

**M.A. Semester –I
ECONOMICS**

**Course Code : ECON 11
Course Credit: 06 (DSC)**

MICRO ECONOMICS

Units 1 to 20

**By : Dr. Ajay Sood
Dr. Dharam Pal**



**Centre for Distance and online Education,
Himachal Pradesh University
Summer Hill, Shimla, 171005**

CONTENTS

UNIT NO.	TOPICS	PAGE NO.
1	MICRO-ECONOMICS: MEANING AND SCOPE	1
2	SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS	11
3	SLUTSKY THEOREM AND COMPENSATED DEMAND CURVE	28
4	REVEALED PREFERENCE THEORY OF DEMAND	38
5	RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE THEORY OF LIMIT PRICING-I	51
6	RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE THEORY OF LIMIT PRICING-II	60
7	BAUMOL'S CONTESTABLE MARKET THEORY	68
8	PUBLIC UTILITY PRICING	75
9	MARKETS WITH ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION	92
10	EQUILIBRIUM UNDER OLIGOPOLY	105
11	MORE OLIGOPOLY MODEL	116
12	FACTOR PRICING	133
13	WAGES AND RENT	147
14	THEORIES OF INTEREST (I)	160
15	THEORIES OF INTEREST (II)	173
16	PROFITS	188
17	WELFARE ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTION	198
18	MARSHALLIAN AND PIGOVIAN WELFARE ECONOMICS	208
19	PARETO OPTIMALITY AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY	216
20	NEW WELFARE ECONOMICS	225

MICRO-ECONOMICS: MEANING AND SCOPE

Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Meaning and Scope of Micro Economics
Self Check Exercise-1
- 1.4 What is an Economic Problem
Self Check Exercise-2
- 1.5 Types of Economic Problems
 - 1.5.1 Fixing of Standards
 - 1.5.2 Organizing Production
 - 1.5.3 Providing for Economic Maintenance and Progress
 - 1.5.4 Adjustment Consumption to Production over Short Periods.Self Check Exercise-3
- 1.6 Summary
- 1.7 Glossary
- 1.8 Answers to Self Check Exercises
- 1.9 References/ Suggested Readings
- 1.10 Terminal Question

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Students,

Let me welcome you to the course on micro-economics which you will be studying through a course of a limited number of lessons.

Before I start explaining to you the meaning and scope of micro-economics which is the subject matter of this first lesson, I would like to tell you what you may expect to receive from us in these lessons and what we expect of you as students of the course. We have to cover the prescribed course in a limited number of lessons only. It is obvious that there is a limit to the length of an individual lesson. Thus we have to attain our objective within the constraints of time and space. In order to

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**Course Code : ECON 112
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ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS

Units 1 to 20

**By: Prof. Sanju Karol
Dr. Dharam Pal**



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CONTENTS

UNIT NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.
1.	MATRICES-CONCEPTS AND OPERATIONS	1
2.	ADJOINT INVERSE AND RANK OF A MATRIX	33
3.	DETERMINANTS	65
4.	SIMPLE DIFFERENTIATION	83
5.	PARTIAL DERIVATIVES & HOMOGENEOUS FUNCTIONS	117
6.	MAXIMA AND MINIMA	147
7.	CONSTRAINED OPTIMISATION OF FUNCTIONS	182
8.	DIFFERENCE EQATIONS	194
9.	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS: INTRODUCTION AND SOLUTION OF FIRST ORDER AND FIRST DEGREE EQUATIONS	219
10	LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION OF SECOND ORDER WITH CONSTANT COEFFICIENT	241
11.	APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL AND DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS IN ECONOMIC MODELS	263
12.	STRAIGHT LINES	286
13.	CIRCLE, PARABOLA AND HYPERBOLA	310
14.	INTEGRATION	330
15.	ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATIONS	353
16.	INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS	371
17.	LINEAR PROGRAMMING-SIMPLE METHOD	383
18.	LINEAR PROGRAMMING-PRIMAL AND DUAL	399
19.	SETS	416
20.	FUNCTIONS, LIMITS AND CONTINUITY	441

