

## YVUCET-2020: SYLLABUS

### Test – 106 Economics

#### Section-A (Marks 40)

**Introduction:** Nature, definition and scope of Economics - Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and modern definitions.

**Methodology in Economics** - Micro & Macro; Static and Dynamic analysis; Normative and positive science. **Utility analysis:** - cardinal approach-The Law of diminishing Marginal utility- The Law of Equi-Marginal Utility- concept of consumer's surplus

**Demand analysis** - Law of Demand - Elasticity of Demand - Measurement of Elasticity of Demand - Price, Income & Cross Elasticities of Demand. **Ordinal Approach:** Indifference Curve analysis - Properties of Indifference curves - Price or budget line - Equilibrium of the Consumer with the help of Indifference curves – Samuelson's Revealed preference theory.

**Production function**-Concept of homogeneous production function-Cobb- Douglas Production function- Law of variable proportions-Law of Returns to Scale - Different Concepts of Costs – Explicit & Implicit, Opportunity, Total – fixed and Variable Costs, Marginal & Average Costs & its Relationship. Concept of Revenue – Total, Marginal & Average Revenue and Break – Even Point

Analyse different types of Market structures - Perfect Competition - Price determination and equilibrium of firm and industry under perfect competition - Monopoly - Price determination - Price discrimination. Monopolistic competition - price determination - Oligopoly - Kinked demand curve approach.

**Marginal Productivity theory of distribution** - Theories of wage determination Subsistence theory of wages, Standard of living theory of wages, Modern theory of wages Wages and collective bargaining - concept of minimum wage.

**Theory of Rent:** Ricardian theory of rent - Quasi rent concept of Alfred Marshall. Theories of Interest - Classical, Neo-classical and Keynes Liquidity Preference theory - Profit - dynamic, innovations, Risk and Uncertainty theories.

#### Section- B (Marks-30)

**Meaning, definition of Macro Economics** - Importance of Macro Economics- Difference between Micro and Macro Economics - National Income - Definitions, Concepts of National Income - Measurement of National Income- Circular flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy.

**Classical theory of Employment** - Say's Law of Markets. Keynesian Theory of Employment - Consumption function – Investment Function - Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC)- Concepts of multiplier and accelerator

**Meaning and Functions of Money** - Classification of money - Gresham's Law - RBI classification of Money. Theories of Money - Fisher's Quantity theory of Money C a m b r i d g e approach (Marshall, Pigou, Robertson & Keynes).

**Trade Cycles** - meaning and definition - Phases of Trade Cycle - Inflation - definition - types of inflation - causes and effects of inflation measures to control inflation.

**Banking:** Meaning and definition -Functions of Commercial Banks - Concept of Credit creation-Functions of RBI - Recent developments in banking sectors. Non-Bank Financial Institutions – Types of NBFIs - Factors contributing to the Growth of NBFIs —Money market – Defects of Indian money market

**Concepts of Shares-Debentures** - Stock Market - Functions - Primary and Secondary Markets - SEBI - - Insurance - Life Insurance and General Insurance. Macro Economic Policy - Fiscal, Monetary and Exchange rate policies - Objectives and Significance - Importance of International Trade - Regional and International Trade – Defining Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment.

### Section – C (Marks -30)

**Characteristics of India as a developing Economy-** Demographic Features of India- Population Dividend- Occupational Structure in India- Trends in the growth of India’s National Income.

**Tax Reforms and GST-** tax Revenue and its devolution to states – Public Debt Redemption Methods- Brief outline of Globalization and its impact on Indian Economy.

**Magnitude of poverty in India-** Unemployment and its dimensions- Major schemes of rural and urban development- Objectives and achievements of Planning in India- Balanced Regional Development- NITI Ayog.

**Indian Agriculture-** Importance of agriculture in India –Factors determining agriculture productivity- Land use and Cropping Pattern in India- Agriculture Infrastructure- Rural Credit- Micro Finance- Self Help Groups- Agriculture price policy- Agriculture Insurance- Food Security.

**Industrial polices, 1956, 1991** – Growth and problems of small scale industries in India -Make In India -Foreign direct Investment. Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)- SEZs- Disinvestment Policy in India- Growing importance of Service Sector in India – Banking, Insurance, IT, Education and health.

**Introduction:** Meaning- Definition- Function- Importance and Limitations of Statistics. Collection of Data- Primary and Secondary Data- Schedule and Questionnaire- Diagram and Graphic Presentation of Data (One dimensional and frequency curves).

**Measures of Central Tendency:** Definition, Objectives and Characteristics of Measures of Central Tendency- Types of Averages- Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean, Harmonic Mean- Mean- Mode- Properties of Averages.

**Measures of Dispersion:** Definition, Objectives of Dispersion- Range- Quartile Deviation- Mean Deviation- Standard Deviation- Coefficient of variation.

**Measures of correlation and Regression :** Meaning, Definition and Uses of correlation- Types of Correlation- Karl Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient- Spearman’s Rank Correlation- Probable Error- Meaning. Utility of Regression Analysis- comparison between Correlation and Regression.

**Matrix:** Definition- Examples- types of Matrices- matrix Addition- Multiplication- Determinant of Matrices- Minors- Co-Factors- Inverse of a Matrix.