PLUS TWO ECONOMICS KERALA SYLLABUS Reference

Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus

Understanding the Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus is crucial for students aiming to excel in their higher secondary education in Kerala. Economics, as a subject, provides insight into how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices regarding resource allocation. The Kerala State Board has designed a comprehensive syllabus that balances foundational concepts with current economic issues, ensuring students develop analytical skills and economic literacy. This guide offers an in-depth overview of the syllabus structure, key topics, exam pattern, and preparation tips to help students navigate their studies effectively.

Overview of Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus

The Kerala State Board prescribes the Economics syllabus for Plus Two students under the Higher Secondary Examination (HSE). The curriculum aims to foster understanding of core economic principles, contemporary economic challenges, and policy implications. The syllabus is divided into two main parts:

Part A: Introductory Microeconomics

Part B: Introductory Macroeconomics

Each part encompasses specific units that cover essential economic theories, models, and real-world applications.

Structure and Key Topics of the Syllabus

The syllabus is designed systematically to build conceptual clarity and analytical ability. Here is a detailed breakdown:

Part A: Introductory Microeconomics

- Introduction to Microeconomics

- Meaning and scope
- Central problems of an economy

- Consumer Equilibrium and Demand

- Utility analysis
- Law of demand
- Determinants of demand
- Movement and shift of demand curve

- Producer Behavior and Supply

- Production function
- Law of supply
- Determinants of supply
- Movement and shift of supply curve

- Market Equilibrium and Price Determination

- Equilibrium price and quantity
- Effects of shifts in demand and supply

- Forms of Market and Price Determination

- Perfect competition
- Monopoly
- Monopolistic competition
- Oligopoly

Part B: Introductory Macroeconomics

- National Income and Its Measurement

- Concepts of GDP, GNP, NNP
- Methods of measuring national income

- Money and Banking

- Functions of money
- Types of money
- Banking system and functions

- Inflation and Unemployment

- Causes and effects
- Types

- Government Budget and the Economy

- Revenue and expenditure
- Budget deficit and surplus

- Development and Sustainable Growth

- Meaning and indicators
- Challenges and policies

Exam Pattern and Assessment Details

Understanding the exam pattern is vital for effective preparation. The Kerala Plus Two Economics exam generally follows a structured format:

- **Duration:** 3 hours
- **Maximum Marks:** 100
- **Question Types:**

- Part A: Very Short Answer Questions (VSA) ? 20 marks
- Part B: Short Answer Questions (SA) ? 40 marks
- Part C: Long Answer Questions (LA) ? 40 marks

Mark Distribution and Question Breakdown:

- Part A: Usually contains 10 questions, each carrying 2 marks.
- Part B: Contains 8 questions, each requiring brief answers, 5 marks each.
- Part C: Comprises 4 questions, each demanding detailed explanations, 10 marks each.

Assessment Focus:

- Conceptual clarity
- Application of theories
- Data interpretation
- Critical thinking

Preparation Tips for Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus

Effective preparation involves understanding concepts thoroughly, practicing past papers, and staying updated on current economic issues. Here are some essential tips:

1. Understand the Concepts

- Focus on grasping fundamental theories and models.
- Use diagrams extensively; practice drawing and labeling accurately.

2. Practice Past Question Papers

- Familiarize yourself with the exam pattern.
- Time yourself to improve speed and accuracy.
- Review marking schemes to understand how answers are evaluated.

3. Keep Updated with Current Affairs

- Read newspapers, economic journals, and credible online sources.
- Be prepared to relate economic theories to current events like inflation, unemployment, or government policies.

4. Use NCERT and Kerala State Board Resources

- Study from NCERT textbooks as they form the backbone of the syllabus.
- Refer to Kerala Board-specific guides for exam-oriented preparation.

5. Focus on Diagrams and Data Interpretation

- Practice drawing demand-supply graphs, production curves, and macroeconomic diagrams.
- Interpret charts, tables, and data effectively.

6. Clarify Doubts Promptly

- Seek guidance from teachers or peer groups.
- Use online forums and tutorials for difficult topics.

