
13. Explain Brumberg's and Modigliani's contribution towards consumption hypothesis.
14. Discuss Accelerator theory of investment with an example   ($6 \times 2 = 12$)

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

15. Write a short note on Keynesian demand for money?
16. What were the important Keynesian criticisms against the Classical Macroeconomic ideas.
17. How does the fixed exchange system operate when equilibrium exchange rate is higher than the fixed exchange rate? Illustrate with an example
18. Distinguish between Keynesian and Classical aggregate supply curve.
19. What are the causes of wage rigidity and how does it cause unemployment?
20. Critically examine the Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption. ($4 \times 3 = 12$)

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

21. How do rate of interest is determined in the classical system? What changes would you expect if there is an increase in the demand for investment?
22. Discuss the relationship between inflation and unemployment in the short run and long run.
23. Estimate the APC, MPC, APS and MPS from the following data
        Income   : 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000
        Direct taxes   : 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000
        Consumption   : 1200, 2000, 2800, 3600   ($2 \times 5 = 10$)
    Show the disposable income-consumption-saving relationship in a diagram and explain.
24. Write an essay on the major instruments of Fiscal and Monetary policy.

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CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5B07SSE: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER V)

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

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

1. What do you mean by BOP?
2. Define terms of trade
3. Differentiate between international trade and inter-regional trade
4. Define dumping
5. Define Voluntary export restraints
6. What do you mean by Dutch Disease? $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. What is an offer curve? How will you justify the shape of an offer curve?
8. What do you mean by non-tariff barriers?
9. Write a short note on Metzler paradox
10. What is Factor price equalization theorem?
11. Write a short note on gains from trade
12. Differentiate between Hedging and speculation
13. Explain the term protection. On what ground is it justified?
14. What do you mean by optimum tariff? $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. International Trade is different from internal trade. Explain.
16. Critically evaluate the purchasing power parity theory
17. Elucidate the statement "In the absence of friction between global markets, the price for any asset will be the same".
18. Examine the impact of tariffs
19. What are the non -tariff barriers? Explain the economic effects of non-tariff barriers.
20. Explain the meaning of factor -intensity reversal. How does this affect the conclusions of the Heckscher Ohlin theory of international trade? $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

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

21. "Factor proportion and factor intensity provide the basis for export specialisation. Comment.
22. Critically examine the Ricardian comparative cost advantage theory of international trade. To what extent is this theory supported by empirical evidence?
23. Describe the different types of non-tariff barriers and its impact on the trade
24. Discuss the effect of tariffs on production, consumption, distribution of income and terms of trade from the point of view of tariff-imposing country. $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5B08SSE – PUBLIC ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER V)

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

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

1. Define public expenditure
2. Define deficit financing
3. Differentiate between redeemable and irredeemable debt.
4. Define Progressive taxation
5. Explain the allocation function of Public Finance.
6. What do you mean by taxable capacity? $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. Why Public Economics is sometimes called welfare economics?
8. Briefly explain the natural course of advancement of government activities through Displacement Effect.
9. Distinguish between Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit.
10. List the major functions of Finance Commission
11. Illustrate Ability to Pay Principle.
12. What are the major sources of revenues to the local self-governments in India?
13. Differentiate between Public Debt and Private Debt.
14. Distinguish between Specific and Ad Valorem Taxes. $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. Describe the major sources of government revenue.
16. What do you understand by zero Base Budgeting? Describe its pre-conditions.
17. Briefly explain the role of KIIFB in the public infrastructure development of Kerala.
18. What do you mean by burden of public debt? Can it be shifted to the future generations?
19. Write a note on Wiseman Peacock Hypothesis.
20. "As progressive nations industrialize, the share of the public sector in the national economy grows continually". Comment. $(3 \times 4 = 12)$

