

ECONOMICS / ECONOMICS WITH STATISTICS

(DEGREE STANDARD)

CODE NO.275

UNIT I

Introduction, Theory of Consumer Behaviour and Theory of Production:

Definitions of Economics - Nature and Scope of Economics - Importance and Uses of Micro Economics - Deductive method and Inductive method – Nature of Economic Statics and Economic Dynamics - Economic Laws - Law of Demand - Utility Analysis - Elasticity of Demand - Consumer's surplus - Indifference Curve Analysis. Theory of Production : Production Function - Factor Combination - Marginal Rate of Substitution – Laws of Returns - Returns to Scale - Producer's Equilibrium- Producer's Surplus - Internal and External Economies and Diseconomies of Scale of Production- Value - Price Determination under different Market Structures - Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution - Theories of Rent, Wages, Interest and Profit- Causes for Wage difference - Trade Unions and Wages - Cost and Revenue Curves in the Short-run and Long-run - Welfare Economics - Meaning of Social Welfare – Different concepts of Social Welfare.

UNIT II

Introduction to Macro Economics and National Income:

Definition of Macro Economics - Nature and Scope of Macro Economics – Difference between Micro and Macro Economics -Stock and flow variables – National Income: Definition – Methods of Measurement of National Income – Difficulties in Measurement of National income – Uses of National Income estimates - J.B.Says' Law of Market - Keynesian Theory of Employment- Consumption Function and Investment Function -Multiplier - Accelerator - Inflation - Deflation - Trade Cycle.

UNIT III

Monetary Economics and Fiscal Economics:

Functions of Money - Classifications of Money- Value of Money - Quantity Theory of Money – Cambridge Version – Fisher and Friedman- Keynesian Critique - Components of Money Supply and Demand – Neutrality of Money - Functions of Commercial Bank and Central Bank - Monetary Policy- Functions of Money Market - Capital Market.

Fiscal Economics: Nature and Scope of Public Finance – Difference between Public and Private Finance – Principle of Maximum Social Advantage - Major Fiscal Functions - Principles of Taxation – Canons of Taxation- Direct and Indirect Taxes- Public Expenditure - Causes and Growth - Revenue Structure - Sources - Incidence and Shifting of Taxation - Public Debt - Sources - Methods of Repayment - Budget – Techniques - Canons – Types of Budget – Balanced, Unbalanced, PBB, Zero Based Budgeting - Fiscal Policy.

UNIT IV

International Trade: Nature of International Trade – Internal and International Trade - Importance of International Trade - Classical Theory of International Trade - Adam Smith's Absolute Advantage Theory - Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory - J.S.Mill's Theory of Reciprocal Demand - Hecksher Ohlin Theory of International Trade - Exchange Rate - Balance of Payments Difficulties - Measures - Free Trade vs Protection Policy - International Liquidity - SDR - IMF – IBRD –WTO – UNCTAD.

UNIT V

History of Economic Thought: Mercantilism – Physiocracy - Adamsmith - Ricardo - Malthus - Karl Marx - Pigou's Welfare Economics - Schumpeter - Theory of Rational Expectations - Keynes - Economic ideas of Ghandhiji.

UNIT VI

Economics of Development and Economics of Planning: Meaning of Economic Development and Economic Growth - Difference between Growth and Development - Indicators of Development- Features of Indian Economy and Tamil Nadu Economy - Obstacles of Development - Economic and Non-economic Factors - Agriculture - Role and Importance -Low Productivity - Causes - Measures - Green Revolution - Land Reforms - Development in India and Tamil Nadu. Economics of Planning: Meaning and Objectives of Economic Planning – Types of Planning - Five Year Plans in India - Objectives of Indian Plans and Failures & Achievements - Population Policy - Human Resource Development - Employment Schemes - MGNREGS - Poverty Alleviation Programme in India and Tamil Nadu - Rural Industrialisation - SIDCO - DIC - Industrial Estates - Role of Transport.

UNIT VII

Industrial Economics: Industry - Large scale and Small Scale Industries - Development in India and Tamil Nadu - Industrial policy - 1948, 1956, 1991 - Industrial Disputes – Measures to settle Industrial Disputes.

UNIT VIII

Descriptive Statistics: Different data types – Nominal, ordinal, binary and categorical data types - Diagrammatic representation of data – Standard charts, curves diagrams and plots including box plots - Statistical measures – Measures of central tendency – Measures of dispersion - Regression and Correlation coefficients

UNIT IX

Official Statistics and Sampling methods: Official Statistical System in India - Sampling versus Census – preparation of schedules and questionnaires - Probability and nonprobability sampling method including simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling.

UNIT X

Statistical tests for: single proportion, equality of two proportions (large sample) - single mean, equality of two population means (small and large samples) - single variance and equality of two variances - independence of attributes