Additional Resources and Support Materials

- Textbooks: NCERT Economics textbooks for Classes 11 and 12.
- Sample Papers: Kerala State Board sample question papers.
- Online Platforms: Educational websites offering video tutorials and mock tests.
- Coaching Classes: If needed, join coaching centers specializing in Kerala Board syllabus.

Conclusion

Mastering the Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus is an essential step toward excelling in higher secondary examinations and building a solid foundation for future studies or careers in economics, commerce, and social sciences. By understanding the syllabus structure, focusing on core concepts, practicing regularly, and staying informed about current economic issues, students can confidently approach their exams. Remember, consistent effort and a strategic study plan are the keys to success in this subject.

Note: Always refer to the latest syllabus issued by the Kerala State Board for any updates or changes and ensure your preparation aligns with the current curriculum.

Plus Two Economics Kerala Syllabus: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Educators

Understanding the nuances of the Plus Two Economics syllabus in Kerala is essential for students, educators, and policymakers aiming to foster economic literacy and analytical skills among young learners. Rooted in the state's educational framework, the syllabus aims to blend theoretical knowledge with practical insights, equipping students to understand both microeconomic and macroeconomic principles that influence their daily lives and the broader economy.

This article provides a detailed review of the Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus, exploring its structure, key topics, pedagogical approaches, and the relevance of its content. Whether you're a student preparing for exams, a teacher designing lessons, or a parent seeking clarity on curriculum content, this comprehensive overview aims to inform and guide.

Overview of the Kerala Plus Two Economics Syllabus

The Kerala State Board's Plus Two syllabus for Economics is designed to cover foundational economic theories, contemporary issues, and their real-world applications. It emphasizes understanding economic principles, analyzing economic problems, and developing critical thinking skills necessary for informed participation in economic activities.

The syllabus is structured into two main parts:

- Part I: Introductory Microeconomics
- Part II: Introductory Macroeconomics

Each part is further divided into units that progressively build students' understanding of economic concepts.

Part I: Introductory Microeconomics

Microeconomics deals with individual economic units such as consumers, firms, and markets. The Kerala syllabus introduces students to the fundamental principles that govern decision-making processes at the micro-level.

Unit 1: The Basic Economic Problem

This foundational unit explores scarcity and choice, emphasizing the fundamental economic problem faced by all societies: how to allocate limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants. It discusses concepts such as:

- Scarcity and choice
- Opportunity cost
- Economic resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship)
- The nature of economic goods

Analytical Perspective:

Students are encouraged to analyze how scarcity influences resource allocation and the importance of efficient utilization.

Unit 2: Economic Systems

This unit examines different economic systems: traditional, command, market, and mixed economies. It discusses their features, advantages, and disadvantages, with a focus on India's economic structure and Kerala's unique position.

Key Points:

- Characteristics of each system
- Role of government and private sector
- Economic planning and development strategies

Unit 3: Price Determination in a Perfect Market

Students learn about the laws of demand and supply, market equilibrium, and the concept of price elasticity. This unit emphasizes understanding how prices are determined in perfectly competitive markets.

Core Concepts:

- Demand curve and supply curve
- Equilibrium price and quantity
- Factors affecting demand and supply
- Price elasticity of demand and supply

Analytical Approach:

Students analyze real-world scenarios where market forces determine prices, understanding the impact of shifts in demand and supply.

Unit 4: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand

This section explores consumer preferences, utility maximization, and the law of diminishing marginal utility. It introduces the concept of consumer surplus and the derivation of demand curves from utility analysis.

Key Highlights:

- Utility and marginal utility
- Consumer equilibrium conditions
- Budget constraints
- The derivation of demand schedule and curve

Unit 5: Producer Behavior and Supply

Focusing on the producer's decision-making process, this unit discusses production functions, costs, revenue, and profit maximization.

Major Topics:

- Short-run and long-run production
- Law of variable proportions and returns to scale
- Cost concepts (fixed, variable, total, marginal)
- Revenue concepts and profit maximization

Part II: Introductory Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics provides an aggregate view of the economy, focusing on issues like national income, employment, inflation, and economic growth. The Kerala syllabus introduces students to these macroeconomic variables and policies.

