B.A. Part - III (ECONOMICS) Exam. 2014

Scheme:

Two paper	Time	Min Pass Marks : 72	Max Marks : 200
Paper I-Money, Banking And Public Finance	3 hrs	36 Marks	100 Marks
Paper II-(A) - Quantitative Techniques	3 hrs	36 Marks	100 Marks
OR			
(B) - History of Economic Thought	3 hrs	36 Marks	100 Marks

Paper I - Money, Banking And Public Finance

Duration 3 hours Max. Marks- 100

Note : The question paper will contain three sections as under –

Section-A : One compulsory question with 10 parts, having 2 parts from each unit, short answer in 20 words for each part. Total marks : 10

Section-B : 10 questions, 2 questions from each unit, 5 questions to be attempted, taking one from each unit, answer approximately in 250 words. Total marks : 50

Section-C : 04 questions (question may have sub division) covering all units but not more than one question from each unit, descriptive type, answer in about 500 words, 2 questions to be attempted. Total marks : 40

Unit I

Basic Concepts

Money - meaning, functions and classification, Gresham's law; Role of money in capitalist, socialist and mixed economies; Monetary standards, Metallic and paper systems of note issue.

Value of Money and Inflation

Meaning, uses and limitations of index numbers; Quantity theory of money. Cash transaction and cash balance approaches; The Keynesian approach; Inflation, Deflation and Reflation- definition, types, causes and effects of inflation on different sectors of the economy; Demand pull and cost - push inflation; Measures to control inflation; Trade- off between inflation and unemployment Philips curve.

Unit - II

Commercial Banking

Meaning and types; Functions of commercial banks; The process of credit creation- Purpose and limitations; Evolution of commercial banking in India after independence; Recent reforms in banking sector in India. Determination of Money Supply - High powered Money and Money Multiplier.

Unit - III

Central Banking

Functions of Central Bank, Quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control-Bank rate policy, Open market operations, Variable reserve ratio and selective method; Role and functions of the Reserve Bank of India; Objectives and limitations of monetary policy with special reference to India.

Unit - IV

Nature and scope of Public finance

Meaning and scope of public finance; Distinction between private and public finance; Public goods Vs. Private goods; The principle of maximum social advantage; Market failure; Role of the Government.

Public Expenditure

Meaning, classification and principal of public expenditure; Canons and effects of public expenditure; Trends in public expenditure and causes of growth of public expenditure in India.

Unit V

Taxation

Sources of Public revenue, Taxation- meaning, canons and classification of taxes; Division of tax burden - The benefit and ability - to - pay approaches; Impact and incidence and shifting of taxes; Taxable capacity, Effects of taxation; Characteristics of a good tax system.

Budget

Preparation and passing of Centre and Rajasthan State Govt. Budget. Various concepts of budget deficits, Recent Budget of Central and Rajasthan State.

Basic Reading List :

1. Ackley, G. (1978), Macroeconomics : Theory and policy, McMillan publishing Co., New Yourk.
2. Gupta, S.B. (1994), Monetary Economics, S Chand & Company, New Delhi
3. Houghton. E.W. (Ed.) (1988), Public Finance, Pengui, Baltimore.
4. Jha. R. (1998), Modern Public Economics, Routledge, London,
5. Mithani, D.M. (1981), Macroeconomic Analysis and Ploicy, Oxford & IBH., NewDelhi.
6. Mithani, D.M. (1988), Modern Public finance, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
7. Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976), Public finance in Theory and Practice, Mc Graw Hill, Kaogakusha, Tokyo.
8. Shapiro, E. (1966), Macroeconomic Analysis, Galgotia Publication, New Delhi.

Paper II (A) - Quantitative Techniques

3 hrs. duration Max. Marks : 100

Note : The question paper will contain three sections as under –

Section-A : One compulsory question with 10 parts, having 2 parts from each unit, short answer in 20 words for each part. Total marks: 10

Section-B : 10 questions, 2 questions from each unit, 5 questions to be attempted, taking one from each unit, answer approximately in 250 words. Total marks: 50

Section-C : 04 questions (question may have sub division) covering all units but not more than one question from each unit, descriptive type, answer in about 500 words, 2 questions to be attempted. Total marks : 40

Unit -I

Calculus

Differentiation of a function: Maxima and Minima, Elasticities, Equibrium of a firm and consumer: Inter-relationship among total, margial and average cost and revenues. Integration of a function, consumer's and producer's surplus.

Matrix and Determinats

Various types of matrices, Determinants, Inverse of a matrix, Crammer's rule, Concept of linear programming - Grahpic Method.

Unit - II

Introduction to Statistics

Basic concepts; Population, Sample, Parameter, Frequency Distribution, Cumulative frequency; Graphic and Piagrammatic representation of data, Techniques of data collection; Sampling Vs. Population, primary and secondary data.

Central Tendency and Dispersion

Measures of central tendency; Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric mean and Harmonic mean, Measures of dispersion, Range, Mean Deviation, Standard deviation, Coefficient of variation, Quartile deviation and Skewness.

Unit - III

Correlation and Regression

Simple correlation; Coefficient of Correlation - Karl Pearson and Rank Correlation, Regression analysis, Estimation of regression line in a bivariate distribution - Least squares method, Interpretation of regression coefficents,

Unit - IV

Time series and Index Numbers

Time Series Analysis - Concept and components - Determination of regular, trend and seasonal indices; Index numbers- concepts, price relative, quantity relative, value relative; Laspeyer's Passche's and Fisher's, family budget method; Problems in the construction and limitation of index numbers, Tests for ideal index number.

Unit - V

Probability and Distribution

Probability : Concept, Rules of Probability (Addition and Multiplication), Interpolation (Newton's and Binominal Method).

