ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE ERNAKULAM (AUTONOMOUS)

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala

SYLLABUS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS

UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM (WITH EFFECT FROM 2017 ADMISSION)

Board of Studies in Economics

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. TITUS CORREYA	Chairman, BOS
2	Dr. MARTIN PATRICK	External
3	Dr. TOMY VARGHESE	External
4	Dr. SALLYAMMA JOB	External
5	Dr. MEERA BAI M	External
6.	Dr. SINDHU K	External
7.	Dr. JENEE PETER	External (History)
8.	Dr. SUSHAMA DEVI	External (Political Science)
9	Dr. GOPESH C R	External (Placement)
10.	JUSTINE GEORGE	External (Alumni)
11	FRANCIS M C	Internal
12	T G JOHN	Internal
13	NEERAJA JAMES	Internal
14	ASHA MARIA THOMAS	Internal
15	LINDA GEORGE	Internal
16	JINCY JOSEPH K	Internal
17.	BENLY B	Internal (Political Science)
18.	SELMA T S	Internal (History)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Studies places in record the help rendered to us by the scholars, parents and teachers and students in making this syllabus perfect. The Board wishes to thank the individual members who had worked on the enrichment of the curriculum. The board thanks the Management of St. Albert's College (Autonomous) and Mahatma Gandhi University for giving a chance to enrich the syllabus to suit the needs and necessities of the times.

We hope that syllabus will be challenging and easy for understanding at the undergraduate level. We sincerely hope those students who are to study this syllabus will be model citizens who could lead the world to better heights of glory.

We wish all the learners and facilitators all the best for the effective transaction of this syllabus.

Board of Studies

PREFACE

As envisaged in the recent regulations of Autonomous colleges in India by University Grants Commission, autonomous colleges enjoy the academic freedom to enrich the curriculum by incorporating recent trends and needs. Curriculum and syllabus of each academic program has to be revised periodically to impart major objectives like global competency, skill component, values and regional relevance. Academicians and scholars in the respective area of knowledge have to express a missionary zeal for this great purpose.

In 2016, when St. Albert's College was granted autonomy, we adopted the curriculum and syllabus followed by the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam for the year 2016. In 2017, when the Mahatma Gandhi University made a comprehensive revision of their curriculum and syllabus, it was adopted by the College as it was a better curriculum that met the needs and current demands of the culture, the society, and the expectations of the population being served.

The present B.A. Degree programme in Economics follows the Choice Based Credit Semester System consisting of six semesters, an open course in the fifth semester and an elective course in the sixth semester. The students are given chance to do one certificate course, two extra credit courses and a variety of extracurricular programs during the three year period of the programme. The present curriculum offers a wide exposure to various conventional, advanced and applied fields in Economics which will facilitate them for a graduate finale course or for pursuing higher studies in Economics. It is intended that students will acquire due knowledge and skill which will enable them to get employed in leading academic and research institutes, and in related industries and departments. Attempts were also made to integrate the essential components to generate interest for self-employment or start-ups among the pupils. All possible attempts have been made to enrich the syllabus by incorporating current and most recent developments in various branches of Economics.

GRADUATE PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Deep Knowledge in the Discipline: To develop a thorough knowledge about the subject and its allied realms by conscious and continuous process of learning and get informed about the cutting-edge research in the frontier areas of the subject.

Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills: To develop an informed and analytical approach to learning and demonstrate an in-depth knowledge of the subject and to give his/her opinion supported by logical reasoning and problem solving skills.

Self-Awareness and Emotional Intelligence: To develop a proper idea about one's own capabilities and potentials and to nurture those attributes towards holistic personality development.

Teamwork and Effective Communication: To demonstrate proficiency in communicating competently in groups and organizations, competence in interpersonal communication and to possess skills to effectively deliver formal and informal presentations to a variety of audiences in multiple contexts.

Leadership Qualities: To build essential features of a true leader and to cultivate the character and courage to shoulder responsibilities.

Social Interaction and Ethical Standards: To foster the social skills and developing peer interaction and enabling them to make all people feel valued and to respect their differences by being responsible citizens for creating a socially inclusive society. To recognize values such as justice, trust, equity, fairness, kindness and develop a commitment to meeting and upholding standards of ethical behaviour in all walks of life and comprehending the moral dimensions of decisions and actions.

Environmental Consciousness: To discern the issues of environmental contexts and engages in promoting values and attitudes that claim coexistence and sustainable living with reduced, minimal, or no harm upon ecosystems.

Lifelong Learning: To develop a passion to be an independent lifelong learner by imbibing real-time changes in the socio-technological context, promoting continuous development and improvement of the knowledge and skills needed for employment and personal fulfilment.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The Board of Studies in Economics (UG) of St. Albert's College (Autonomous) decided to follow the guidelines and syllabi of Mahatma Gandhi University.

In the present global scenario, Economics has emerged as one of the most 'sought after' subjects of study in Social Sciences as it immediately communicates with the changing societal priorities and needs. In the past 50 years or so, many new insights have taken root and become important in economic theory and policy. In the light of the expanding horizons of knowledge, constant endeavours have been made to review the curriculum in many of the universities in the world to make Economics a vibrant and meaningful subject.

The principal aims and objectives of the BA Economics programme are:

- to provide students well founded education in Economics.
- to provide structured curricula which support the academic development of students.
- to provide and adapt curricula that prepare our graduates for employment and further study as economists.
- to provide the students with the opportunity to pursue courses that emphasise quantitative and theoretical aspects of Economics.
- to provide students with the opportunity to focus on applied and policy issues in Economics.
- to provide programmes that allow the students to choose from a wide range of economic specialism.
- to provide a well-resourced learning environment for Economics.

REGULATIONS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

PREAMBLE

In 2016, St. Albert's College was granted autonomy, we adopted the curriculum and syllabus followed by the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam for the year 2016. In 2017, when the Mahatma Gandhi University made a comprehensive revision of their curriculum and syllabus, it was adopted by the college as it was a better curriculum that met the needs and current demands of the culture, the society, and the expectations of the population being served. These regulations were seriously discussed in the Board of Studies, Academic Council and Governing Council and have been adopted to the use of St. Albert's College (Autonomous).

Mahatma Gandhi University introduced Choice Based Credit and Semester and Grading System in colleges affiliated to the University from the Academic Year 2009-10, under Direct Grading System. Subsequently, the Kerala State Higher Education Council constituted a committee of experts headed by Prof. B Hridaya Kumari, to study and make recommendations for the improvement of the working of the Choice Based Credit and Semester System in colleges affiliated to the Universities in the State. The State Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the Syndicate and the Academic Council of the Mahatma Gandhi University has resolved to reform the existing CBCSS regulations. Accordingly, Regulations for Undergraduate Programmes under Choice Based Course-Credit-Semester System and Grading, 2013 was introduced in the University from the Academic year 2013-14 onwards, under Indirect Grading System. The University Grants Commission, in order to facilitate student mobility across institutions within and across the states insisted to introduce uniform grading system in the Universities. Based on the UGC directives, various Board of Studies / Expert committees framed draft Regulations and syllabi for various UG Programmes to be made effective from 2016-17 academic year onwards. The Academic Council held on 18th July 2016 resolved to postpone the implementation of the regulations and syllabi for UG Programmes and to implement from2017-2018 academic year after detailed discussions with the experts and other stake holders.

On the basis of the suggestions put forth by the joint meeting of Faculties and also based on the discussions and suggestions in the workshops conducted for the purpose, Chairpersons of various faculties submitted modified draft Regulations, Scheme and Syllabi and text books for various undergraduate Programmes and the Standing committee of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 5th May 2017 resolved to recommend to the Academic council to approve the modified Regulations,

Scheme and Syllabi and text books for various undergraduate programmes. Hence it becomes necessary to issue modified Regulations as follows.

Regulations

1. TITLE

1.1 These regulations shall be called "**ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM - REGULATIONS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM 2017"**

2. **SCOPE**

2.1 Applicable to all regular BA/ BSc /B Com /BBA courses conducted by the College with effect from 2017 admissions.

2.2 2.2 Medium of instruction is English except in the case of language courses other than English unless otherwise stated therein.

2.3 The provisions supersede all the existing regulations for the Regular Undergraduate programmes to the extent herein prescribed.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. 'Academic Week' is a unit of five working days in which the distribution of work is organized from day-one to day-five, with five contact hours of one hour duration on each day.

3.2. 'Choice Based Course' means a course that enables the students to familiarize the advanced areas of core course.

3.3. 'Common Course I' means a course that comes under the category of courses for English.

3.4. 'Common Course II' means additional language.

3.5. 'Complementary Course' means a course which would enrich the study of core courses.

3.6. 'Core Course' means a course in the subject of specialization within a degree programme. It includes a course on environmental studies and human rights.

3.7. 'Course' means a portion of a subject to be taught and evaluated in a semester (similar to a paper under annual scheme).

3.8. 'Credit' is the numerical value assigned to a paper according to the relative importance of the syllabus of the programme.

3.9. 'Department' means any teaching department in a college.

3.10. 'Examination Coordinator' is a teacher nominated by a Department Council to coordinate the continuous evaluation undertaken in that department.

3.11. 'Department Council' means the body of all teachers of a department in a college.

3.12. 'Class Tutor' means a teacher from the department nominated by the Department Council, who will advise the student on academic matters.

3.13. Grace Marks shall be awarded to candidates as per the Orders issued from the college from time to time at par with the affiliating University.

3.14. 'Grade' means a letter symbol (A, B, C, etc.), which indicates the broad level of performance of a student in a Paper/Course/ Semester/Programme.

3.15. 'Grade Point' (GP) is the numerical indicator of the percentage of marks awarded to a student in a course.

3.16. 'Institutional Average (IA)' means average mark secured (Internal + external) for a course at the college level.

3.17. 'Open Course' means an optional course which the student is free to take at his/her will. Open course shall be a non-major elective course offered by the Departments other than the parent Department.

3.18. 'Parent Department' means the department which offers core course/courses within an undergraduate programme.

3.19. 'Programme' means a three-year programme of study and examinations spread over six semesters, the successful completion of which would lead to the award of a degree.

3.20. 'Semester' means a term consisting of a minimum 90 working days, inclusive of tutorials, examination days and other academic activities within a period of five months.

3.21. 'Vocational Course' (Skill Enhancement Course) means a course that enables the students to enhance their practical skills and ability to pursue a vocation in their subject of specialization.

3.22. Words and expressions used and not defined in this regulation shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the Act and Statutes of the affiliating University.

4. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION AND RESERVATION OF SEATS

4.1.1Eligibility for admissions and reservation of seats for various Undergraduate Programmes shall be according to the rules framed by the College in this regard, from time to time at par with UGC norms and regulations of Government of Kerala.

5. DURATION

5.1. The duration of U.G. programmes shall be **6 semesters**.

5.2. There shall be two Semesters in an academic year, the "ODD" semester commences in June and on completion, the "EVEN" Semester commences. There shall be two months' vacation during April/May.

6. REGISTRATION

6.1. The strength of students for each programme shall be as per the existing orders issued by the college and as approved by the affiliating University.

7. SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

7.1. The U.G. programmes shall include **(a)** Common Courses I and II, **(b)** Core Course(s), **(c)** Complementary/Vocational Courses, and **(d)** OpenCourse.

7.2. There shall be one Choice Based course (Elective Course) in the sixth semester. In the case of B. Com Programme there shall be an elective stream from third semester onwards.

7.3. Credit Transfer and Accumulation system can be adopted in the programme. Transfer of Credit consists of acknowledging, recognizing and accepting credits by an institution for programmes or courses completed at another institution. The Credit Transfer Scheme shall allow students pursuing a programme in one University to continue their education in another University without break.

7.4. A separate minimum of 30% marks each for internal and external (for both theory and practical) and aggregate minimum of 35% are required for a pass for a course. The practical examinations (external/internal) will be conducted only at the end of each semesters for all programmes.

7.5. Students who complete the programme with minimum "D" grade will have one betterment chance within 12 months, immediately after the publication of the result of the whole programme. In such cases they should appear for all the papers in a particular semester.

8. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Model I B.A/B.Sc.

Programme Duration	6 Semesters
Total Credits required for successful completion of the Programme	120
Credits required from Common Course I	22
Credits required from Common Course II	16
Credits required from Core course and Complementary courses including Project	79
Open Course	3
Minimum attendance required	75%

Model 1 B com

Programme Duration	6 Semesters
Total Credits required for successful completion of the Programme	120
Credits required from Common Course I	14
Credits required from Common Course II	08
Credits required from Core course and Complementary courses including Project	95
Open Course	3
Minimum attendance required	75%

Model II B.A/B.Sc.

a	Programme Duration	6 Semesters
b	Total Credits required for successful completion of the Programme	120
c	Credits required from Common Course I	16
d	Credits required from Common Course II	8
e	Credits required from Core + Complementary + Vocational Courses including Project	93
f	Open Course	3
g	Minimum attendance required	75%

Model III BA/BSc/B. Com

A	Programme Duration	6 Semesters
B	Total Credits required for successful completion of the Programme	120
C	Credits required from Common Course I	8
D	Credits required from Core + Complementary + Vocational Courses including Project	109
E	Generic Elective (GE) / Open Course (OC)	3
F	Minimum attendance required	75%

9. Examinations

9.1. The evaluation of each paper shall contain twoparts:

(i) Internal or In-Semester Assessment (ISA)

(ii) External or End-Semester Assessment (ESA)

a. The internal to external assessment ratio shall be1:4.

Both internal and external marks are to be rounded to the next integer.

All papers (theory & practical), grades are given **on a 7-point scale** based on the total percentage of marks, ***(ISA+ESA)*** as given below:-

Percentage of Marks	**Grade**	**Grade Point**
95 and above	S Outstanding	10
85 to below 95	A^+ Excellent	9
75 to below 85	A Very Good	8
65 to below 75	B^+ Good	7
55 to below 65	B Above Average	6
45 to below 55	C Satisfactory	5
35 to below 45	D Pass	4

Below 35	F Failure	0
	Ab Absent	0

10. **CREDIT POINT AND CREDIT POINTAVERAGE**

Credit Point (CP) of a paper is calculated using the formula: -

CP = C × GP, where C is the Credit and GP is the Grade point.

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a Semester is calculated using the formula:-

SGPA = TCP/TC, where TCP is the Total Credit Point of that semester.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is calculated using the formula: -

CGPA = TCP/TC, where TCP is the Total Credit Point of that programme.

Grade Point Average (GPA) of different category of courses viz. Common Course I, Common Course II, Complementary Course I, Complementary Course II, Vocational course, Core Course is calculated using the formula: -

GPA = TCP/TC, where TCP is the Total Credit Point of a category of course.

TC is the total credit of that category of course.

Grades for the different courses, semesters and overall programme are given based on the corresponding CPA as shown below:

GPA	**Grade**
9.5 and above	**S Outstanding**
8.5 to below 9.5	**A+ Excellent**

7.5 to below 8.5	**A Very Good**
6.5 to below 7.5	**B+ Good**
5.5 to below 6.5	**B Above Average**
4.5 to below 5.5	**C Satisfactory**
3.5 to below 4.5	**D Pass**
Below 3.5	**F Failure**

11. MARKS DISTRIBUTION FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL EVALUATIONS

The external theory examination of all semesters shall be conducted by the college at the end of each semester. Internal evaluation is to be done by continuous assessment. For all courses without practical total marks of external examination is 80 and total marks of internal evaluation is 20. Marks distribution for external and internal assessments and the components for internal evaluation with their marks are shown below.

11.1. For all courses without practical

a) Marks of external Examination : 80

b) Marks of internal evaluation : 20

Components of Internal Evaluation of theory	**Marks**
Attendance	**5**
Assignment /Seminar/Viva	**5**
Test papers (2x5=10)	**10**
Total	**20**

For all courses with practical total marks for external evaluation is 60 and total marks for internal evaluation is15.

a. For all courses with practical

a) Marks of external Examination : 60

b) Marks of internal evaluation : 15

Components of Internal Evaluation	**Marks**
Attendance	**5**
Assignment /Seminar/Viva	**2**
Test papers (2 x 4)	**8**
Total	**15**

c) For practical examinations total marks for external evaluation is 40 for internal evaluation is 10

Components Internal evaluation of Practical	**Marks**
Attendance	2
Test paper (1 x 4)	4
Record*	4
Total	10

*Marks awarded for Record should be related to number of experiments recorded and duly signed by the teacher concerned in charge.

All three components of internal assessments are mandatory.

11.3For projects

a) Marks of external evaluation : 80

b) Marks of internal evaluation : 20

Components of External Evaluation of Project	Marks
Dissertation (External)	50
Viva-Voce (External)	30
Total	**80**

*****Marks for dissertation may include study tour report if proposed in the syllabus.

Components of internal Evaluation of Project	Marks
Punctuality	5
Experimentation/data collection	5
Knowledge	5
Report	5
Total	**20**

Attendance Evaluation for all papers

% of attendance	Marks
90 and above	5
85 – 89	4
80-84	3
76-79	2
75	1

(Decimals are to be rounded to the next higher whole number)

12. ASSIGNMENTS

Assignments are to be done from 1st to 4th Semesters. At least two assignments should be done in each semester for all courses.

13. SEMINAR/VIVA

A student shall present a seminar in every semester for each paper and appear for Viva-voce in the 6th semester for each course.

14. INTERNAL ASSESSMENT / TESTPAPERS

At-least two test papers are to be conducted in each semester for each course.

14.1 Grievances regarding internal evaluation

There is provision for grievance redressal regarding internal evaluation which operates at four levels. Complaints regarding the internal evaluation shall be brought to the notice of the teacher concerned in the first instance. If the student is not satisfied with the decision of the teacher concerned, he may appeal to the Departmental Grievance Redressal Committee which shall have the Head of the department, the class Tutor and the teacher against whom the complaint is made, as members. The student will also have the freedom to make further appeal to the College Level Grievance Redressal Committee which shall have the Principal, the COE and the concerned Head of the department, as members. If the student is not satisfied, he may appeal to the Governing Council.

14.2. The COE shall make arrangements for giving awareness of the internal evaluation components to students immediately after commencement of I semester.

14.3. The internal evaluation marks/grades in the prescribed format should reach the office of Controller of Examinations, St. Albert's College before the commencement of study leave in each semester.

14.4 Students can register for end semester examination only if they pass internal evaluation.

15. External Examination (End Semester Examination)

The external examination of all semesters shall be conducted by the College at the end of each semester.

15.1. Students having a minimum of 75% average attendance for all the courses only can register for the examination. Condonation of shortage of attendance to a maximum of 10 days in a semester subject to a maximum of 2 times during the whole period of the programme may be granted by the college on valid grounds. This condonation shall not be counted for internal assessment. Benefit of attendance may be granted to students attending University/College union/Co-curricular activities by treating them as present for the days of absence, on production of participation/attendance certificates,

within one week, from competent authorities and endorsed by the Head of the Department. This is limited to a maximum of 10 days per semester and this benefit shall be considered for internal assessment also. Those students who are not eligible even with condonation of shortage of attendance will not be readmitted.

15.2. All students are to do a project in the area of core course. This project can be done individually or in groups (not more than five students) for all subjects which may be carried out in or outside the campus. The projects are to be identified during the II semester of the programme with the help of the supervising teacher. The report of the project in duplicate is to be submitted to the department at the sixth semester and are to be produced before the examiners appointed by the college. External Project evaluation and Viva / Presentation are compulsory for all subjects and will be conducted at the end of the programme.

15.3. There shall be supplementary exams only for fifth semester. For reappearance improvement for other semesters the students can appear along with the next batch.

15.4. A student who registers his/her name for the external exam for a semester will be eligible for promotion to the next semester.

16. All courses shall have unique alphanumeric code.

17. PATTERN OF QUESTIONS

Questions shall be set to assess knowledge acquired, standard and application of knowledge, application of knowledge in new situations, critical evaluation of knowledge and the ability to synthesize knowledge. The question setter shall ensure that questions covering all skills are set. She/he shall also upload a detailed scheme of evaluation along with the questions. A question paper shall be a judicious mix of short answer type, short essay type /problem solving type and long essay type questions and to be generated from the question bank.

18. RANK CERTIFICATE

The college publishes rank list of top 10 candidates for each programme after the

publication of 6th semester results. Rank certificate shall be issued to candidates who secure positions from 1st to 3rd in the rank list. Candidates who secure positions from fourth to tenth in the rank list shall be issued position certificate indicating their position in the rank list. Candidates shall be ranked in the order of merit based on the CGPA scored by them. Grace marks awarded to the students should not be counted fixing the rank/position. Rank certificate and position certificate shall be signed by the Controller of Examinations.

18.1. Pattern of questions Papers

a) Without practical

Sl. No	Pattern	Marks	Choice of questions	Total marks
1	Short Answer/problem type	2	10/12	20
2	Short essay/problem	5	6/9	30
3	Essay/problem	15	2/4	30
Total				80

b) With practical

Sl. No	Pattern	Marks	Choice of questions	Total marks
1	Short Answer/problem type	1	10/12	10
2	Short essay/problem	5	6/9	30

3	Essay/problem	10	2/4	20
Total				60

Each Board of Studies shall specify the length of the answers in terms of number of words. Pattern of questions for external examination of practical papers will be decided by the concerned Board of Studies/Expert Committees.

18.2. MARK CUM GRADE CARD

The College under its seal shall issue to the students a MARK CUM GRADE CARD on completion of each programme, which shall contain the following information:

(a) Name of the College

(b) Title & Model of the Undergraduate Programme

(c) Name of the Semester

(d) Name and Register Number of the student

(e) Date of publication of result

(f) Code, Title, Credits and Maximum Marks (Internal, External & Total) of each course opted in the semester.

(g) Internal, External and Total Marks awarded, Grade, Grade point and Credit point in each course opted in the semester.

(h) The total credits and total credit points in the semester.