Unit 6: National Income and Related Aggregates

Students learn methods of measuring national income: the product, income, and expenditure approaches. The unit emphasizes the importance of national income as an indicator of economic health.

Key Concepts:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Gross National Product (GNP)
- Net National Product (NNP)
- Personal Income and Disposable Income

Analytical Insights:

Understanding how national income is calculated and its significance in economic planning.

Unit 7: Money and Banking

This unit discusses the functions of money, the banking system, and the role of commercial and central banks.

Highlights:

- Characteristics of money
- Types of money (commodity, fiat, digital)
- Functions of banks
- Role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Money creation process

Unit 8: Inflation, Unemployment, and the Business Cycle

Students analyze macroeconomic issues such as inflation types, causes of unemployment, and phases of the business cycle.

Key Concepts:

- Demand-pull and cost-push inflation
- Types and measurement of unemployment
- Phases of the business cycle (expansion, recession, depression, recovery)
- Policy measures for stabilization

Unit 9: Fiscal Policy and Budgeting

This section covers government expenditure, taxation, and fiscal policy tools to stabilize the economy.

Focus Areas:

- Objectives of fiscal policy
- Types of taxes
- Budgeting process
- Deficit financing

Unit 10: International Trade and Balance of Payments

Students explore the principles of international trade, the role of foreign exchange, and the concept of balance of payments.

Major Topics:

- Comparative advantage
- Trade barriers
- Exchange rate determination
- Components of BOP (current account, capital account)

Pedagogical Approaches and Curriculum Highlights

The Kerala syllabus emphasizes a student-centered approach that encourages active participation, critical thinking, and application-based learning. Some notable pedagogical strategies include:

- Use of real-world examples: Linking economic theories to local and global contexts.
- Case studies: Analyzing contemporary economic issues like Kerala's development projects, unemployment trends, or inflation scenarios.
- Data analysis: Interpreting statistical data from government reports, RBI publications, and international agencies.
- Project work: Encouraging research projects on topics such as local markets, consumer behavior, or government schemes.

This approach aims to transform abstract concepts into tangible understanding, fostering analytical and decision-making skills.

Relevance and Contemporary Significance

The Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus is designed to produce not just exam-ready students but

informed citizens capable of understanding complex economic phenomena. In a state like Kerala, with its unique socio-economic challenges and developmental initiatives, the syllabus supports:

- Economic literacy: Helping students understand policies affecting their lives.
- Critical engagement: Enabling analysis of government schemes, market trends, and global economic shifts.
- Career readiness: Providing a strong foundation for further studies in economics, commerce, public policy, and related fields.

Furthermore, in an era marked by rapid globalization, technological change, and environmental concerns, the syllabus equips students with the tools to analyze and respond to these challenges thoughtfully.

Conclusion

The Plus Two Economics syllabus in Kerala is a well-structured, comprehensive program that balances theoretical rigor with practical relevance. It aims to develop students' understanding of economic principles, hone their analytical skills, and foster a sense of economic responsibility. As Kerala continues its journey of development amid global shifts, an informed youth equipped with sound economic knowledge will be vital in shaping sustainable policies and inclusive growth.

For educators and students alike, engaging deeply with the syllabus's content and pedagogical approach is essential to maximize its potential. Ultimately, this curriculum not only prepares students for examinations but also encourages lifelong learning and active citizenship in an interconnected world.

QuestionAnswer What are the main topics covered in the Plus Two Economics Kerala syllabus? The Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus covers Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Indian Economy, and Development Economics, including topics like demand and supply, national income, inflation, and economic development. How can students effectively prepare for Plus Two Economics exams according to Kerala syllabus? Students should understand core concepts, practice previous years' question papers, focus on diagrammatic representations, and stay updated with the Kerala Board guidelines to perform well. Are there any recent updates or changes to the Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus? Yes, the Kerala syllabus is periodically updated to include current economic developments and revised exam patterns; students should refer to the official Kerala Education Board notifications for the latest updates. What are the important chapters in the Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus for board exams? Key chapters include Theory of Demand and Supply, Price Determination in Different Markets, National Income Accounting, Money and Banking, and Economic Planning and Development. How does the Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus incorporate current economic issues? The syllabus includes discussions on contemporary topics like