MATRICES-CONCEPTS AND OPERATIONS

Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Matrix
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.1
- 1.4 Types of Matrices
 - 1.4.1 Square Matrix
 - 1.4.2 Diagonal Matrix
 - 1.4.3 Scalar Matrix
 - 1.4.4 Unit (or Identity)
 - 1.4.5 Zero Matrix or Null Matrix
 - 1.4.6 Row and Column Matrices
 - 1.4.7 Sub Matrices
 - 1.4.8 Determinant of a Square Matrix
 - 1.4.9 Minor of a Matrix
 - 1.4.10 Equality of Matrices
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.2
- 1.5 Operation on Matrices
 - 1.5.1 Sum of Matrices
 - 1.5.1.1 Properties of Matrix Addition
 - 1.5.2 Negative of a Matrix
 - 1.5.3 Scalar Multiple of a Matrix
 - 1.5.4 Multiplication or Product of Matrices
 - 1.5.4.1 Properties of Matrix Multiplication
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.3
- 1.6 Positive Integral Power of Matrices
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.4

**M.A. Semester –Ist
ECONOMICS**

**Course Code: ECON 113
Course Credit: 06 (DSC)**

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Units 1 to 23

by : Dr. Dharam Pal



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CONTENTS

S. No	Title	Page No.
1..	International Economics: An Introduction	3
2.	Classical Theory of Comparative Costs	13
3.	Neo Classical Theory of International Trade	21
4.	Offer Curve, Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade	36
5.	Heckscher-Ohlin Theory of International Trade	49
6.	Factor Price Equalisation Theory	63
7.	Empirical Verification of Classical and Heckscher-Ohlin Theories	76
8.	International Trade Under Changing Conditions	85
9.	Terms Of Trade and LDCs	97
10.	Trade Policy: Free Trade and Production	108
11.	Effects of Tariffs-I	116
12.	Effects of Tariffs-II	127
13.	Non-Tariff Policy Instruments	139
14.	Regional Economic Integration	147
15.	Trade Policy and Less Developed Countries	170
16.	WTO and Developing Countries	180
17.	Balance of Payment: An Introduction	192
18.	Balance of Payment: Adjustment Mechanism	202
19.	Exchange Rate Determination and System	212
20.	Foreign Trade and National Income	225
21.	Foreign Capital Requirements and Debt Problem of LDCs	235
22.	International Monetary System and its Reforms	248
23.	International Liquidity and New Economic Order	260

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTION

STRUCTURE

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Meaning of International Economics
 - 1.3.1 DefinitionsSelf-Check Exercise 1.1
- 1.4 Subject Matter of International Economics
 - Self-Check Exercise 1.2
- 1.5 Meaning and Classification of International Trade
 - 1.5.1 Need a Separate Theory of International Trade
 - 1.5.2 Features of International Trade
 - 1.5.3 Advantages of International Trade
 - 1.5.4 Disadvantages of International TradeSelf-Check Exercise 1.3
- 1.6 Summary
- 1.7 Glossary
- 1.8 Answers to Self-Check Exercises
- 1.9 References/Suggested Readings
- 1.10 Terminal Questions

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Students,

International Economics is a field of study that examines the economic interactions between countries. It encompasses the analysis of international trade, international finance, the effects of international policies, and the role of international organizations. The complexity and interdependence of global economies have made the study of International Economics increasingly vital in understanding how nations can cooperate and compete in the global market. This unit aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to International Economics, its significance and a need for separate study of international trade

1.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to:

- Define International Economics and understand its scope.
- Recognize the features and importance of international trade.
- Explain the necessity for a separate theory of international trade.

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LABOUR ECONOMICS

UNITS: 1 to 20

**By : Prem Prakash and
Taru Sharma**



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Contents

Unit	Topic	Page No.
1	Labour Economics: Nature and Scope	6
2	Paradigms of Labour Market	15
3	Demand for Labour and Supply of Labour	25
4	Employment Dynamics and Policy Review	36
5	Unemployment: Concepts and Measures	45
6	Planning of Human Capital	58
7	Theories of Wages	65
8	Minimum Wages: Various Concepts	75
9	Wage Determination	82
10	Wage and Inflation	90
11	Industrialisation and Emergence of Trade Unionism – I	97
12	Trade Unionism in India -II	106
13	Industrial Disputes	117
14	Collective Bargaining	132
15	Government Policies for Labour	138
16	Social Security and Legislative Measures for Labour	146
17	The Trade Unions Act, 1926	164
18	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	175
19	The Factories Act, 1948	187
20	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	197

