

Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak
Department of Economics

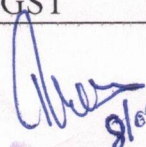
Max Marks: 100

Syllabi for Entrance Examination for Admission to B.A (Economics)-Single Major
2024-25 Onwards

Content	No of Questions
<p>Collection, Organisation and Presentation of Data Sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected with concepts of Sampling; methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation; Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution;</p> <p>Tabular Presentation and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data: (i) Geometric forms (Bar diagrams and pie diagrams), (ii) Frequency diagrams (Histogram, polygon and Ogive) and (iii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph).</p>	10
<p>Statistical Tools and Interpretation Arithmetic mean, median and mode; Correlation – meaning and properties, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation; Introduction to Index Numbers - meaning, types - wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers.</p>	10
<p>Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand Consumer's equilibrium - meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis; Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium-the consumer's budget (budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium. Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve; price elasticity of demand - factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand – percentage-change method and total expenditure method.</p>	10
<p>Producer Behaviour and Supply Meaning of Production Function – Short-Run and Long-Run; Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product. Returns to a Factor Cost: Short run costs - total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationships.</p>	10

(Signature)
8/11/25
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Revenue - total, average and marginal revenue - meaning and their relationship. Producer's equilibrium-meaning and its conditions in terms of marginal revenue- marginal cost. Supply, market supply, determinants of supply, supply schedule, supply curve and its slope, movements along and shifts in supply curve, price elasticity of supply; measurement of price elasticity of supply - percentage-change method.	
Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple applications Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply; Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling, price floor.	10
National Income and Related Aggregates Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP) - at market price, at factor cost; Real and Nominal GDP. GDP and Welfare	10
Money and Banking Money – meaning and functions, supply of money - Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks. Money creation by the commercial banking system. Central bank and its functions (example of the Reserve Bank of India): Bank of issue, Govt. Bank, Banker's Bank, Control of Credit through Bank Rate, CRR, SLR, Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate, Open Market Operations, Margin requirement.	10
Government Budget and the Economy Government budget - meaning, objectives and components. Classification of receipts - revenue receipts and capital receipts; Classification of expenditure – revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Balanced, Surplus and Deficit Budget – measures of government deficit.	15
Indian Economic Development Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991 A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence. Indian economic system and common goals of Five Year Plans. Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy), industry (IPR 1956; SSI – role & importance) and foreign trade. Economic Reforms since 1991: Features and appraisals of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation (LPG policy); Concepts of demonetization and GST	15


 9/04/2025
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