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

21. List the major recommendations of the 15th finance Commission?
22. What do you mean my incidence and shifting of tax? Compare the shifting of taxes under monopoly and perfect competition?
23. Write a note on fiscal federalism in India. Critically examine role of GST for promoting fiscal federalism and Centre-State relations in India.
24. Write an essay on the role of public expenditure in a developing country.$(2 \times 5 = 12)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5B09SSE: HETERODOX ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER V)

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

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

1. Heterodox economics
2. Neo-classical economics
3. Organic Composition of Capital
4. Classical political economy
5. Neuro economics
6. Innovation $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. Features of institutionalism
8. Political economy.
9. Behavioural economics.
10. Explain Veblen's concept of leisure class
11. Immiserisation of the proletariat
12. Feminist economics
13. Dialectics.
14. Social economics $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. State the basic features of mainstream economics
16. Write a short on ecological economics.
17. Examine the relevance of Marxian economics in the 21 century.
18. Explain the main economic ideas of Thorsten Veblen
19. Discuss the major challenges to heterodox economics
20. Explain how under consumption leads to capitalist crisis. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part-D: (Answer any two questions. Each question carries five marks)

21. What is heterodox economics? Explain its significance and scope
22. Give an account of the central economic ideas of Karl Marx.
23. What is Keynesian Revolution? Explain the heterodox foundations of Keynesian economics.
24. Compare and contrast heterodoxy and orthodoxy in economics. $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5B10SSE: Research Methodology of Social Sciences

(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 30 marks**

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

1. What is hypothesis?

2. What is Deductive method?

3. Define Plagiarism $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

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

4. Distinguish between bibliography and references.

5. Examine the importance of footnotes in research.

6. What are the challenges of social science research?

7. Explain the importance of literature review.

8. Explain the referencing styles used in social science research.

9. What are the criteria of a good research questions?

10. What are the characteristics of research? $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

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

11. Explain different types of sampling methods.

12. Explain the lay out of the research report.

13. Examine the significance of theory and hypothesis.

14. Explain the consequences of plagiarism.

15. Write a short note on data sources for social science research.

16. What are the ethical practices in social science research? $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part-D: (Answer any ONE questions. Each question carries five marks)

17. Explain the various types of research methods.

18. Briefly explain the structure of the research report. $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5B11SSE: BASIC ECONOMETRICS
(SEMESTER V)

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

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

1. What do you mean by level of significance?
2. What is BLUE?
3. Distinguish between Endogenous and Exogenous variables.
4. What is OLS?
5. What is panel data?
6. Define econometrics. $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part-B: (Short answer type Questions). Answer any SIX questions.

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. Distinguish between Econometrics and mathematics.
12. What is Heteroscedasticity?
13. What are the desirable properties of good econometric model?
14. What is the classic symptom of Multicollinearity? $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Part-C: (Short essay type Questions). Answer any FOUR questions.

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 multiple linear regression model?
20. What are the important goals of Econometrics? $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part-D: (Essay type Questions). Answer any TWO questions.

21. What is Econometrics? What is its scope and limitations?
22. Discuss the Methodology of Econometrics.
23. Explain in detail Gauss Markov theorem.
24. Explain simple econometric models of demand function, supply function and consumption $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
6B12SSE: CENTRAL THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY
(SEMESTER VI)

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

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

1. Import substitution strategy
2. Decentralized planning
3. Frictional unemployment
4. Informalisation of workforce
5. Demographic transition
6. Small scale industry $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part- B (Short answer type questions-Answer any six questions)

7. Explain the role of NITI Aayog in India
8. Briefly explain the development issues of marginalized groups in India
9. Evaluate the role of MNREGA as unemployment reduction program in India
10. Briefly outline the educational and health achievements of Kerala
11. What are the major problems associated with MSME sector in India?
12. Briefly explain the recent changes in the IT and infrastructure facilities in of Kerala
13. Prepare a short note on position of Indian in the current global economy.
14. What are the major problems faced by agriculture sector in India? $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Part- C (Short Essay type questions- -Answer any four questions)