(i) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and corresponding Grade.

(j) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), GPA corresponding to Common Courses I and II, Core Course, Complementary Courses, Vocational Courses and Open Course.

(k) The final Mark cum Grade Card issued at the end of the final semester shall contain the details of all courses taken during the final semester examination and shall include

the final Grade(SGPA) scored by the candidate from 1st to 5th semesters, and the overall Grade for the total programme.

Further details are given as Annexures I,II & III

19. There shall be 3 level monitoring committees for the successful conduct of the scheme. They are -

1. Department Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC), comprising HOD and two senior most teachers as members.

2. College Level Monitoring Committee (CLMC), comprising Principal, Controller of Examinations and A.O/Superintendent as members.

3. Governing Council.

20. The Governing Council is authorized to make necessary criteria for eligibility for higher education in the grading scheme, if necessary, in consultation with affiliating University & other Universities. The Governing Council is also authorized to issue orders for the perfect realization of the Regulations.

21. TRANSITORY PROVISION

Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Governing Council shall, for a period of one year from the date of coming into force of these regulations, have the power to provide by order that these regulations shall be applied to any programme with such modifications as may be necessary.

Annexure I: Model Mark Cum Grade Card

St Albert's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam

Section: Banerjee Road, Ernakulam.

Student ID: Date:

MARK CUM GRADE CARD

Name of Candidate:

Name of College:

Permanent Register Number (PRN):

Name of the Programme: Degree:

Name of Examination : First Semester Examination Month and Year

Date of publication of result :

Course Code	Course Title	Credit (C)	Marks						Percentage of total marks	Grade awarded (G)	Grade point (GP	Credit point (Cx GP)	Result
			External		Internal		Total						
			Awarded (E)	Maximum	Awarded (I)	Maximum	Awarded (E + I)	Maximum					
	Common Course I												
	Common Course II												
	Core Course												
	Complementary Course I												
	Complementary Course II/ Vocational Course												
	Total												
	Total credit points (TCP)												
	Total credit (TC)												
	SGPA:												
	Grade:												

Annexure II: Model Mark cum Grade Card (VI Semester)

St Albert's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam

Section: Banerjee Road, Ernakulam.

Student ID: Date:

MARK CUM GRADE CARD

Name of Candidate:

Name of College:

Permanent Register Number (PRN):

Name of the Programme: Degree:

Name of the Examination:

Date of publication of result :

Course Code	Course Title	Credit (C)	Marks						Percentage of total marks	Grade awarded (G)	Grade point (GP	Credit point (Cx GP)	Result
			External		Internal		Total						
			Awarded (E)	Maximum	Awarded (I)	Maximum	Awarded (E + I)	Maximum					
	Core 9 Core 10 Core 11 Core 12 Choice Based Course Project SGPA Grade												

		Credit	GPA	Grade	Month & Year	Result
	Semester I Semester II Semester III Semester IV Semester V Semester VI					
	Common Course I Common Course II Complementary Course I Complementary Course II Core Course Open Course					
	Overall programme CGPA:					

Annexure III:

Reverse side of the mark cum Grade Card (Common to all Semesters)

Description of the Evaluation Process

Grade and Grade Point

The Evaluation of each course comprises of internal and external components in the ratio 1:4 for all courses

Grades and Grade points are given on a 7 point scale based on the percentage of total marks

(Internal + External) as given in Table 1.

(Decimals are to be rounded to the next whole number)

Credit point and Credit point Average.

Grades for the different semesters are and the overall programme is given based on the corresponding CPA.

Table 1

% of marks	Grade	GP
Equal to 95 and above	S Outstanding	10
Equal to 85 and < 95	A^+ Excellent	9
Equal to75 and < 85	A Very Good	8
Equal to 65 and < 75	B+ Good	7
Equal to 55 and < 65	B Above Average	6
Equal to 45 and < 55	C Satisfactory	5
Equal to 35 and < 45	D Pass	4
Below 35	F Failure	
	Ab Absent	

Credit point **(CP)** of a paper is calculated using the formula CP = C x GP,

where C is the Credit; GP is the Grade Point

Grade Point Average (GPA) of a Course/ Semester or Programme (cumulative) etc. is calculated using the formula $\mathbf{GPA} = \frac{TCP}{TC}$

where TCP is the Total Credit Point; TC is the Total Credit

CPA	
Equal to 9.5 and above	**S Outstanding**
Equal to 8.5 and < 9.5	**A+ Excellent**
Equal to7.5 and < 8.5	**A Very Good**
Equal to 6.5 and < 7.5	**B+ Good**
Equal to5.5 and < 6.5	**B Above Average**
Equal to4.5 and < 5.5	**C Satisfactory**
Equal to 3.5 and < 4.5	**D Pass**
Below 3.5	**F Failure**

Note: A separate minimum of 30 % Marks each for internal and External (For both Theory and Practical) and aggregate minimum of 35 % are required for pass for a paper. For a pass in a programme, a seperate minimum of grade D is required for all the individual papers. If a candidate secure F Grade for any one of the paper offered in a semster/ programme until he or she improves this to D Grade or above within the permitted period.A separate minimum of 75% of attendance is needed for OJT/HOT.

COURSE DESIGN

The UG programme in Economics includes: (a) common courses, (b) core courses, (c) complementary courses (d) open course and (e) a project. No course shall carry more than 4 credits. The students can select any choice based course offered by the department which offers the core courses, depending on the availability of teachers and infrastructural facilities in the institution. Open course shall be offered in any subject and the students shall have the option to do courses offered by other departments.

Semester	Title of the Course	Hrs per Week	Credit	Weightage	
				Internal	External
1	English 1	5	4	1	4
	English Common 1	4	3	1	4
	Second Language 1	4	4	1	4
	Perspectives &Methodology of Economics	6	4	1	4
	Complementary 1	6	4	1	4
2	English 2	5	4	1	4
	English Common 2	4	3	1	4
	Second Language 2	4	4	1	4
	Micro Economic Analysis I	6	5	1	4
	Complementary 2	6	4	1	4
3	English 3	5	4	1	4
	Second Language common	5	4	1	4
	Micro Economic Analysis -II	4	4	1	4
	Economics of Growth & Development	5	4	1	4
	Complementary 3	6	4	1	4
4	English 4	5	4	1	4
	Second language Common 2	5	4	1	4
	Macro Economics-I	5	4	1	4
	Public Economics	4	4	1	4
Complementary 4		6	4	1	4
5	Quantitative Techniques	6	4	1	4
	Macro Economics-II	6	5	1	4
	Open course**	4	3	1	4
	Environmental Economics	5	4	1	4

	Introductory econometrics	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**
6	**Quantitative Methods**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**4**
	International economics	**5**	**4**	**1**	**4**
	Choice-based course**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**
	Money &financial Markets	**5**	**4**	**1**	**4**
	Indian Economy	**5**	**4**	**1**	**4**
Project*		**-**	**2**	**1**	**4**
Total		**150**	**120**	**1**	**4**

COURSES

The number of courses for the restructured programme should contain 15 core courses, including one choice based course from the frontier area of the course and a project, four complementary courses from the relevant subjects for complementing the core of the study, and an open course. There should be ten common courses which include the first and second languages of study.

Complementary Course

1. History
2. Political Science

OPEN COURSES

2. Fundamentals of Economics

CORE - CHOICE BASED COURSES

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Economics

Pattern of Examination

The evaluation of the course shall contain two parts such as Internal or In-semester Assessment (IA) and External or End-Semester Assessment (EA). The ratio between internal and external examination shall be 1:3. The internal and external examinations shall be evaluated by using direct grading system based on five-point scale.

Internal Assessment (IA)

Internal evaluation is to be done by continuous assessment on the following components. The components of the internal evaluation for the theory and the weights are as follows.

Components	***Weight***
Attendance	5
Assignment / Seminar/Viva	5
Test papers	10
Total	20

Attendance

% of Attendance	***Grade***
> 90%	5
85 – 89	4
80 – 84	3
76 – 79	2
75	1

The minimum required percentage of attendance for appearing in the various semester examinations is fixed as 75.

Assignment : Best of the two assignments is considered per course.

Seminar : The student has to take a minimum of one seminar per course.

Test paper : A minimum of two class tests are to be attended. The grades of best two tests are to be taken.

External or End-Semester Assessment (EA)

The external examinations of all semesters shall be conducted by the College on the close of each semester.

MODEL I
SEMESTER I
METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF ECONOMICS

Course Objective

The course intends to familiarize the students with the broad contours of Social Sciences, specifically Economics and its methodologies, tools and analysis procedures. The course also aims to create an enthusiasm among students about different schools of Economic thought and various aspects of social science research, methodology, concepts, tools and various issues.

MODULE I: **Methodology of Social Science**

Science-Different branches of science-Evolution of a scientific approach Social science Disciplines - Need for interdisciplinary approach - Objectivity and subjectivity in social Science - Limits to objectivity in social science.

(25hrs)

MODULE II: Methodology, Concepts and tools of Economics

Economics as a social science –Subject matter and scope of Economics, Importance of the study of economics with other social sciences like history, political science, psychology, law and Sociology. Positive and Normative Economics, Economic theory and Economic laws, Micro and Macro Economics, Role of assumptions in Economics, Method and Methodology - Deductive and inductive methodology, Economic Models- Various Concepts: Equilibrium-Partial and General, Static, Comparative static and Dynamic

(30 hrs)

MODULE III: Major Schools of Economic Thought

Mercantilism(Thomas Mun, William Petty) and Physiocracy (Francis Quesnay and Turgot), Basic postulates of Classical and Neo-Classical economic thought (Adam Smith, Ricardo, J.B.Say, Malthus, J.S.Mill, Jeremy Bentham, Alfred Marshall, A.C.Pigou and Walras,) Socialist and Marxist Economic Thought(Saint Simon, Sismondi and Karl Marx

Keynesianism (keynes as a critique of classical Economics and Monetarism (Milton Friedman). Contribution of Indian Economicsts-Kautilya, DadabhaiNaoroji, AmartyaSen and J.N..Bhagwthi). (27hrs)

MODULE IV: Research Methodology

Meaning and objectives of research – Types of research - Steps in research Data - Primary and secondary . Undertaking a research study - Conceptualization of research issues, reviewing the literature, Hypothesis, analysis and presentation of data, writing a research- report. Problems encountered by researchers in India. (30hrs)

References

Baumol, William J and Alan Blinder (2010): Economics: principles and Policy, 13 th Ed, South Western Cengage Learning, New Delhi.

Blaug, M (1998): The Methodology of Economics, Cambridge Surveys of Economic Literature New York.

Blaugh, Mark (1990): Economic Theory in Retrospect,4thed,Cambridge University Press, New York.

Boland, Lawrence A. (2000): The Methodology of Economic Model Building Methodology after Samuelson, Routledge, London and New York.

Boland, Lawrence A. (2003):The Foundations of Economic Method: A Popperian Perspective Second Edition, Routledge, London and New York.

