

11.ECONOMICS

1. **Microeconomic Analysis**
Demand analysis – Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed preference approaches; axiomatic approach Theory of Production and Costs Pricing and output under different forms of market structure; collusive and non-collusive oligopolies. Factor Pricing analysis. Elements of General Equilibrium analysis and new welfare economics.
2. **Macroeconomic Analysis**
National income accounting – basic concepts. methods of estimation. Determination of output and employment – Classical approach, Keynesian approach. Real balance effect – Patinkin and Pigou. Theories of inflation. Phillips Curve analysis. Business cycles – Models of Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor. IS-LM Analysis - Relative roles of monetary and fiscal policies. Mundell-Fleming open economy model. Rational expectations; new classical / tenets.
3. **Development and Growth**
Development and Growth – Role of institutions.
Theories of growth and development – Models of growth of Joan Robinson and Kaldor; Technical Progress – Hicks, Harrod and learning by doing, production function approach to the determinants of growth ; Endogenous growth : role of education, research and knowledge – explanation of cross country differentials in economic development and growth.
Theories of development – Classical, Marx, Schumpeter and structural analysis of development – Imperfect market paradigm, Lewis model of development, Ranis-Fei model, Dependency theory of development.
Factors in economic development – natural resources, population, capital, human resource development – Measurement of development – Conventional, HDI and Quality of Life indices.
Trade and development – trade as engine of growth, two-gap analysis, Prebisch, Singer and Myrdal views; gains from trade and LDCs.
4. **Money and Banking**
Definition and functions of money; empirical definition of money – monetary aggregates; monetarism; demand for money – Fisher, Cambridge, Keynesian, Friedman, Baumol and Tobin; supply of money – determinants; money multiplier. Role and functions of Central bank; NBFIs; instruments of monetary control; stabilization policies; monetary and interest rate targeting.
Social responsibility of banks; banking sector reforms, Basel I and II; deregulation, competition and efficiency; NPAs. Specialized financial and investment institutions.
5. **Public Finance**
Role of government in a mixed economy – allocation, distribution and stabilization. Private, public and merit goods. Theories of Social choice. Theories of taxation, types, incidence and effects. Theories of public expenditure – effects on savings, investment and growth Burden of public debt; Wagner and Peacock – Wiseman hypotheses. Union Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India. State Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the State Governments. Public Debt – Effects and Burden and Management of public debt. Government Budget – Forms of Budgeting, Zero based budgeting, Different Budget deficits. Fiscal Federalism – Horizontal and vertical imbalances; methods of fiscal adjustment.
6. **International Trade and Finance**
Theories of International Trade : Empirical verification and relevance. International Trade under Imperfect competition. Terms of Trade and Economic Growth – Secular Deterioration of Terms of Trade Hypothesis – a critical review. Equilibrium / disequilibrium in Balance of Payment – Traditional, Absorption and monetary approaches to adjustment in Balance of Payments. Impact of Tariffs on Partial and general equilibrium analysis; Political economy of Non-Tariff Barriers. Theory of regionalism at Global level – Trade blocks – SAARC and ASEAN. Trade Policy and Reforms in India. Optimum currency areas – Euro - ERM
7. **Indian Economy :**
Basic features of Indian economy; growth and structural changes – composition and trends in National Income.
Demography – Demographic features; demographic transition and demographic dividend; rural urban migration and rural urban divide.
Planning : Objectives and strategies of planning; and achievements of programmes for

poverty alleviation and regional imbalances.

Agriculture : Land reforms and New Green Revolution – Role of technology; regional disparities in Indian agriculture; Pricing Policy; Food subsidy and Public distribution system.

Industry : Industrial growth and Productivity – New industrial policy; Privatisation, Disinvestment – FDI and role of MNCs. SMEs and industrial development.

Public Finance : Composition and growth of public expenditure and debt; Fiscal reforms and rationalization of subsidies; Centre – State financial relations.

WTO and its impact on Indian economy; Energy and Environment: Energy Security; Environmental Policy of Government of India, Rationale of Social Forestry.

8. **QUANTITATIVE METHODS :**

a. **Statistical Methods**

Measures of Central tendency, dispersion, skewness and kurtosis

Fundamentals of probability – Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions. Simple correlation and regression analysis

Statistical inferences – Applications, sampling distributions (t, Chi-square and F tests),

Sampling of attributes, testing of hypothesis Index numbers and time series analysis

Sampling and census methods, types of sampling and errors.

b. **Econometric Methods :**

i) Single Equation Linear Model :

Assumption and properties of OLS

Multiple Regression Model – Estimation and Interpretation

Multi-collinearity, auto-correlation and heteroscedasticity – Causes, detection, consequences and remedy.

Dummy variables, distributed lags – need, limitations and interpretation

Applications in economics.

ii) Simultaneous Equation Models :

Structural and reduced forms, Endogenous and exogenous variables, Identification problems and conditions.

Single equation methods of estimations – two stage least squares, indirect least squares, and least variance ratio.

c. **Time Series Models**

Auto-regressive (AR), moving average (MA) and mixed processes (ARMA, ARIMA)

Concepts of unit root, integration and cointegration, random walks.

d. **Mathematical Methods**

i) Principles of optimization : maxima and minima of functions of a single variable.

ii) Basic concepts of Game Theory – Two-person, Zero-sum Game, Pure and Mixed strategy, Saddle point solution, Linear programming and input output analysis.

12. CIVICS

Common Syllabus: Public Policy and Research Methodology

I. (A) Public Policy

a) Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy, Public Policy as a Policy Science.

b) Theories / Models : Systems, Structural – Functional Incremental, Elite, Group, Rational Comprehensive.

c) Public Policy Making: Legislature, Executive Judiciary, Bureaucracy, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, NGOs

d) Policy Evaluation & Impact: Constraints.

I. (B) Research Methodology

a) Methods of Enquiry: Traditional and Scientific Methods, Objectivity in Social Science Research

b) Types of Research Design

c) Hypothesis