15. Explain the causes of poverty in India?
16. Write a note on the structural changes in Kerala
17. What are the salient features of land reforms policy implemented in Kerala?
18. Explain the role of green revolution to ensure the food security of India
19. What are the major features of industrial policy in 1991?
20. Explain the major functions of NITI Aayog $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part D-Essay type questions –Answer any two questions)

21. What are the features and priorities of industrial policy resolution 1956?
22. Explain the growth and structural changes of Indian economy since independence?
23. Briefly outline the success and failures of five-year plans in India
24. Critically evaluate the Kerala Model of development $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
6B13SSE: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER VI)

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

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

1. Why study Development Economics?
2. Define Work participation rate.
3. What do you mean by 'Development Gap'?
4. Define Incremental Capital-output ratio.
5. Explain the concept of Knife-edge equilibrium.
6. What do you mean by concept of 'Drive to Maturity'? $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. Elucidate the comparison of Happiness Index and Hunger Index.
8. Write a short note on various Choice of Techniques.
9. Explain the concept of Denis Goulet's views on Economic Development.
10. What are the peculiarities of the Schumpeter's Innovation Theory?
11. Briefly explain the ideas of Rosenstein Rodan theory of Development.
12. Elaborate the concept of Multidimensional Poverty Index
13. Distinguish between Balanced and Unbalanced growth strategies.
14. Explain the methodological details of Human Development Index. $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. Compare the different development trajectories across nations and within India.
16. Summarise the basic ideas of Solow's Growth model.
17. Examine the role of technology in economic development.
18. Elucidate the various measures of Unemployment.
19. Compare and contrast the concept of Economic development and Economic growth.
20. Write a short note on Sen's Capability approach. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

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

21. Briefly explain the theory of Harrod-Domar Model of Growth and its contemporary relevance.
22. Explain the various alternative measures of Economic development and how it useful for UDCs?
23. Critically examine the Kuznets's hypothesis of Income distribution.
24. Elaborate the linkages between human resources and economic development with in the Indian context. $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
6B14SSE: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER VI)

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

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

1. Environmental economics.
2. Ecology
3. Landslides
4. Externality
5. CPCB
6. Natural resource $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

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

7. Explain Bhopal gas tragedy
8. What is the role of civil society in disaster management?
9. What are the uses of various types of minerals?
10. Explain any two economic incentives to internalize externalities
11. What are the principles of sustainable development?
12. Distinguish between use value and non-use value with examples
13. Distinguish between in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity
14. Explain environmental ethics $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

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

15. Write the major impacts of developmental projects on environment
16. What is pollution? Explain two environmental pollution
17. Explain the need for conservation of natural resources
18. What are hotspots of Biodiversity? Which are the hotspots found in India?
19. Explain the features of grassland and aquatic ecosystems
20. Market failure is the result of externality. Comment $(4 \times 13 = 12)$

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

21. Discuss the major uses of forests. How would you justify that ecological uses of forests surpass commercial uses?
22. Why do we refer to Environmental Protection Act of 1986 as an umbrella Act? Discuss major environmental legislations in India and its limitations.
23. Explain the nature and scope of environmental economics
24. What do you mean by sustainable development? What are the major measures to attain sustainability? $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

CORE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
6B15SSE: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
(SEMESTER VI)