Bruce, Stanley L. (1994): The Evolution of Economic Thought, 5th ed, the Dryden Press

Cooper, D. and Schindler P (2000): Business Research Methods, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Dasgupta,Manas (2007): Research Methodology in Economics: Problems and Issues, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Ekelund, Robert B Jr. and Robert F.Herbert (1975): "A History of Economic Theory and Methods", McGraw Hill.

Eric Roll (1956): A History of Economic Thought, 3rd ed Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Ethridge,Don (1995): Research methodology in Applied Economics: Organizing, Planning and Conducting Economic Research, IOWA State University Press.

Goode,William J and Paul K Hatt (2006): Methods in Social Research,

Guthrie, Gerard (2010): Basic Research Methods- an entry to social science research, Sage publications, New Delhi.

Hajela, T N (2015): History of Economic Thought, 18th ed, Ane Books, New Delhi.

Haney, Lewis H (1920): History of Economic Thought, Mc Milan, New York

COMPLEMENTARY PAPER -1
SOCIAL FORMATIONS IN PRE- MODERN INDIA

Module 1

Ancient Society

(A) Harappan Civilization Technology, crafts, Westerly trade and Urbanism

(B) Vedic Age Social stratification - Second Urbanization Heterodox religions Mauryan State and society

(C) The Tamil South idea of the Sangam Age

Reading List

1. Stuart and Piggot, *Pre-Historic India*
2. Rajesh Kochhar, *The Vedic People*, Orient Blackswan Pvt Ltd
3. Raymond Allchin, *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*
4. Romila Thapar, *The Penguin History of Early India* (Till 1300), Penguin Books,2002.
5. ----------, From *Lineage to State*, OUP.
6. ----------, *Ancient Indian Social History*, Orient Blackswan Pvt Ltd
7. D.D.Kosambi, *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, (1956), Popular Prakashan, Bombay
8. K.A.N. Sastri, *A History of South India*,4th Ed, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Module 2

Emergence of Feudal Order

(A) Expansion of agriculture land grants- changing production relations- graded land-rights and peasantry - decline of trade, urban settlements and currency. Emergence of Closed Economy Features of Indian Feudalism.

(B) Opening up of the river valleys- Temple society and economy - The Tamil Bhakti Movement New states and state order

Reading List

1. Romila Thapar, *The Penguin History of Early India* (Till 1300), Penguin Books,2002

2. D N Jha, *Economy and Society in Early India: Issues and Paradigms*, (1993)

3. B D Chattopadhyaya, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, (1994),

4. R. S. Sharma, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, (1959), Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi

5. R. S. Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, (1990), Macmillan, Delhi

6. R. S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalism*, (1965), Mac Millan, Madras.

7. Kesavan Veluthat, *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*, (1993), Orient Longman, New Delhi

8.----------, *The Early Medieval in South India*, OUP, 2009.

9.Burton Stein, *Vijayanagara*. Cambridge

Module 3

The Political Economy of the Delhi Sultanate

(A) Technological innovations- Changes in production and exchange Urban centres craft production Sultanate economy

(B) The Vijayanagara society and power structure Warlordis

Reading List

1. Tapan Raychaudhiri, Irfan Habib, *The Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. 1*, (1982), Orient Longman, New Delhi

2. Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History*, (1995), Tulika, New Delhi

3. Satish Chandra,

4. K.A.N. Sastri, *A History of South India*,4th Ed, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Module 4

The Mughal Social Formation

(A) Agricultural Expansion Trade, money and Banking Urban centres and their character

(B) The *Mansab, Jagir* and revenue The Bhakti movement and its social bas

Reading List

1. Tapan Raychaudhiri, Irfan Habib, *The Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. 1*, (1982), Orient Longman, New Delhi

2. John F Richards, *The Mughal Empire*, (1993), Foundation Books, Delhi

3. Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History*, (1995), Tulika, New Delhi

4. ----------, *Medieval India I*, OUP, 2009.

5. Shireen Moosvi, *The Mughal Economy*, OUP, Delhi.

6. J.L.Mehta, *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India*, 3 Vols, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

Semester 2

MICRO ECONOMIC ANALSIS I

Learning Objectives

This is an introductory course that teaches the fundamentals of microeconomics. It gives the foundation for economic analysis and problem solving. This course provides an introduction to supply and demand and the basic forces that determine equilibrium in a market economy. It introduces a framework for learning about consumer behaviour and analyzing consumer decisions. The course also attends to firms and their decisions about optimal production. By the end of the course, we will be able to understand introductory microeconomic theory, solve basic microeconomic problems, and use these techniques to think about a number of policy questions related to the operation of the real economy.

Module I - Introduction to Microeconomics

Definitions of Economics-Problem of scarcity and choice – Central problems of Economy-production possibility frontier - microeconomic policy goals – efficiency and equity.– functions of an economic system -short run and long run analysis, partial and general equilibrium analysis (concepts only) – Marginal concept in micro Economics – (15 Hrs)

Module II –Demand and Supply Analysis

Concepts of demand- Factors affecting demand- Law of demand- exceptions-demand for normal, inferior, substitute and complementary goods- Shifts of demand versus movements along a demand curve – elasticity of demand – Degrees- price elasticity of demand – determinants- methods of estimation – Total outlay, Point, and arc method – income elasticity of demand and cross elasticity of demand – Concepts of supply-Factors affecting supply-Law of supply- shifts of supply versus movements along a supply curve - elasticity of supply – uses of elasticity – market equilibrium and impact of changes in demand and supply – dynamic demand and supply model: cobweb model — demand forecasting – objectives and methods of demand forecasting - seller's view

(23Hrs)

Module III – Theory of Consumer Behaviour

Concepts of Total and Marginal utility- Consumer preferences and choice-consumer's equilibrium – cardinal utility and ordinal utility – law of diminishing marginal utility – consumer equilibrium under cardinal utility – derivation of demand curve - law of equi marginal utility – water-diamond paradox – criticisms of cardinal utility approach - indifference curve analysis – characteristics – MRS - budget line – consumer's equilibrium – income effect and Engel curve – price effect, income effect and substitution effect- derivation of demand curve – splitting price effect into income effect and substitution effect: Hicksian and Slutsky's approaches - criticisms of ordinal utility approach – revealed preference theorem – derivation of demand curve – distinction between weak and strong ordering – consumer's surplus – Marshallian and Hicksian approaches. New approaches to consumer theory - Pragmatic approach & Linear Expenditure System (LES) (Concepts only).

(35Hrs)

Module IV – Theories of Production and Cost

Production function – total, average & Marginal product- time element in production function – law of variable proportions (modern approach)– isoquants – properties – MRTS - ridgelines and economic regions of production– Isocost lines – optimal input combination – producer's equilibrium – expansion path – elasticity of factor substitution - laws of returns to scale – economies and diseconomies of scale – empirical production function: Cobb-Douglas production function – properties – cost functions - cost concepts - explicit and implicit costs, economic and accounting costs, sunk cost, opportunity cost ,real cost, social cost- traditional theory of costs - short run and long run analysis of costs – envelope curve – modern theory of cost – short run and long run- L-shaped and saucer-shaped cost curves.

(35 Hrs)

Readings

1. A. Koutsoyiannis. (1979). Modern Microeconomics. Palgrave McMillan.

2. Dominick Salvatore. Micro Economics Theory and Application. 4th Ed. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

3. Robert S. Pindyck, et al. (recent edition). Micro Economics. Delhi: Pearson Education.

4. G.S. Maddala, Ellen Miller. (2004). Micro Economics - Theory and Applications. Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

5. Case, Karl E. & Ray C. Fair. (2007). Principles of Economics. (8th edition). Delhi: Pearson Education.

6. . Varian. H.(2000). Intermediate microeconomics: A modern approach. Affiliated east West Press Pvt. Ltd.

7. Watson and Getz. (1996). Price Theory and its uses. New Delhi: AITBS Publisher.

8. Robert Y. Awh. Microeconomics- Theory and Applications. John Wiley and Sons Inc.

(RYA).

9. Sen. A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

10. Varian, H.R. (2000), Microeconomics Analysis: W.W. Norton, New York.

11. Henderson, J and R.E Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

12. C. Snyder and W. Nicholson, Fundamentals of Microeconomics, Cengage Learning (India), 2010. 13. B. Douglas Bernheim and Michael D. Whinston, Microeconomics, Tata McGrawHill (India), 2009.

13. Varian, H.R. (2000), Microeconomics Analysis: W.W. Norton, New York.

14. Henderson, J and R.E Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

COMPLEMENTARY PAPER -II
TRANSITION TO THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

This course explains the trials and turbulences and transition that the world had experienced over the years and analyses the problems of the present day world developments.

Module-1

Implications of French Revolution - Continental impact and reactions - Metternich and Congress of Vienna - German & Italian Unification

Module-2

Imperialism-Theories of Imperialism, Inter- Imperialist Rivalry and the two World Wars. Rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe. Russian Revolution of 1917-Lenin and Stalin - Spread of Communist Ideology - New Economic Policy . The Soviet Union an its fortunes. The spread of Communism in East Europe. The Chinese Revolution of 1948- Interpretation, Impact and Consequences.

Module-3

The Great Depression in 1929-33.Post-depression economic political order Globalization and its instruments - Development vs. Sustainable Development debate.

Module-4

Emergence of Anti-Colonial Movements in Asia and Africa . World Bodies-League of Nations UNO - NAM and other Regional Groupings. Growth of Mass Media and Information Technology - Terrorism

REFERENCES

1. Arjun Dev and Indira Dev, *History of the World,*Orient Blackswan

2. L.S.Stavrianos, A Global History.

3. E.J. Hobsbawn, Age of Revolutions.
4. ----------, Age of Capital
5. ----------, *Age Empire*.
6. ----------, *Age of Extremes*.
7. R.R. Palmer, *History of the Modern World*.
8. Cran Briton, *Anatomy of Revolution*.
9. Albert Sboul, *French Revolution*.
10. E.H.Carr, *History of Soviet Russia* (3 Vols).

11. ----------, *Russian Revolution 1917-21*

12. I.Wallerstein, *Historical Capitalism*.

13. A.G.Frank, *Latin America and Underdevelopment*.

14. Immanuel C.Y. Hsu, *The Rise of Modern China*.

15. Jerome Chen, *Mao and the Chinese Revolution*.

16. T.K. Hopkins and I.Wallerstein, *World System Analysis*.

17. Basil Davidson, *A History of Africa*.

18. J.R. Hicks, *Theory of Economic History*.

19. UNESCO, *History of Mankind*.

20. Suyin Han, *The Morning Deluge:Mao Tse-Tung and the Chinese Revolution 1893-1953.*

21. Harry Magdoff, *Imperialism*

22. Jaideep Saikia (ed.), *Terrorism*, Sage India, new Delhi, 2009

Semester 3

MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS II

Learning Objectives

This course helps the students to develop skills enabling them to understand economic concepts and use those concepts to analyze specific questions. By the end of this course, students should be able to understand consumer and firms' behaviour and to analyze different types of market structures. It also analyzes the behaviour of firms in a monopoly or oligopoly, and calculates the resulting changes in producer or consumer surplus. It helps students to use economic tools to analyze economic policies.