Indian Statistics

Current population census 2001. Statistical system in India. Agriculture, Industrial and Trade Statistics in India.

Basic Reading List :

1. Allen, R.G.D (1974), Mathematical Analysis for Economists, McMillan Press London.
2. Black. J. and J.F. Bradley (1973), Essential Mathematics for Economists, John Wiley and Sons.
3. Chiang, A.C., Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics (3rd Edition), McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Croxton, F.E., D.J. Cowden and S. Klein (1973) applied General Statistics, Prentics Hall, New Delhi.
5. Gupta, S.C. and V.K. Kapoor (1993), Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
6. Speigal M.R. (1992) Theory and Problems of Statistics, McGraw Hill Book, London.
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8- S. P. Gupta - Statistics Methods

OR

Paper II (B) - History of Economic Thought

Duration 3 hours Max. Marks- 100

Note : The question paper will contain three sections as under –

Section-A : One compulsory question with 10 parts, having 2 parts from each unit, short answer in 20 words for each part. Total marks : 10

Section-B : 10 questions, 2 questions from each unit, 5 questions to be attempted, taking one from each unit, answer approximately in 250 words. Total marks : 50

Section-C : 04 questions (question may have sub division) covering all units but not more than one question from each unit, descriptive type, answer in about 500 words, 2 questions to be attempted. Total marks : 40

Unit- I

Early Period

Economic Thought of Plato and Aristotle - Doctrines of Just Cost and Just Price. Mercantilism: Main characterestics; Physiocracy: natural order, primacy of agriculture, social classes, taxation. Economic ideas of Locke and Hume

Unit - II

Classical Period

Adam Smith - division of labour, theory of value, capital accumulation, distribution; David Ricardo - Value theory of rent, distribution ideas on economic development and international al trade.

Thomas R. Mathus - theory of population

Karl Marx - theory of value, surplus value, profit.

Unit - III

Marginalists

The marginalist revolution: Jevons and Warlas

Distribution - Marshall as a great synthesizer: role of time in price determination, ideas on cousumer's surplus, quasi-rent, organization as a factor of production

Pigou: Welfare Economics

Schumpeter: role of entrepreneur and innovation

Unit - IV

Keynesian Ideas

The aggregate economy, Liquidity Preference. Theory and Liquidity trap, Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Marginal Efficiency of Investment, role of fiscal policy, deficit spending, multiplier principle, cyclical behaviour of the economy.

Unit- V

Indian Economic Thought

Early economic ideas: Kautilya
Modern economic ideas: Nawroji, Ranade, R.C. Dutt
Economic ideas of Gandhi ; Village, Swadeshi, Cottage Industries, Trusteeship
Early approaches to planning ; Gadgil : Co-operation as a way of life and strategy of development.
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परीक्षा योजना:

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अवधि : 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 100

नोट : इस प्रश्न पत्र में 03 खण्ड निम्न प्रकार होंगें :

खण्ड अ

इस खण्ड में एक अनिवार्य प्रश्न जिसमें प्रत्येक इकाई से 02 लघु प्रश्न लेते हुए कुल 10 लघु प्रश्न होंगें। प्रत्येक लघु प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 20 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक - 10

खण्ड ब

इस खण्ड में प्रत्येक इकाई से 2 प्रश्न लेते हुए कुल 10 प्रश्न होंगे। प्रत्येक इकाई में से एक प्रश्न का चयन करते हुए कुल 5 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न उत्तर लगभग 250 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक - 50

खण्ड स

इस खण्ड में 4 प्रश्न वर्णनात्मक होंगे। (प्रश्न में भाग भी हो सकते हैं) जो सभी इकाईयों में से दिये जायेंगे किन्तु प्रत्येक इकाई से एक से अधिक प्रश्न नहीं होगा। 2 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 500 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक - 40

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अवधि : 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 100

नोट : इस प्रश्न पत्र में 03 खण्ड निम्न प्रकार होंगें :

खण्ड अ

इस खण्ड में एक अनिवार्य प्रश्न जिसमें प्रत्येक इकाई से 02 लघु प्रश्न लेते हुए कुल 10 लघु प्रश्न होंगें। प्रत्येक लघु प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 20 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक – 10

खण्ड ब

इस खण्ड में प्रत्येक इकाई से 2 प्रश्न लेते हुए कुल 10 प्रश्न होंगे। प्रत्येक इकाई में से एक प्रश्न का चयन करते हुए कुल 5 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न उत्तर लगभग 250 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक – 50

खण्ड स

इस खण्ड में 4 प्रश्न वर्णनात्मक होंगे। (प्रश्न में भाग भी हो सकते हैं) जो सभी इकाईयों में से दिये जायेंगे किन्तु प्रत्येक इकाई से एक से अधिक प्रश्न नहीं होगा। 2 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 500 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक – 40

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अवधि : 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 100

नोट : इस प्रश्न पत्र में 03 खण्ड निम्न प्रकार होंगें :

ख्खण्ड अ

इस खण्ड में एक अनिवार्य प्रश्न जिसमें प्रत्येक इकाई से 02 लघु प्रश्न लेते हुए कुल 10 लघु प्रश्न होंगें। प्रत्येक लघु प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 20 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक – 10

खण्ड ब

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खण्ड स

इस खण्ड में 4 प्रश्न वर्णनात्मक होंगे। (प्रश्न में भाग भी हो सकते हैं) जो सभी इकाईयों में से दिये जायेंगे किन्तु प्रत्येक इकाई से एक से अधिक प्रश्न नहीं होगा। 2 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 500 शब्दों में हो। कुल अंक – 40

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