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

Part – A: (Very short answer type Questions- Answer all Questions)
1. Gender and Sex difference
2. Meaning of Empowerment.
3. What is the purpose of gender mainstreaming?
4. A woman is not allowed to leave the country or hold a job without the consent of her husband. Is this an example of gender discrimination?
5. What is Patriarchy?
6. Give an example for Gender socialization. $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part -B: (Short answer type questions-Answer any Six Questions)
7. Kudumbashree in Kerala is an example of Women in Development Programme. If yes or No. Justify your answer.
8. Gender responsive budgeting.
9. Give an example for Gender stereotyping from your own experience and explain its developmental impact.
10. What are the direct tangible costs of domestic violence?
11. Give an account of the gender difference in participation of employment in India.
12. Infant mortality rate of Kerala is 9 and 5 respectively for male and female, whereas in India these figures are 32 and 33 respectively. What analysis you made from this?
13. What is time use survey?
14. Gender vulnerability index. $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Part-C: Short essay type questions (Answer any four questions)
15. Write a note on International conference on Women held at Beijing in 1995.
16. Write a note on the gender difference in education in India and Kerala and comment on it.
17. How women in development and Gender and development differ?
18. How can you connect the gender difference in labour market and gender difference in earnings in a neoclassical framework of marginal productivity?
19. How is power distributed under patriarchy? Give examples from your own experience.
20. Write a note on women and sustainable development. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part-D (Essay type questions-Answer any two questions)
21. Explain with a diagram how the households are maximizing utility with alternate household division of labour.
22. Write an essay on the trajectories of gender and development.
23. Write an essay on the cost of domestic violence. And give certain suggestions to reduce the violence.
24. Analyse the gender difference in education health and employment participation in India and Kerala. $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
1CO1POL – PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
(SEMESTER I)

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

PART A: Short Answer, All the Questions Each in One or Two Sentences. Each Answer Carries One Mark

1. Political Science
2. Political Sociology
3. Legal Approach
4. General Will
5. Veto Power
6. Plebiscite $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

Part B: Answer any SIX questions each in a paragraph. Each answer carries Two Marks

7. Briefly explain the nature Political Science.
8. What are the main features of Post Behaviouralism?
9. Write a brief note on Rousseau's Social Contract theory.
10. Explain Monistic theory of Sovereignty.
11. Evaluate the powers and functions of Political Executive.
12. What is Direct Democracy
13. Explain Pressure Groups.
14. What is Civic Culture? $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Part C: Answer any FOUR questions each in 120 words. Each answer carries Three Marks

15. Discuss the relationship between Political science and History.
16. Describe the features Marxian Approach.
17. Elaborate Evolutionary theory of origin of state
18. Evaluate the role of Political Parties in a Democracy
19. What is Political Socialisation? Explain various agents of Political Socialisation
20. Explain the functions of Judiciary. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

Part D: Essay Questions, answer any Two each carries Five Marks

21. Explain the relevance of Behavioral movement in Political Science.
22. What are the major elements of state? Discuss the relevance of sovereignty in the time of globalization.
23. Explain Democracy. What are the essential conditions for working of democracy?
24. Describe the powers and functions of legislature. $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
1CO1POL – INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
(SEMESTER II)

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

PART A: Short Answer, All the Questions Each in One or Two Sentences. Each Answer Carries One Mark

1. Simon Commission
2. Mandamus
3. Pocket Veto
4. Article 280
5. Grama Sabha
6. Concurrent List   ($6 \times 1 = 6$)

PART B: Answer any SIX questions each in a paragraph. Each answer carries Two Marks

7. Write a note on the importance of Drafting Committee for making constitution
8. What are the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution?
9. Explain Habeas Corpus
10. Examine the powers and functions of Council of Ministers
11. Describe the role of UPSC
12. Discuss the various trends in Federalism of India
13. Explain the constitutional provisions of National Emergency
14. What is Judicial Activism?   ($6 \times 2 = 12$)

Part C: Answer any FOUR questions each in 120 words. Each answer carries Three Marks

15. Discuss importance of Preamble of the Indian Constitution
16. Evaluate the socialistic principles in Directive Principles of State Policy
17. Make a comparative assessment of powers between President and Prime Minister
18. Explain the powers and functions of supreme Court of India.
19. Explain the role of NITI Aayog in maintaining federal relations.
20. Evaluate the role of Governor   ($4 \times 3 = 12$)

Part D: Essay Questions, answer any Two each carries Five Marks

21. Explain the salient features of Indian Constitution.
22. Enumerate the major constitutional rights to protect the individual liberty of citizens.
23. Evaluate the role Election Commission to maintain democratic culture in India.
24. Describe law making procedure of Indian Parliament   ($2 \times 5 = 10$)

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
3CO3HIS-A – ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1793-1947)
(SEMESTER III)

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

PART A: Short Notes (Write short notes on the following ten topics in around 30 words.)