Module I – Market Structure:

Meaning of market- Market structure- Perfect Competition –characteristics - short run and long run equilibrium of a firm and industry – role of time element in the determination of value - derivation of supply curve – shut down point – producer's surplus – imperfect markets – Monopoly – sources - features – short run and long run equilibrium - discriminating monopoly- price and output determination under discriminating monopoly - degrees and types of price discrimination – dumping – Monopsony- Bilateral monopoly –- social costs of monopoly power – regulation of monopoly. (17 Hrs)

Module II – Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Monopolistic competition – characteristics - non-price competition and selling costs - short run and long run (group) equilibrium - ideal output and excess capacity – limitations of monopolistic competition - oligopoly – characteristics – Price stickiness - Kinked demand curve – Sweezy model - Non-Collusive oligopoly – Duopoly (concept only) –competition Vs collusion - collusive oligopoly – cartels and price leadership – low-cost, dominant and barometric price leadership models – concept of limit pricing and cost plus pricing. (20 Hrs)

Module III - Income Distribution and Factor Pricing

Functional versus personal distribution - concepts of total physical product (TPP), average physical product (APP) and marginal physical product (MPP) - Marginal productivity theory of distribution – factor price determination under perfect competition and imperfect competition – Ricardian and modern theories of rent - quasi-rent – money and real wages - wage differentials - effect of labour unions on wages – theories of interest – classical, neo-classical and Keynesian theories of interest – theories of profit- dynamic theory, risk bearing theory – innovation theory of profit (20 Hrs)

Module IV - Welfare Economics

Welfare economics – nature, concepts and scope- problems of measuring social welfare - Edgeworth box diagram – contract curve - criteria of social welfare – role of value judgement- growth of GNP criterion – Bentham's criterion – Cardinalist criterion - Pareto optimality criterion.

(15 Hrs)

Readings

1. A. Koutsoyiannis. (1979). Modern microeconomics. Palgrave McMillan.

2. Dominick Salvatore. Micro economics Theory and application. 4th ed. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

3. Robert S. Pindyck, et al. (recent edition). Micro economics. Delhi: Pearson Education.

4. G.S. Maddala, Ellen Miller. (2004). Micro economics - Theory and applications. Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

5. Case, Karl E. & Ray C. Fair. (2007). Principles of economics. (8th edition). Delhi: Pearson Education. 6. Varian. H. (2000). Intermediate microeconomics: A modern approach. Affiliated East West Press Pvt. Ltd.

7. Watson and Getz. (1996). Price theory and its uses. New Delhi: AITBS Publisher.

8. Robert Y. Awh. Microeconomics- Theory and applications. John Wiley and Sons Inc. (RYA).

9. Sen. A. (1999), Microeconomics: Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Semester 3

ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Learning Objectives

This course enables the student to acquaint with the basic concepts and issues of growth and development from Adam Smith. It makes a student more insightful about the modern approaches to development presented by D Goulet and Amartya Sen.

Module I: Introduction to Economics of Growth and Development

Growth and Development – meaning – features – distinction – determinants and indicators – features of underdevelopment – measurement of development - income and non-income indices – GDP, PCI, PQLI, HDI, HPI, GEM – (GDI, GNH) – Development redefined – Development as a total social process – Development as freedom – Development as Liberation – Sen's capability approach – poverty as capability and Entitlement failure – multidimensional poverty index – Quality of life – Education – Health and Nutrition – poverty – absolute and relative – inequality of income and wealth – Gini coefficient – Kuznet's inverted 'U'- Hypothesis – Development gap (22hrs)

Module II: Approaches to Development

Approaches to Economic Development: Structuralist – dependency - market- friendly approaches (concepts only) – vicious circle of poverty – Stage theories Rostow – low level equilibrium trap – Critical minimum effort thesis – Big push – Lewis model – balanced vs unbalanced growth strategy (23hrs)

Module III: Theories and Factors in the Development Process

Classical – Marxian – Schumpeterian. Economic Development – role of agriculture – capital – technology – choice of technique - Trade and economic development – process of cumulative causation. (20 hrs)

Module IV: Human Resource and Development

Human Resource and Development – man power planning – concept of intellectual capital and its size – role of education and health in economic development – Gender and development – women in the labour force – missing women population and economic growth – optimum

theory of population – theory of demographic transition – ageing and younging of population.

(25hrs)

References

1. Thirlwall, Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Countries. Palgrave McMillian, New Delhi.
2. Benjamin Higgins(1968), Economic Development, Universal Book Stall, New Delhi.
3. Meier G.M. (2007) Leading Issues in Economic Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Todaro and Smith, Economic Development, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
5. Debraj Ray, Development Economics. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Felix Raj and et. al, Contemporary Development Economics, New Central Book Agency (p) Ltd.

SEMESTER 3
COMPLEMENTARY PAPER
AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Rationale: The course follows a basic historical-analytical framework of the discipline. It stresses upon a critical understanding of constitutional design and institutional framework of government. Integral to the course is the understanding that ideas of democracy and freedom and corresponding social relations and political and institutional practices took shape the discipline in a more meaningfully. The course aims therefore to develop among students the ability to comprehend contemporary politics as a relationship between institutional structures and historically constituted political processes.

Module I

i. Political Science: Definition, Nature & Scope of the Discipline. ii. Approaches to the study of Political Science: Traditional, Behavioural, Post- Behavioural and Marxian approaches (20 Hours)

Module II: Essential Concept in Political Science. i. State-Concept-Origin of State-Evolutionary Theory. ii. State in a Globalised Era. iii. Key Concepts in Political Science: Liberty - Positive and Negative, Equality – Formal and Political, Law - Rule of Law, Justice-Distributive Justice. (30 Hours)

Module III: Major Political Ideologies. i. Liberalism. ii. Gandhism. iii. Marxism. iv. Fascism. (20 Hours)

Module IV: Democracy and Classification of Government. i. Democracy: Liberal, Deliberative and Representative. ii. Forms of Government: Parliamentary & Presidential, Federal & Unitary. (20 Hours)

References:

Adam Swift (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Amal Ray and M. Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions, World Press.

Andrew Heywood, Political Theory Palgrave Macmillan, (latest edition).

Andrew Heywood: Political ideologies – An Introduction (Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1998, Second edition).

Catriona McKinnon (ed.) (2008) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press.

Eddy Asirvatham, Political Theory (latest edition).

J. C. Johari (1987): Contemporary Political theory, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private limited.

Jonathan Wolf (2008) 'Social Justice', in McKinnon, Catriona. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press.

Krishna Menon (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 74-86.

M. P. Jain, Politics: Liberal Marxian, Authors Guild (latest edition).

O.P. Gauba, Political Theory, Macmillan, (latest edition).

Paula Casal & Andrew William (2008) 'Equality', in McKinnon, Catriona. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press.

Rajeev Bhargava & A. Acharya (2008): Political Theory, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

S. Ramaswamy (2002): Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Delhi: Macmillan.

SEMESTER 4
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS I

Module I: Introduction to Macroeconomics

Micro and Macroeconomics-Main issues in Macroeconomics- Macro statics and macro dynamics-circular flow of economic activity in a two sector economy- National Income-concepts and their interrelationships- methods of measurement of national income- value added, income and expenditure methods-social accounting method-estimation of national income in India-Environmental concerns in national accounts- green accounting- Net Economic Welfare (20 Hrs)

Module II: Classical Macroeconomics

Main postulates of classical macroeconomics- Say's Law of Markets –Classical theory of employment and output determination – wage price flexibility and full employment equilibrium-classical theory of interest- quantity theory of money- Cash transactions and Cash balances approaches - -Classical dichotomy and neutrality –Pigou effect- Keynes criticism of classical theory. (25 Hrs)

Module III: Keynesian Macroeconomics

Keynesian Revolution –Main postulates of the general theory- Consumption function-Psychological law of consumption- Savings function- graphical, algebraic and numerical illustrations of APC, MPC, APS, MPS-factors determining consumption-investment demand Function-determinants of investment- MEC and MEI and the role of expectations- principle of effective demand (20 Hrs)

Module IV: Orthodox Keynesian Models

Two sector Keynesian cross model of income determination - Algebraic derivation-Under employment equilibrium-The effects of changes in autonomous investment on income-multiplier analysis-static and dynamic multiplier- three sector Keynesian Cross model-The effects of changes in taxes and public expenditure on income-Balanced budget multiplier-Four sector Keynesian Cross model-foreign trade multiplier(concept only).Two sector IS-LM model of income determination (model only). (25 Hrs)

Readings

1. N. Gregory Mankiw (recent edition), Macro Economics, Worth Publications, New York

2. Richard T. Froyen (recent edition), Macro Economics - Theories and Policies, Pearson Education

3. Eugene Diulio (2004), Macro Economics – Schaum's Outline Series, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

4. Shapiro, Edward (1982), Macro Economic Analysis, Galgotia Publications (reprint edition)

5. Sampat Mukerjee (2008), Analytical Macro Economics: From Keynes to Mankiw, New Central Book Agency, Calcutta.

6. Andrew B. Abel (2011), Macro Economics, Pearson, Delhi.

7. Gardner Ackley. (1978). Macroeconomics- Theory and policy. Macmillan.

8. B Snowdon & Howard Vane. A Modern Guide to Macro Economics. Edward Elgar

9. Macroeconomics Simplified-"An introduction to keynesian and Classical macroeconomic systems" by Nicoli Natrass and G.Visakh Verma,Published by Sage,New Delhi.2014

SEMESTER 4
PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Learning Objectives

Public finance analyses the impact of public policy on the allocation of resources and the distribution of income in the economy. In modern times, the activities of State have considerably increased and the theoretical understanding of different State activities through the budgetary mechanism is essential. The objective of the course is for students to learn about the working of the public finance system and to gain knowledge about the working of the Indian public finance.

Module I- Introduction to Public Finance

Meaning and subject matter of Public Finance – Public and Private Finance – Fiscal Functions- Allocation, distribution and stabilization- Principles of Maximum Social Advantage: Dalton, Musgrave – Public Goods: Pure and Impure Public Goods, Free rider problem. Private Goods, Mixed Goods and Merit Goods, -Market failure and role of government. (14 Hrs)

Module II- Public Revenue

Sources of public revenue -Classification of Taxes - Canons of Taxation, Principles of Taxation-Ability, Benefit and cost of service- Impact, Incidence and shifting of Tax Burden — Effects of Taxation – Measurement of Deadweight loss -Taxable Capacity- Laffer curve-Major Taxes in India and its impact- Value Added Tax in India –Goods and Service Tax (GST-brief history, legislation and impact)- Budget and its role– Classification of budget Concepts :Revenue Account, Capital Account, Fiscal Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit,– Zero Base Budgeting-Budgetary Procedure in India (introduce the recent Central Budget to the students)- Gender Budgeting-Fiscal Policy –Deficit financing

(22 Hrs)

Module III- Public Expenditure

Meaning— Canon's of Public Expenditure-Plan and Non-plan Expenditure-Developmental and Non-developmental expenditure- Wagner's Hypothesis, Peacock - Wiseman Hypothesis, critical limit hypothesis– Effects of Public Expenditure- Public expenditure in India: Its pattern and growth -Public Debt- Types- debt redemption –burden of public debt – public debt in India

(18 Hrs)

Module IV- Federal Finance

Meaning – Principles of Federal Finance- vertical and horizontal equity in fiscal federalism - fiscal federalism in India – Finance commission – Current Finance Commission- Theory of grants – resource transfer from union to states – criteria for transfer of resources – State Finance Commission and Panchayati Raj institutions. (18 Hrs)

References

1. Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave. (1989). Public finance in theory and practice. Mc-Graw Hill.