UNIT – 1

LABOUR ECONOMICS: NATURE AND SCOPE

STRUCTURE

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Learning Objectives

1.3 Labour Economics

1.3.1 Labour Market

1.3.2 Labour Market in India

Self-Check Exercise-1

1.4 Nature and Scope of Labour Economics

Self-Check Exercise-2

1.5 Characteristics of Labour Markets in Developing Economies

Self-Check Exercise-3

1.6 Summary

1.7 Glossary

1.8 Answers to Self–Check Exercise

1.9 References/Suggested Readings

1.10 Terminal Questions

1.1 Introduction

Labour economics is the field of economics, which examines the organization, functioning and outcomes of labour markets; the decision of prospective present labour market participants; and the public policies which relate to the employment of and payment of labour resources. The field of labour economics has long been recognised as a legitimate area of study. However, the content and subject matter of the field have changed rather dramatically in the past two decades and so. The ‘old’ study of labour economics focused on historical and descriptive aspects of labour economics like; the history of the labour movement, a recitation of labour law and salient court cases, the institutional structure of labour unions, the scope and composition of collective bargaining agreements and so forth.

**M.A. Semester - IInd Sem.
ECONOMICS**

**Course Code : ECON 121
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MACRO ECONOMICS

Units 1 to 25

By : Prof. R. Khosla

Revised by Dr. Ajay Sood



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CONTENTS

Unit	Page No.
Syllabus	
1. Micro-foundation of macro economics	5
2. The Basic classical model	17
3. The Basic Keynesian model	30
4. Equilibrium in product and Money Markets	43
5. Unemployment and Wage	56
6. Consumption function	69
7. Life Cycle Theory of Consumption	83
8. Theory of Investment Demand-I	96
9. Theories of Investment-II	107
10. (A) Financial Theory of Investment Behaviour	118
(B) Lags in Investment	126
11. Alternative Theories of Demand for Money	131
12. Supply of Money and Monetary Equilibrium	145
13. (A) Some More Concepts of Money, and	158
(B) Classical and Keynesian Dichotomies.	165
14. Business Cycles-I	175
15. Business Cycles-II	189
16. Growth Models (1)	201
17. Growth Models (2)	213
18. Growth Models-(3)	223
19. The Theories of the Price Level	238
20. Theory of Inflation-I	249
21. Theory of Inflation-II	262
22. Philips Curve	273
23. Problems and Methods of Stabilisation	285
24. The Fiscal Policy	294
25. More on Stablisation Problems	304

MICRO-FOUNDATIONS OF MACROECONOMICS

Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Macro-economics and Micro-economics
Self Check exercise-1
- 1.4 Micro Foundations of Classical Macro-economics
Self Check exercise-2
- 1.5 Micro-economic Foundation of Modern Macro-economics
Self Check exercise-3
- 1.6 Macro-economic Paradoxes
Self Check exercise-4
- 1.7 Summary
- 1.8 Glossary
- 1.9 Answers to Self Check Exercises
- 1.10 References/ Suggested Readings
- 1.11 Terminal Questions

1.1 Introduction

The distinction between macroeconomics and microeconomics is firmly established by now. Although they are now regarded as two distinct branches of the science of economics, each having its own subject matter as well as methodological approach, yet it cannot be maintained that they are thoroughly independent of each other. At any rate, there are quite a number of hypotheses of macroeconomics which have their roots in microeconomic theories. It is, therefore, important and useful to be aware of what may be described as the micro-foundations of macroeconomics.

1.2 Learning Objectives

After going through this Chapter you will be able:

- To know Micro foundations of Classical Macro-economics
- To know Micro-economic foundation of Modern-economics
- To know Macro-economic Paradoxes

**M.A. Semester – II
ECONOMICS**

**Course Code: ECON 122
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Basic Statistics

Units: 1 to 20

**By: Dr. K. Kaushik
Prem Prakash**



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CONTENTS

UNIT NO.	TOPICS	PAGE NO.
1	Measures of Central Tendency	3
2	Measures of Dispersion and Skewness	28
3	Correlation and Regression	53
4	Fitting of Regression Equation and Standard Error of Estimate	77
5	The General Linear Regression Model: Matrix Formulation and Solution-I	86
6	The General Linear Regression Model: Matrix Formulation and Solution-II	97
7	Multiple and Partial Correlation-I	106
8	Multiple and Partial Correlation-II	115
9	Probability Theory and Concepts of Probability Distribution	124
10	Mathematical Expectation	137
11	Statistical Hypothesis	146
12	Non-Parametric Methods	155
13	Chi-square Test	164
14	Standard Error of Mean and Student's t Distribution	176
15	Testing Homogeneity of Several Independent Estimates of Population Variance	188
16	Analysis of Variance	200
17	Index Numbers	215
18	Tests for Consistency of Index Numbers	228
19	Analysis of Time Series	239
20	Measures of Non-linear Trends	250