1. Colonialism
2. English East India Company
3. Siraj Ud Dawla
4. Battle of Buxar
5. Ryotwari system
6. Commercialisation of agriculture
7. Poverty and Un-British rule in India
8. Mercantilism
9. Imperial Bank of India
10. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India   ($10 \times 1 = 10$)

PART B: Short Essay: Answer any six out of nine questions in around 200 words. Each question caries 3 marks

11. Elaborate the impact of Carnatic wars
12. Evaluate the feature of Mahalwari settlement
13. Critically examine the British policy of commercialisation of agriculture
14. Discuss the progress of foreign trade during British period
15. Critically examine the impact of British economic policies on traditional village and handicraft industries
16. Discuss the growth of Banking system under the British rule
17. Examine the nature of drain of wealth under the colonial rule
18. Assess the British trade policies after 1857
19. How far the development of railway influenced Indian economy ($6 \times 3 = 18$)

PART C: Essay: Answer any two out of four questions in around 400 words. Each question caries 6 marks

20. Analyse the different stages of British occupation of Bengal
21. Critically examine the impact of British land revenue settlements upon India
22. Examine the stages of industrialization in India after 1857
23. Give a critical account of the growth of banking and insurance system in India under British rule   ($2 \times 6 = 12$)

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
4CO4HIS-A – ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA
(SEMESTER IV)

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

PART A: Short Notes (Write short notes on the following ten topics in around 30 words.)

1. Environment
2. Ecology
3. Hunting and food gathering
4. Beginning of agriculture
5. Colonial plantations
6. Tribal Movements
7. Green Revolution
8. Chipko movement
9. Narmada Bachao Andolan
10. Plachimada $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

PART B: Short Essay: Answer any six out of nine questions in around 200 words. Each question caries 3 marks

11. Explain the interdisciplinary approaches in Environmental Studies
12. Discuss the major Earth Summits for environmental protection
13. Evaluate how agrarian expansion during early India influenced ecology
14. Critically examine the impact of colonial modernisation on environment
15. Give a description on the major Forest laws passed during the colonial period
16. Analyse the resistance by peasants and tribal people against British Forest laws
17. Explain the impact of industrial revolution on ecology
18. Examine the major challenges to biodiversity in India
19. Give a description on different types of pollution in India $(6 \times 3 = 18)$

PART C: Essay: Answer any two out of four questions in around 400 words. Each question caries 6 marks

20. Analyse the importance of Environmental studies in India.
21. Critically examine the impact of British reforms on the ecological system of India
22. Examine the nature of different environmental movements in India
23. Critically examine different challenges to Environment in India after independence

$(2 \times 6 = 12)$

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5D01SSE– BASICS OF ECONOMICS
(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 20 marks**

PART A: Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Product Differentiation

2. National Income

3. Law of Demand $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

Part B: Answer any 3 questions (Each question carries 2 marks)

4. Distinguish between micro and macro economics

5. What are the factors that lead to a shift in the demand curve?

6. Distinguish Economic Growth and Economic Development

7. What are the functions of money? $(3 \times 2 = 6)$

Part C: Answer any 2 questions (Each question carries 3 marks)

8. Write down the features of perfect competitive market.

9. Explain the nature and scope of economics.

10. What are the features of mixed economy? $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

Part D Answer any 1 question (Each question carries 5 marks)

11. "Economics is a science of choice making." Explain the relationship between scarcity and choice in the light of this statement.

12. Explain the causes of Poverty, Unemployment and Inequalities.

$(1 \times 5 = 5)$

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5D02SSE– DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF INDIAN ECONOMY
(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 20 marks**

PART A: Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is poverty line?