2. John Cullis, Philip Jones. Public finance and public choice. (1st edition). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

3. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (Third edition). Economics of public sector. New York: Norton.

4. Harbar, Bernard. P. (Fifth edition). Modern public finance. Richard Irvin Inc.

5. Bagchi, Amaresh (ed.). Readings in public finance. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

6. Ulbrich, Holley H. Public Finance in Theory and Practice. Thomson South-Western.

7. Singh.S.K. (Ninth edition) Public Finance in Theory and Practice. New Delhi: S Chand Publications.

8. Dalton. H. (eleventh edition). Principles of Public finance. Routledge Library Editions.

9. Taylor, Philip E. Economics of public finance. MacMillan.

10. Bhatia. H.L. (twenty-sixth edition). Public finance. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

11. Gupta, Janak. (2nd Revised & Enlarged edition). Public economics in India: Theory and practice. Atlantic.

Semester 4

COMPLEMETARY PAPAER

INDIAN CONSTITUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

Course Rationale:

This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra constitutional environment.

Module I

i. Constituent Assembly. ii. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution. iii. The Preamble. iv. Fundamental Rights. v. Fundamental Duties. vi. Directive Principles of State Policy. (25 Hours)

Module II

I. Indian Federalism – Structure and Features. II. Decentralisation – Panchayat Raj Institutions. (20 Hours)

Module III

I. Union Government: Indian Parliament – Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. II. Executive – President and Prime Minister. III. Judiciary – The Supreme Court-Judicial review. IV. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism-Lok Pal. (25 Hours)

Module IV

1. Challenges to the Indian Political System: Caste, Communalism, Terrorism, Regionalism and Naxalism. (20 Hours)

References:

A. G. Noorani (2000):Constitution questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States, New Delhi: OUP.

A. Vanaik and R. Bhargava eds., (2010):Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

B.Chakravarty, & K. P Pandey (2006) Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi: Sage.

B.Chandra et al., (2010): India after Independence. New Delhi. B.L. Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, (Latest Edition)

C. P. Bhambhri, The Indian State: Fifty Years, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.

D. D. Basu, An introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 2005 (Reprint) G Austin (1999) Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation,New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

G. Austin (2004) Working of a Democratic Constitution of India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Granville Austin, Working in a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience, OUP, 2003

Hoyeda Abbas et al. (2011) Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi: Pearson, 2011.

Madhav Khosla, The Indian Constitution: Oxford India Short Introductions, OUP, 2012 Menon, N. and Nigam, A. (2007) Power and Contestation: India since 1989. London: Zed Book.

N. Chandhoke & Priyadarshi eds., (2009) Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics, New Delhi: Pearson.

N. G Jayal and P. B. Maheta, (eds.) (2010) Oxford Companion to Indian Politics, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

P.M. Bakhi, Constitution of India, Universal Law Pub. (Latest Edition), Penguin. Paul Brass, Politics of India since Independence, Hyderabad, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, The Burden of Democracy, Penguin India, 2003

Rajeev Bhargava ed., Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, OUP, 2009 Singh, M.P. &Saxena, R. (2008) Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns. New Delhi: PHI Learning.

Subhash Kashyap, Our Constitution, National Book Trust (Latest Edition)

Subhash Kashyap, Our Parliament, National Book Trust (Latest Edition)

Sujit Choudhary et al.,The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution, OUP, 2016

Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, Penguin India, 2004 W. H. Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India. Zoya Hasan et al., eds.,Indias's Living Constitution, Permanent Black.

SEMESTER 5

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Learning Outcome:

This is the first of the compulsory two-course sequence of Quantitative Techniques. Mathematical skills have become an essential tool for higher education. The objective of the first sequence is to introduce the body of mathematics to enable the study of economic theory including micro economic theory, macro-economic theory, statistics and econometrics at the undergraduate level.

Module I

Basic Mathematics for Economic Analysis – Basic concepts: variables, constants, parameters, equations, exponents and logarithms, sequences and progressions - arithmetic and geometric. Applications of progressions in economics: problems relating to simple interest, compound interest, depreciation of assets and Net Present value. The real number system: properties of-real numbers and types of numbers –limitations. (28hrs)

Module II

Calculus- Limits & Continuity, Derivatives: Meaning and significance - Rules of differentiation – First order and second order derivatives – Maxima and Minima of functions. Applications in economics. (20hrs)

Module III

Set theory - types of sets -set operations – Venn diagrams. Relations and functions: ordered pairs and Cartesian product. Functions: Types - Important economic functions. Linear and Quadratic-Solution to system of equations up to three unknowns- Matrices-Types, Matrix manipulations and their rules, Order of Matrix, Transpose of Matrix-Determinants up to order 3x3- Properties and Value of determinant, Minor and Cofactor, Inverse and Cramer's Rule. (30hrs)

Module IV

Theory of Probability - Scope of probability in Economics- the case of uncertainty - Concepts – Rules of probability (addition and multiplication theorem – statement only) – Different approaches – Important terms related to probability (Random experiments, sample space, events) – Simple economic problems based on probability theorems – Probability distributions – binomial and normal – estimation of probabilities using binomial theorem standard normal table - their properties and uses and applications in Economics. (30hrs)

Readings:

1. Gupta S.P. Statistical methods. New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.

2. Sharma J.K. Business statistics. Noida, India: Pearson Education.

3. Richard I Levin et.al. Statistics for management. India: Pearson Education.

4. Srivastava U.K et.al. Quantitative techniques for managerial decisions. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.

5. Chiang A.C. (2005). Fundamental methods of mathematical Economics. McGraw Hill.

6. Allen R.G.D. Mathematical analysis for economists. Palgrave Mac Millan.

7. Monga G.S. Mathematics and statistics for economists. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Bradley Terasa. Essential mathematics for economics and business. New Delhi Wiley India Edn

SEMESTER 5
MACRO ECONOMICS II

Module I- Theories of Consumption and Investment

Kuznets's consumption puzzle-Conflict between short-run and long run consumption functions-relative income hypothesis– permanent income hypothesis- life-cycle hypothesis Theory of capital and theory of investment- Present Value Criterion- Accelerator theory of Investment- Tobin's q theory (25 Hrs)

Module II- Money, Inflation and Unemployment

Money-classical approach –Keynesian liquidity preference theory and interest rate determination-liquidity trap-Keynes effect-supply of money-sources- high-powered money-money multiplier-measures of money supply in India. Inflation: types – Demand-pull and cost-push inflation – inflationary and deflationary gap-causes and effects of inflation – control of inflation-types of unemployment- Oakun's law-inflation and unemployment- the Phillips curve-Stagflation- long run Phillips curve-Natural rate of unemployment (38 Hrs)

Module III- Fluctuations, Monetary and Fiscal Policies

Trade cycles- Types and phases- Stabilization policies-Active or passive; monetary policy objectives and targets; Fiscal and Monetary policy in the IS-LM context (closed economy only)-Financial Crises & Regulatory response. (20 Hrs)

Module IV- Post Keynesian Schools of Macroeconomic Thoughts

Monetarism- Monetarist propositions and the Quantity Theory Restatement New Classical Economics- Rational Expectations(concept)- Lucas'Critique (Policy ineffectiveness proposition) Supply Side Economics- Tax cut policy and the Laffer Curve Analysis New Keynesian School – Nominal Wage Rigidity model (Overview) (25Hrs)

Readings

1. B Snowdon & Howard Vane. A Modern Guide to Macro Economics. Edward Elgar

2. R T Froyen . (Recent Edition)Macroeconomics – Theories and Policies. Pearson Education

3. N Gregory Mankiw. Macroeconomics. New York; Worth Publications

4. R Dornbusch, S Fisher. Macroeconomics. Tata McGraw Hill

5. Arthur O' Sullivan et al. (2015). Macroeconomics principles, applications and Tools. New Delhi: Pearson Education South Asia.

Macroeconomics Simplified-"An introduction to keynesian and Classical macroeconomic systems" by Nicoli Natrass and G.Visakh Verma,Published by Sage,New Delhi.2014

SEMESTER 5
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Learning objectives :

The importance of environmental science and environmental studies cannot be disputed. The need for sustainable development is a key to the future of mankind. Continuing problems of pollution, loss of forget, solid waste disposal, degradation of environment, issues like economic productivity and national security, Global warming, the depletion of ozone layer and loss of biodiversity have made everyone aware of environmental issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janerio in 1992 and world Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002 have drawn the attention of people around the globe to the deteriorating condition of our environment. It is clear that no citizen of the earth can afford to be ignorant of environment issues. Environmental management has captured the attention of health care managers. Managing environmental hazards has become very important.

Human beings have been interested in ecology since the beginning of civilization. Even our ancient scriptures have emphasized about practices and values of environmental conservation. It is now even more critical than ever before for mankind as a whole to have a clear understanding of environmental concerns and to follow sustainable development practices.

India is rich in biodiversity which provides various resources for people. It is also basis for biotechnology.

Only about 1.7 million living organisms have been described and named globally. Still many more remain to be identified and described. Attempts are made to II conserve them in ex-situ and in-situ situations. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) have become important in a biodiversity-rich country like India to protect microbes, plants and animals that have useful genetic properties. Destruction of habitats, over-use of energy resource and environmental

pollution have been found to be responsible for the loss of a large number of life-forms. It is feared that a large proportion of life on earth may get wiped out in the near future.

In spite of the deteriorating status of the environment, study of environment have so far not received adequate attention in our academic programmes. Recognizing this, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the UGC to introduce a basic course on environment at every level in college education. Accordingly, the matter was considered by UGC and it was decided that a six months compulsory core module course in environmental studies may be prepared and compulsorily implemented in all the University/Colleges of India.

The experts committee appointed by the UGC has looked into all the pertinent questions, issues and other relevant matters. This was followed by framing of the core module syllabus for environmental studies for undergraduate courses of all branches of Higher Education. We are deeply conscious that there are bound to be gaps between the ideal and real. Genuine endeavour is required to minimize the gaps by intellectual and material inputs. The success of this course will depend on the initiative and drive of the teachers and the receptive students.

Module I

Unit 1 : Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Definition, scope and importance -Need for public awareness. (2 hrs)

Unit 2 : Natural Resources : Renewable and non-renewable resources : Natural resources and associated problems.

a) Forest resources : Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies.

Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.

b) Water resources : Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.

c) Mineral resources : Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.

d) Food resources : World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.

e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, Case studies.

f) Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification

Role of individual in conservation of natural resources.

Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles. (10 hrs)

Unit 3: Ecosystems

Concept of an ecosystem

Structure and function of an ecosystem

Producers, consumers and decomposers

Energy flow in the ecosystem

Ecological succession

Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.

Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the given ecosystem:-

a. Forest ecosystem (6 hrs)

Module II

Unit 1: Biodiversity and its conservation

Introduction

Bio geographical classification of India

Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.

India as a mega-diversity nation

Hot-spots of biodiversity

Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of

wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts

Endangered and endemic species of India (8 hrs)

Unit 2: Environmental Pollution

Definition- Causes, effects and control measures of: -

a. Air pollution
b. Water pollution
c. Soil pollution
d. Marine pollution
e. Noise pollution
f. Thermal pollution
g. Nuclear hazards

Solid waste Management:

Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.

Role of an individual in prevention of pollution

Pollution case studies

Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

(8 hrs)

Unit 3: Social Issues and the Environment

Urban problems related to energy

Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management

Resettlement and rehabilitation of people: its problems and concerns, Case studies

Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions

Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion , nuclear accidents and holocaust, Case studies

Consumerism and waste products

Environment Protection Act

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act Wildlife Protection Act Forest Conservation Act Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation- Public awareness

(10 hrs)

Module – III

Unit I: Economics and Environment

Environmental Economics – Definition – Scope – Meaning – importance – Environment-Economy interaction (linkages) – material balance model – ecosystem – structure and functions – relation between environment and development – Environment as a necessity and luxury-environmental issues and global concern-Stockholm Conference – Helsinki Convention – Montreal Protocol – Kyoto Protocol – Rio Summit – Paris Convention. Population growth and Environment – market failure – tragedy of commons-sustainable development- policy approach to sustainable development (An overview only).

(16hrs)

Module IV

Unit 1: Framework and Criteria for Environmental Analysis

Evaluation of environmental benefits – Contingent Valuation Method – Hedonic approach – travel cost method – preventive expenditure method - surrogate market approach – property value approach and wage differential approach - cost benefit analysis – UNIDO analysis

Little- Mirrlees approach - Environmental Impact Analysis. Pollution control – socially optimum level of pollution – environmental policies and legislations in India. (18hrs)

Module – V

Unit 1- Human Rights– An Introduction to Human Rights

Meaning, concept and development, Three Generations of Human Rights (Civil and Political Rights; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

Unit-2 Human Rights and United Nations –

Contributions, main human rights related organs - UNESCO,UNICEF, WHO, ILO

Declarations for women and children, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Human Rights in India –

Fundamental rights and Indian Constitution, Rights for children and women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and Minorities

Unit-3 Human Rights and environmental rights

Right to Clean Environment and Public Safety: Issues of Industrial Pollution, Prevention,

Rehabilitation and Safety Aspect of New Technologies such as Chemical and Nuclear

Technologies, Issues of Waste Disposal, Protection of Environment

Conservation of natural resources and human rights: Reports, Case studies and policy formulation. Conservation issues of Western Ghats- mention Gadgil committee report, Kasthurirangan report. Over exploitation of ground water resources, marine fisheries, sand mining etc. (12Hrs)

Reference

1. Agarwal,K.C 2001 Environmental Biology, Nidi Publ. Ltd, Bikaner.
2. Bharucha Erach, Text Book of Environmental Studies for undergraduate Courses. University Press, IInd Edition 2013 (TB)
3. Brunner.R.C., 1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc.480p
4. Clark.R.S., Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press Oxford (TB)
5. Cunningham, W.P.Cooper, T.H.Gorhani, E & Hepworth, M.T.2001. Environmental Encyclopedia, Jaico Publ. House. Mumbai. 1196p
6. Dc A.K.Enviornmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
7. Down to Earth, Centre for Science and Environment (R)
8. Gleick, 11.P.1993 Water in crisis, Pacific Institute for Studies in Dev. Environment & Security. Stockholm Environment Institute Oxford University Press 473
9. Hawkins R.E, Encyclopaedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (R)
10. Heywood, V.H & Watson, R.T. 1995. Global Biodiversity Assessment, Cambridge University Press 1140p
11. Jadhav.H & Bhosale.V.M. 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Pub. House, Delhi 284p
12. Mekinney, M.L & Schock.R.M. 1996 Environmental Science Systems & Solutions. Web enhanced edition 639p
13. Mhaskar A.K., Matier Hazardous, Techno-Science Publications (TB)
14. Miller T.G. Jr., Environmental Science, Wadsworth Publishing Co. (TB)
15. Odum.E.P 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. W.B. Saunders Co. USA 574p
16. Rao.M.N & Datta.A.K. 1987 Waste Water treatment Oxford & IBII Publication Co.Pvt.Ltd.345p
17. Sharma B.K., 2001. Environmental Chemistry. Geol Publ. House, Meerut
18. Survey of the Environment, The Hindu (M)
19. Townsend C., Harper J, and Michael Begon, Essentials of Ecology, Blackwell Science (TB) XI

20. Trivedi R.K., Handbook of Environmental Laws, Rules Guidelines, Compliances and Stadards, Vol I and II, Enviro Media (R)

21. u) Trivedi R. K. and P.K. Goel, Introduction to air pollution, Techno-Science Publication (TB)

22. Wanger K.D., 1998 Environmental Management. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia, USA 499p

23. (M) Magazine (R) Reference (TB) Textbook

24 Rabindra N Bhattacharya. (2007). Environmental Economis an Indian Perspective. Oxford University Press.

25 Charls D. Kolstad.(2007). Environmental Economics. New Delhi:OUP.

26 Ramaprasad Senguptha. (2009). Ecology and Economics. New Delhi: OUP.

27 Janet Thomas.(2009). Environmental Economics. New Delhi: Cenage Learning.

28 S.P. Mirsa, S.N. Pandey (2008). Essential Environmental Studies. New Delhi: Ane Books.

29 Katar Singh and Shishodia. (2007) Environmental Economics- Theory and application. New Delhi: Sage publication.

30 Tom Tietenberg. (2004). Environmental and Natural Resource Economics. Pearson Education.

31 Karpagam . M. (2008). Environmental Economics. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

32 R.K. Lekhi et al. (2008). Developmental and Environmental Economics. Ludhiana: Kalyani publishers.

33 Ulaganathan Sankar. (2009) Environmental Economics. New Delhi: OUP.

34 N. Das Gupha (1997). Environmental Accounting. Wheeler and Co New Delhi.

35 Thomas and Callan (2007). Environmental Economics. Thomas South-Western.

36 Paul Ackin .(2000) Economic Growth and Environmental sustainability, Routledge, London.

37 Nick Hanley. (2009) Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice. Palgrave Macmillian, New York.

38 Fisher A.C. (1981). Resource and Environmental Economics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

39 Baumol. (1988). Theory of Environmental Policy (second edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

40 PrasannaChandra:Projects-Planning,Analysis,Financing,Implementation&Review.(5th edition)TataMcGraw Hill.

41 PR Trivedi.(2014)Environmental Impact Assessment.APH Publishing Corporation.

SEMESTER 5
INTRODUCTORY ECONOMETRICS

Module One:

Classical Liner Regression Model—Meaning and methodology—Modern interpretation of econometrics—Population regression function (PRF) —The concept of linearity in econometrics—stochasticre –interpretation and its significance — Sample regression function (SRF) (20hrs)

Module Two:

Estimation of PRF—The method of OLS—Advantages of OLS—Numerical Properties of OLS estimators— Statistical properties of OLS— Gauss - Markov Theorem and the assumptions of Classical Linear Regression Model (15hrs)

Module Three:

Evaluation of SRF—Goodness of the Fit—R Square—Reliability and Precision of OLS estimators—Standard Error of the OLS Estimator and the Estimate (15hrs)

Module Four:

Hypothesis testing and estimation—Hypothesis testing of OLS estimators—t test—Point and interval estimation (Basics)—Introduction to Multiple Regression (15hrs)

Module Five:

Relaxing the assumptions of Classical Linear Regression Model Hetroscedasticity— nature, estimation in its presence—detection and remedial measures— Autocorrelation— nature and estimation in its presence—detection and remedial measures— Multicollinearity—nature, estimation in its presence—detection and remedial measures (25hrs)

Readings:

1) Gujarati, Porter and Gunasekhar, Basic Econometrics, Fifth Edition

2) A Koutsoyiannis, Theory of Econometrics, Second Edition, Palgrave Macmillan

3) Chandan Mukherjee, Howard White and Marc Wytus, “Econometrics and Data Analysis for Developing Countries”, Routledge

4) James H Stock and Mark W. Watson, Introduction to Econometrics, Pearson Education; 3rd edition

5) RamuRamanathan, Introductory Econometrics with Applications, S.Chand & Company Ltd; 5th Revised edition

6) Christopher Dougherty, Introduction to Econometrics. NewDelhi: Oxford University Press

7) Johnston .J. Econometric Methods. McGraw Hill.

8) Dominick Salvatore , Derrick Reagle, Schaum's Outline of Statistics and Econometrics, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill Education

OPEN COURSES
SEMESTER 5
FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMICS

Learning Objectives:

This course is designed to make the undergraduate students of other disciplines aware of the basic ideas and concepts in Economics.

Module 1: Basic Concepts

Economics – micro and macro – deduction and induction – basic economic problems-production possibility curve. Utility - total and marginal. Law of Demand – elasticity of demand - price elasticity - types. Law of supply. National income – meaning - components of national income. (12 Hrs)

Module 2: Public Economics

State vs Market - public revenue - public expenditure – tax and non-tax revenue – direct and indirect taxes – goods and service tax in India - budget – types - fiscal deficit - revenue deficit - public debt – trade cycle and its phases - fiscal and monetary policies as tools for combating inflation and deflation. (16 Hrs)

Module 3: Financial System and International Trade

Negotiable and non-negotiable instruments – cheques – drafts - bills of exchange – promissory notes-letter of credit - certificate of deposits – commercial papers - banking and non-banking institutions - commercial banks — Core Banking, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, ATM/Debit & Credit Cards, IFSC,NEFT,RTGS–NPA in Indian banking sector RBI– functions - money and capital market – major financial instruments – shares, debentures and bonds – Insurance: meaning, nature and types - stock exchange – BSE, NSE – stock market indices – SEBI - mutual funds. Terms of trade - balance of trade - balance of payments - foreign exchange - exchange rate – spot – forward – fixed – floating - IMF, World Bank – WTO. (24 Hrs)

Module 4: Indian Economic Development

An overview of Planning in India - Planning Commission –NITI Aayog- Finance Commission – Green revolution – changing pattern of India's industrialisation - Liberalization - Privatization - Globalization (LPG) – Major features of population in India and Kerala - Kerala model of development (20 Hrs)

Readings

1. R R Paul (2008), Monetary Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Lidhiyana

2. V K Bhalla (2008), Investment Management, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.

4. Bo Sodersten & Reed Dominic, International Economics, palgrave mcmillan

5. Samuelson (2009), Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

6. Gaurav Datt & Ashwani Mahajan, (recent edition) Datt & Sundharam Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi (recent edition)

7. Alwin Prakash, Kerala;'s Economic Development (2004),Sage Publications, New Delhi.

8. Meera Bai M (ed) (2008), Kerala Economy, Serials Publication, New Delhi

Semester 6
International Economics

Learning Objectives

This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the flow of trade in goods and services at the global level. The contents of the Paper, spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject.