globalization, economic reforms, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development to connect theory with real-world issues. Are there any specific tips for scoring high in Kerala Plus Two Economics exams? Yes, focus on understanding concepts thoroughly, practice diagram-based questions, review Kerala-specific guidelines, and solve sample papers to improve accuracy and time management. Where can students find the official Kerala Plus Two Economics syllabus and study resources? Students can access the official syllabus and resources on the Kerala Education Board's official website and refer to recommended textbooks prescribed by the board. How important are diagrammatic questions in the Kerala Plus Two Economics exam? Diagrams are crucial as they help illustrate economic theories and concepts visually; practicing diagram-based questions enhances clarity and scoring potential in exams.

Related keywords: plus two economics Kerala syllabus, Kerala plus two economics, NEB plus two economics syllabus, Kerala plus two commerce economics, plus two economics textbook Kerala, Kerala plus two economics notes, plus two economics exam Kerala, Kerala plus two economics guide, plus two economics curriculum Kerala, Kerala plus two economics revision

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS ECONOMICS BY

Department of Economics Economics By is a comprehensive academic discipline dedicated to understanding how societies allocate scarce resources to meet unlimited wants and needs. As a fundamental pillar of social sciences, economics explores the mechanisms behind production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The department of economics plays a vital role in shaping policies, fostering research, and developing analytical tools that help address complex economic challenges in both local and global contexts.

In this article, we delve into the multifaceted world of the department of economics, examining its core functions, academic offerings, research areas, career prospects, and its significance in today's interconnected world.

Understanding the Department of Economics

The department of economics is an academic division within universities and colleges that focuses on teaching and research related to economic theories, models, and applications. It aims to equip students with critical thinking skills, quantitative analysis capabilities, and an understanding of economic principles that influence decision-making at individual, corporate, and governmental levels.

Core Objectives of the Department

- To provide a solid foundation in economic theories and principles
- To develop analytical and quantitative skills for economic analysis
- To foster research and innovation in economic thought
- To prepare students for careers in academia, government, finance, and industry
- To contribute to policy development and societal well-being

Key Components of the Department

- **Undergraduate Programs:** Bachelor?s degrees in Economics, often combined with other disciplines
- **Graduate Programs:** Master?s and Ph.D. programs focusing on advanced research and specialization
- **Research Centers:** Facilities dedicated to applied research, policy analysis, and economic modeling
- **Faculty:** Professors, researchers, and industry experts who contribute to teaching and scholarly work

Academic Offerings and Specializations

The department of economics offers a range of academic programs designed to cater to diverse interests and career goals. These programs often include core courses, electives, and specialization tracks.

Undergraduate Programs

- Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS) in Economics
- Combined degrees (e.g., Economics and Political Science, Economics and Business)
- Focus on foundational economic theories, mathematics, and statistics

Graduate Programs

- Master of Economics (ME) or Master of Business Economics
- Ph.D. in Economics for those interested in academic or high-level research careers
- Emphasis on econometrics, microeconomic and macroeconomic theory, and policy analysis

Specializations and Research Areas

- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Development Economics
- International Economics
- Environmental Economics
- Behavioral Economics
- Public Economics
- Financial Economics
- Health Economics

Research and Impact of the Department of Economics

Research is a cornerstone of the department of economics. Faculty and students often collaborate on projects that influence policy and improve understanding of economic phenomena.

Key Research Areas

- **Economic Development:** Strategies for improving living standards and reducing poverty
- **Public Policy:** Taxation, government spending, and social welfare programs
- **Financial Markets:** Market efficiency, banking stability, and investment analysis
- **Environmental Economics:** Sustainable development and resource management
- **Labor Economics:** Employment, wages, and labor market policies

Impact on Society and Policy

- Informing government policies to foster economic stability and growth
- Providing insights into global trade and financial systems
- Addressing pressing issues such as inequality, climate change, and economic crises
- Supporting development initiatives through empirical research

Career Opportunities for Economics Graduates

Graduates from the department of economics are highly sought after in various sectors due to their analytical skills and understanding of economic systems.

