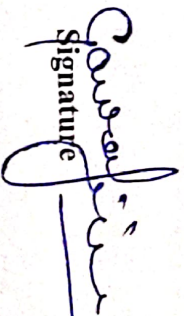


Name of the Assistant Professor- Gaurav Saini Subject- Economics

| Month | B.A. (I semester) | B.A. (III Semester) | B.A. (V Semester) | B.Com. (I Semester) |
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| October | Economics: Definition, Nature, Scope The Economic Problem : Scarcity and Choice, Functions of an Economic System, Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand: Concept, Types, Measurement, Determinants and Importance | Nature and Scope of Economics, Difference between Micro and Macro Economics, Importance of Macro Concepts, Measurement and limitations of National Income Statistics, Circular flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy. | Capitalist, Socialist & Mixed economy. Developed and Developing Economy –Concepts Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy as a Developing Economy. Comparison of Indian Economy with Developed Economies Major Issues of Development in India | Meaning, nature and scope of economics; micro and macroeconomics; Theories of demand: cardinal utility approach; Indifference curve approach: assumptions, properties, consumer equilibrium, price, income and substitution effects, limitations; Nature of demand function: law of demand; elasticity of demand: price, income and cross; measurement methods of price elasticity of demand. |
| November | Concept of Utility Utility :Cardinal Utility Analysis, Law of Equi- Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Derivation of Demand Curve, Ordinal Utility Analysis, Indifference Curves Analysis, Consumer Equilibrium Price, Income and Substitution Effects, Consumer Surplus | Say's law of Market Classical Theory of Income and Employment Keynesian Theory of Income and Employment Principle of Effective Demand. Comparison between Classical and Keynesian Theory | Theory of Demographic Transition. Size and Growth of Population. Features of Indian Population Causes of Growing Population- High Birth Rate and Decreasing Death Rate. Problems of Over Population Measures for Population Control. Population Policy 2005 onward | Production function: meaning and concept. law of variable proportions; economies and diseconomies of scale, law of returns to scale; Cost concepts; Theory of costs: traditional and modern. |
| December | Production Function & Product Curves, Law of Variable Proportions, Consumer Surplus | Consumption Function: Meaning and Technical Attributes. Significance of | Meaning and Concepts of Poverty. Poverty line- Need of Redefining. Measurement of | Equilibrium of firm and industry under perfect competition; price and output |

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| <p>Iso-quants & Iso-Lines, Returns to Scale, & Economies of Scale & External, Internal & External, Supply Curve & Elasticity of Supply, Cost Analysis:</p> <p>Concepts of Cost, Short Period Costs, Long Period Costs. Modern Theory of Costs. Revenue: Total, Average and Marginal Revenue, Break Even Analysis and its Uses.</p> | <p>MPC. Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption and its Implications, Short run & Long run Consumption Curves. Meaning of Capital and Investment, Types of Investment, Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC). Relation between MEC and MEI. Factors affecting Inducement to Invest.</p> | <p>Poverty. Causes of Poverty. Measures of Eradication of Poverty. Unemployment - Nature, Types, Causes & Measures. Place of Agriculture in Indian economy. Agricultural Productivity - Causes of Low Productivity & Measures. Green Revolution - Achievements & Failures. Sources of Agricultural Finance. Agricultural Marketing - Defects & Measures. Special Economic Zone- Concept, Features, Problems.</p> | <p>determination under monopoly, price discrimination; determination under monopolistic competition: Chamberlin's approach, monopolistic competition vs monopoly.</p> |
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 Signature