MODULE I- Introduction to International Economics and Trade Theories

Nature and scope of international economics-differences between internal and international trade -Inter industry trade and intra-industry trade -Terms of trade –types, and factors affecting terms of trade – community indifference curve - Classical theory -Theory of absolute cost advantage, Theory of Comparative cost advantage, reciprocal demand theorem - offer curves - Opportunity cost theorem, Heckscher - Ohlin theory, Leontief's paradox, Factor price equalization theorem, Gains from Trade, static and dynamic gain from trade.

MODULE II- Balance of Payments

Meaning and structure of balance of payments – equilibrium and disequilibrium - measures to correct disequilibrium- monetary and non-monetary measures- Devaluation, depreciation and Balance of payments- Elasticity approach-Marshall- Learner condition – J curve effect

(20 Hrs)

MODULE III— Foreign Exchange Market

Functions of foreign exchange markets - Forex Market participants.-Demand and supply of foreign exchange, Determination of equilibrium exchange rates - Factors influencing exchange rates. Theories of exchange rate determination- The Mint Parity Theory, Purchasing Power Parity theory, balance of payment theory. – Fixed and floating exchange Rate, spot and forward rates, hedging, speculation, arbitrage, futures, options and currency swaps. Exchange rate system in India-managed floating – partial and full convertibility on current and capital accounts (25 Hrs)

MODULE IV- International Monetary and Trade System

Commercial Policy – free trade and protection – tariffs and quotas and their effects – other non-tariff barriers –Economic Integration-meaning, forms and benefits, BRICS – Gold standard – The Bretton Woods System, International Monetary Fund - World Bank. GATT - Uruguay round, WTO. (20 Hrs)

Readings

1. Dominic Salvatore, (Recent Edition), International Economics: Trade and Finance, John Wiley and Sons, Limited.

2. Sodersten, Bo and Reed. G. (2005), International Economics, 3rd edition, Mc Millian Press Ltd.– International Economics.

3. Paul Krugman and Maurice obstfeld (Recent Edition), International Economics: Theory and Policy, Pearson Education, Delhi.

4. Dominic Salvatore, Schaum's Outlines, Theory and Problems of International Economics. Tata MacGraw Hill, Delhi.

5. Kindle Berger C.P International Trade, R.D Irwin, Homewood 6. K.C Rana and K.N Varma, Internal Economics, Visual Publishing

7. Frncis Chirunilam, International Economics, Mc Graw Hill, Education

8. Rajkumar, Internal Economics, Excel Books, NewDelhi

SEMESTER 6
MONEY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

Learning Objectives :

Financial Market provides the life blood to the real economy. Financial market institutions, regulators and instruments gives developmental and stabilizing services for the entire economy. Developments related to the working of the financial market are very essential to understand the way of economic functioning especially in the modern context. This Core Course tries to provide preliminary idea about the working of various financial market segments as well as the functioning of major regulators. Learners are advised to go through the basic concepts along with the course.

Module-1 Financial System

Structure of Indian Financial System–Banks and NBFIs –Insurance Companies, Pension funds, Mutual Funds, Asset Management Companies. (13 Hrs)

Module 2-Money and Central Banking

Static and Dynamic Functions of money, near money, inside money and outside money – monetary aggregates –M1,M2,M3, M4-High powered money and money multiplier. RBI-functions- Instruments of Monetary policy –Repo and Reverse Repo –Base rate. *Demonetisation 2016* (25 Hrs)

Module3-Banking

Commercial banking in India –Structure-Functions of commercial banks –conflict between profitability and liquidity, credit creation and credit multiplier – Non-Performing Assets Digital Payment System in India – RTGS, NEFT, Prepaid Payments instruments. (25 Hrs)

Module-4 Money market

Money Market-Functions-Structure of money market-Call Money Market-CBLO market, Collateral Loan Market-Acceptance Market-Bill or Discount Market- Features of Indian Money Market.

(15 Hrs)

Module5 –Capital market

Capital Market –Functions –structure and functions of primary market and secondary market – Methods of Public issue-IPO, FPO- Book building –Major investment groups –Retail Investors-Domestic Institutional Investors and Foreign Portfolio Investors-SEBI-Functions (30 Hrs)

Readings:

1. Frederik S Mishkin, the Economics of Money, Banking and Financial Markets, Eleventh Edition, Pearson Education.

2. L.M. Bhole, JitendraMahakud. Financial institutions and markets – Structure, growth and innovations. (Latest edition), Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi

3. MY Khan, Indian Financial System, MacGraw Hills Education Pvt. Limited India.

4. F. S. Mishkin and S. G. Eakins, Financial Markets and Institutions, Pearson Education, 6th edition, 2011.

5. Bharati V. Pathak, Indian Financial System, Fourth Edition, Pearson Education, New Delhi

6. N. Jadhav, Monetary Policy, Financial Stability and Central Banking in India, Macmillan, 2006.

SEMESTER 6
INDIAN ECONOMY

Module I: Economic Development Strategy since Independence

Mixed Economic Framework - Key and Strategic Role of PSUs – Economic Crisis of 1990 – Macro Economic Reforms Implemented Since 1991-Structural Adjustment Programmes - Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation –Performance of Indian Economy before and after Economic Reforms -External Sector Reforms since 1991 - Trade and Currency Reforms, - foreign capital - FDI, portfolio investments and MNCs

(25hrs)

Module II- Demographic Features-

Population–size, structure (sex and age) – characteristics – population change – rural– urban migrations, occupational distribution, problems of over population, population dividend, population policy, Gender inequality, women empowerment. (15hrs)

Module III: Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector

Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy-Land Reforms-New Agricultural Strategy - Green Revolution — Need for Second Green Revolution - Agricultural Growth and Performance - New Agricultural Policy – Changes in Land use and Cropping Pattern-Agricultural Finance and Issues - Agriculture during Economic Reform Period - WTO and Indian Agriculture. Industrial growth during pre-reform and post reform period-Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and 1991 - Role of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Industries (MSMEs) in Indian Economy Its problems and remedies- Role and Performance of Service sector in Indian Economy (20 hrs)

Module IV: Economic Planning and Development Issues

Meaning and rationale of Planning-Basic Strategies, Objectives and Achievements of Planning in India-Strategies of 12th Plan, Inclusive Development-NITI Aayog - Trends in India's National Income – Magnitude of poverty and inequality in India - unemployment, black money and corruption – rising prices - energy crisis – Micro finance and its significance – importance of infrastructure in India's economic development. (15hrs)

Module V: Kerala Economy

Features, Kerala model of development - Structural change and economic growth in Kerala - Land reforms - current issues in agriculture – food crisis – changes in cropping pattern – agricultural indebtedness – unemployment - IT sector in Kerala - fiscal crisis in Kerala, Gulf migration, energy policy and energy crisis, decentralized planning in Kerala. (15hrs)

Readings

1. Misra and Puri(recent edition), Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumabai.
2. GauravDatt&AshwaniMahajan(recent Edition), Datt&Sundharam Indian Economy, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi
3. MeeraBai M. (ed) (2008), Kerala Economy, Serials Publication, New Delhi.
4. Prakash B A (2004) Kerala's Economic Development, Sage Publications, New Delhi
5. George K K (1993) Limits to Kerala Model of Developemnt, CDS, Trivandram
6. B A Prakash (2009), The Indian Economy since 1991: Economic reforms and performance , Pearson Education.
7. Sunil Mani et al. (ed) (2006), Kerala's Economy : Crouching Tiger, Sacred Cows, D C Books, Kottayam
8. State Planning Board, Economics Review , Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (latest issue)
9. PulapreBalakrishnan (ed) (2011) Economic Reforms and Growth in India, Orient Black Swann.
10. Y V Reddy (2011) Global crisis, Recession and Uneven Recovery, Orient Black Swann.

CHOICE BASED
BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Learning Objectives

Business Economics discusses the application of economic theory and the tools of decision science to examine how an organisation can achieve its aims and objectives most efficiently. As an applied branch of economics, this course helps students understand how analytical tools of micro and macroeconomics are applied for solving many practical business problems.

Module I: Introduction to Business Economics

The scope and methods of Business Economics – role in managerial decision making – decision making – approaches to managerial decision making theory and firms – basic concepts in economics – scarcity – choice – resource allocation – fundamental concepts and principles: the incremental concept – the time perspective – the discounting principle – the opportunity cost concept – the equi marginal principle(concepts only). (12hrs)

Module II: Demand Analysis and Forecasting

Demand – types – determinants of demand – Law of demand – changes in demand – elasticity of demand – income – price – cross (with numerical illustration) – Demand determinants of non-durable consumer goods – durable consumer goods – capital goods – demand forecasting – types – methods of demand forecasting – forecasting demand for new products – criteria for a good forecasting method. (15hrs)

Module III: Production and Cost Analysis

Production function: Production function with empirical studies – Cobb Douglas production function – Cost concepts and classification – accounting cost and economic cost – actual cost and opportunity cost – explicit cost and implicit or imputed cost – out of pocket cost - book cost – direct and indirect cost – historical cost and replacement cost – short run and long run cost – total cost – average cost – marginal cost – cost estimation – accounting cost method – engineering cost method – objective of the firm: managerial theory of firm- by William J.Baumol. (15hrs)

Module IV: Pricing and Profits

Pricing methods – cost oriented pricing – competition oriented pricing – practical methods of pricing – peak-load pricing – pricing of a new product – multi product pricing – Dual pricing – administered pricing – transfer pricing – profit – profit theories – risk bearing theory – market imperfection theory – innovation theory – accounting and economic profit – profit planning – Break-even analysis (with numerical illustration). (15hrs)

Module V: Long Term Investment Decisions

Capital budgeting – meaning and need demand for capital – methods of investment criteria – payback period method – Average Rate of Return method – Discounted cash flow method – Net Present Value method – Profitability index – Internal Rate of Return method – (with numerical illustration) – cost of capital. (15hrs)

References

1. Dominick Salvatore. (2008) Managerial economics: Worldwide applications. New Delhi.

2. Nellis and Parker (2006). Principles of Business Economics. Pearson Education. New Delhi.

3. P.l. Mehta. Managerial Economics. Sultan Chand Publications.

4. H.L. Ahuja. Business Economics. S.Chand

5. S. Sankaran. (2002). Managerial Economics. Margham Publication

6. Mankar and Pillai. (2000). Business and managerial Economics. Himalaya.

7. Mote Paul and Gupta (2000) Managerial Economics. Tata Mc Graw Hill.

8. R.L. Varshney and K.L. Maheshwari. Managerial Economics. Sultan Chand.

9. Sampat Mukherjee. Business and Managerial Economics. New Central Book Agency (p) Ltd.

10. Francis Cherunilam. Business Economics

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