Potential Career Paths

- Economist in government agencies or international organizations

- Financial analyst or investment banker
- Policy advisor or consultant
- Research analyst in think tanks and research institutions
- Academic researcher or university professor
- Data analyst or quantitative analyst in tech firms
- Entrepreneur or business strategist

Skills Developed

- Quantitative and statistical analysis
- Critical thinking and problem-solving
- Data interpretation and economic modeling
- Policy analysis and evaluation
- Effective communication of complex ideas

The Significance of the Department of Economics in Today's World

In an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, globalization, and complex economic challenges, the department of economics holds immense importance.

Addressing Global Challenges

- Climate change and environmental sustainability
- Economic inequality and social justice
- Financial stability and crisis prevention
- Technological disruptions and workforce adaptation

Fostering Innovation and Policy Development

- Utilizing big data and machine learning for economic forecasting
- Designing effective fiscal and monetary policies
- Promoting sustainable economic growth

Enhancing Decision-Making

- Providing governments and businesses with evidence-based insights
- Supporting informed policy-making to improve societal welfare

Conclusion

The department of economics, often described as "economics by," is a vital academic field that combines theoretical knowledge with practical application. Its diverse programs, rigorous research, and societal impact make it an essential component of higher education institutions worldwide. Whether students seek careers in policy, finance, academia, or industry, a solid foundation in economics opens doors to influential and rewarding opportunities. As the world faces ongoing economic uncertainties and transformations, the role of the department of economics remains more relevant than ever, guiding informed decision-making and fostering sustainable development for future generations.

Department of Economics

Introduction: The Significance of a Robust Economics Department

In the landscape of higher education, the Department of Economics stands as a cornerstone for cultivating analytical thinkers, policy advisors, and innovative researchers. Renowned for its comprehensive curriculum, distinguished faculty, and research output, an economics department not only shapes students' understanding of markets and human behavior but also influences societal and governmental policies globally. As an expert review, this article explores the critical elements that define a top-tier economics department, evaluates its core strengths, and highlights the transformative role it plays in academic and real-world settings.

Core Components of an Exemplary Economics Department

An effective economics department encompasses several fundamental components that together create an environment conducive to academic excellence, research innovation, and student development. These include faculty expertise, curriculum design, research facilities, industry collaboration, and student support services.

Faculty Expertise and Leadership

At the heart of any department lies its faculty. An outstanding economics department boasts a diverse faculty with expertise spanning various subfields such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics, development economics, behavioral economics, and international economics.

Key attributes include:

- Academic Credentials: Faculty members often hold doctorates from leading institutions,

ensuring a high level of scholarship and credibility.

- Research Contributions: Professors actively publish in top-tier journals, influence policy, and participate in renowned conferences.
- Diverse Perspectives: Inclusion of economists from different cultural, geographic, and theoretical backgrounds fosters a richer learning environment.
- Mentorship and Teaching Excellence: Faculty committed to mentoring students and fostering critical thinking are pivotal to student success.

Curriculum Design and Educational Approach

A well-structured curriculum balances foundational theories with contemporary issues, emphasizing both quantitative and qualitative skills.

Features of a comprehensive curriculum:

- Core Courses: Microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, and econometrics form the backbone.
- Electives and Specializations: Fields like environmental economics, health economics, financial economics, and behavioral economics allow students to tailor their studies.
- Practical Skills: Emphasis on data analysis, programming (e.g., R, Python), and policy evaluation.
- Interdisciplinary Integration: Courses that intersect with politics, sociology, and technology prepare students for complex real-world problems.

Innovative Teaching Methods:

- Case studies, simulations, and experiential learning.
- Use of online platforms and digital resources.
- Collaborative projects with industry and government agencies.

Research and Innovation Infrastructure

The vitality of an economics department is reflected in its research output and infrastructure.

Essential elements include:

- Research Centers: Specialized institutes focusing on areas such as development studies, fiscal policy, or behavioral science.