2. Define unemployment?

3. What is inclusive growth? $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

Part B: Answer any 3 questions (Each question carries 2 marks)

4. Distinguish between absolute poverty and relative poverty.

5. What is labour force participation rate?

6. What is basic needs approach?

7. Define disguised unemployment? $(3 \times 2 = 6)$

Part C: Answer any 2 questions (Each question carries 3 marks)

8. Explain the extent and magnitude of poverty in India?

9. Briefly explain the informalisation of labour in India?

10. Explain different types of unemployment in India? $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

Part D Answer any 1 question (Each question carries 5 marks)

11. Critically evaluate the poverty eradication programmes in India since 1991?

12. Explain the causes of poverty, unemployment and inequality in India?

$(1 \times 5 = 5)$

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5D03SSE– KERALA ECONOMY
(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 20 marks**

PART A: Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is demographic transition?

2. What is food security?

3. Define immigration.   ($3 \times 1 = 3$)

Part B: Answer any 3 questions (Each question carries 2 marks)

4. What is the nature and extent of unemployment in Kerala?

5. Explain the recent trends in the service sector of Kerala.

6. Write a note on traditional industries in Kerala.

7. Discuss the issue of population ageing in Kerala?   ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

Part C: Answer any 2 questions (Each question carries 3 marks)

8. Critically examine the recent fiscal crisis of Kerala?

9. Discuss about the implications of demographic transition in Kerala?

10. What do you understand by "Kerala model of development"?   ($2 \times 3 = 6$)

Part D Answer any 1 question (Each question carries 5 marks)

11. Define decentralization. Discuss about the impact of decentralization policy on service sector?

12. Critically examine the role of service sector in Kerala's development.

                                                               ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5D04SSE– FUNDAMENTALS OF BUDGET
(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 20 marks**

PART A: Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Describe the difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance.

2. Define Zero based budget.

3. Explain how progressive tax is different from proportional tax.   ($3 \times 1 = 3$)

Part B: Answer any 3 questions (Each question carries 2 marks)

4. Explain progressive, proportional and regressive taxes.

5. Examine the different types of deficit concepts.

6. Critically analyse the reasons for the growth of public expenditure.

7. Discuss the major highlights of current year's budget.   ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

Part C: Answer any 2 questions (Each question carries 3 marks)

8. Distinguish between surplus budget and deficit budget.

9. Explain the functions of finance commission.

10. Discuss the major highlights of current year's Union budget   ($2 \times 3 = 6$)

Part D Answer any 1 question (Each question carries 5 marks)

11. Explain the sources of public revenue.

12. Describe the budgetary procedures of central government in India. ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE: MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B A SOCIAL SCIENCE – ECONOMICS DEGREE EXAMINATION
5D05SSE– INDIAN ECONOMY IN THE POST REFORM PERIOD
(SEMESTER V)

Time: 2 Hours   **Maximum: 20 marks**

PART A: Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is globalization?

2. What are the functions of World Trade Organization?

3. Define neoliberalism   ($3 \times 1 = 3$)

Part B: Answer any 3 questions (Each question carries 2 marks)

4. What are the features of reforms of agricultural sector? 5)

5. Explain the issue of casualisation of labour.

6. What do you mean by privatization? Is privatization of service sectors an appropriate policy decision?

7. Evaluate sectoral wise growth pattern after reforms   ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

Part C: Answer any 2 questions (Each question carries 3 marks)

8. discuss the objectives of New Industrial Policy -1991

9. Explain the inclusive growth strategy and policies

10. Explain the service led growth in reforms period.   ($2 \times 3 = 6$)

Part D Answer any 1 question (Each question carries 5 marks)

11. Explain features of the economic crisis faced by India in 1990's. What are major reforms initiatives in India

12. Define globalization. Explain the impact of globalization on poverty and unemployment in   India   ($1 \times 5 = 5$)