- Data Facilities: Access to economic databases (e.g., World Bank, IMF, national statistics), labs, and computational resources.
- Funding and Grants: Active pursuit of research funding from governmental and private sources to foster innovative projects.
- Publication and Dissemination: Encouragement of faculty and students to publish findings, participate in conferences, and influence policy debates.

Impact and Global Recognition

A department's reputation is often gauged by its contribution to academia and society at large. Leading economics departments influence policy, contribute to economic modeling and forecasting, and produce influential research that shapes national and international strategies.

Research Output and Publications

High-quality research published in peer-reviewed journals advances economic theory and practice. Departments that consistently produce impactful publications tend to attract top students and faculty.

Notable indicators include:

- Number of publications in top-tier journals.
- Citations and academic influence.
- Interdisciplinary collaborations.

Alumni and Industry Connections

Strong industry networks and alumni success stories serve as testimonials to a department?s quality.

Alumni roles include:

- Policy advisors at governmental agencies.
- Economists in international organizations like the IMF or World Bank.
- Researchers at think tanks and academia.
- Leaders in finance, consulting, and entrepreneurship.

Special Features of Leading Economics Departments

Some departments distinguish themselves through unique offerings and strategic initiatives.

Interdisciplinary Programs

Integrating economics with data science, political science, public health, or environmental studies prepares students for multifaceted challenges.

Global Engagement and Partnerships

Collaborations with international universities, research institutions, and governmental bodies foster cross-cultural exchanges and joint research initiatives.

Focus on Policy and Society

Departments emphasizing policy implications and societal impact train students to become change agents.

Activities include:

- Policy labs.
- Consulting projects.
- Public seminars and forums.

Emphasis on Sustainability and Ethics

Incorporating environmental and ethical considerations into economic analysis aligns with global priorities on sustainable development.

Choosing the Right Economics Department: What Prospective Students Should Consider

For students contemplating their academic future, understanding the strengths and focus areas of a department is crucial.

Key considerations:

- Faculty expertise and research interests.
- Curriculum flexibility and specialization options.
- Research opportunities and funding availability.

- Industry and internship partnerships.
- Graduate success rates and employment outcomes.
- International exposure and exchange programs.

Conclusion: The Transformative Power of a Strong Economics Department

In an era marked by rapid technological change, global interconnectedness, and complex economic challenges, a robust Department of Economics serves as a vital engine for knowledge creation and societal progress. Whether through pioneering research, shaping policy, or preparing future leaders, top-tier departments exert a profound influence that extends well beyond university walls.

Investing in an exceptional economics department is not merely about academic excellence; it is about fostering a deeper understanding of human behavior, societal dynamics, and sustainable development. As stakeholders?students, educators, policymakers, and society at large?recognize its significance, the department?s role in shaping a better future becomes ever more essential.

In summary, a distinguished Department of Economics combines expert faculty, innovative curricula, extensive research infrastructure, and societal engagement to produce influential scholars and policymakers. Its impact resonates in the corridors of academia and the corridors of power, making it a pivotal element in addressing the economic challenges of today and tomorrow.

QuestionAnswer What is the primary focus of the Department of Economics? The Department of Economics primarily focuses on studying how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices regarding the allocation of resources, analyzing economic behavior, and understanding market dynamics. How does the Department of Economics by university contribute to student career development? It provides students with analytical skills, economic theory knowledge, and practical experience through research and internships, preparing them for careers in finance, policy analysis, consulting, and academia. What are the key courses offered by the Department of Economics? Key courses typically include Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics, Development Economics, International Economics, and Public Policy. How does the Department of Economics incorporate current economic trends into its curriculum? It updates its curriculum regularly to include topics like behavioral economics, digital currencies, global trade issues, and sustainability to ensure students are engaged with contemporary economic challenges. What research areas are prominent within the Department of Economics? Prominent research areas include behavioral economics, environmental economics, health economics, development economics, and monetary policy. How can students engage with the Department of Economics beyond coursework? Students can participate in research projects, internships, economics clubs, seminars, and conferences organized by the department to enhance their practical understanding and network with professionals.

Related keywords: economics department, economics courses, economics faculty, economics

research, economics programs, economics majors, economics degree, economics faculty list, economics research topics, economics university

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