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

STRUCTURE

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
- 1.3 Measures of Central Tendency
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 1.4 The Arithmetic Mean
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 1.5 Weighted Arithmetic Mean
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 1.6 The Median
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 1.7 The Quartiles, Quintiles, Deciles and Percentiles
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 1.8 The Mode
 - Self-Check Exercise-6
- 1.9 Comparison of Mean, Median and Mode
 - 1.9.1 Characteristics of Mean, Median and Mode
 - Self-Check Exercise-7
- 1.10 The Geometric Mean
 - Self-Check Exercise-8
- 1.11 The Harmonic Mean
 - Self-Check Exercise-9
- 1.12 Summary
- 1.13 Glossary
- 1.14 Answers to Self-Check Exercise
- 1.15 References/Suggested Readings
- 1.16 Terminal Questions

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Students,

Let me welcome you to the course on basic statistics, which you will be studying through a course of a limited number of lessons. The basic attempt underlying these lessons is to make statistics as simple and clear as possible. Before I start explaining to you the various measures of central tendency and dispersion. I would like you to introduce to few basic concepts. Statistics consists of two parts: descriptive statistics and statistical inference. Descriptive statistics deals with the collection, organization

**M.A. Semester – IInd
ECONOMICS**

**Course Code : ECON 123
Course Credit : 06 (DSC)**

MONEY AND BANKING

Units 1 to 26

**By : Dr. Dharam Pal
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CONTENTS

Unit No.	Topics	Page No.
01	Money: Meaning and Functions	1
02	Measures of Money Supply	14
03	Theories of Money Supply-I	27
04	Theories of Money Supply-II	37
05	Money Market	47
06	Capital Market	61
07	Commercial Banks	82
08	Theories of Commercial Banking	93
09	Credit Creation	99
10	Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries	108
11	Theory of Central Banking	115
12	Narsimham Committee Reports and Digitalisation of Indian Banking	123
13	Theory of Demand for Money-I	133
14	Theory of Demand for Money-II	144
15	Money Supply in India	154
16	Monetary Equilibrium	168
17	Monetary Policy-I	179
18	Monetary Policy-II	186
19	Monetary Policy-III	195
20	Monetary Policy-IV	202
21	Indian Money Market	210
22	Reserve Bank of India	223
23	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	241
24	International Monetary Fund	257
25	Asian Development Bank	268
26	International Development Association	274

MONEY: MEANING AND FUNCTIONS

STRUCTURE

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning objectives
- 1.3 Meaning and Definitions of Money
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.1
- 1.4 Stages in the evolution of Money
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.2
- 1.5 Functions of Money
 - 1.5.1 Primary functions
 - 1.5.2 Secondary functions
 - 1.5.3 Contingent functions
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.3
- 1.6 Types/forms of Money
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.4
- 1.7 Role of money
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.5
- 1.8 Gresham Law
 - Self-Check Exercise-1.6
- 1.9 Summary
- 1.10 Glossary
- 1.11 Answers to Self-Check Exercises
- 1.12 References/Suggested Readings
- 1.13 Terminal Questions

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As barter system was an inconvenient method of exchange, people were compelled to select some commodity which was most commonly accepted in that area as a medium of exchange. Thus, a large variety of goods came to be used as money; gradually the most attractive metals, like gold, silver, etc., were adopted as money almost everywhere. Money has now taken the place of all these commodities. Later coins were replaced or supplemented by paper currency for the reasons of economy and convenience. The bank cheques, drafts and promissory notes came into use in addition of currency to serve as the most important type of money. However, today each country has its own monetary system and the money of one is not usually acceptable outside its borders.

In fact, this is one of the reasons which makes international trade different from internal trade. Money was not invented overnight. The development of money was rather slow. It is the result of a process of evolution through several hundred years. The different types of money indicate the different stages of the development of money. Wheat, corn,

Semester - IInd Sem.
ECONOMICS

Course Code : ECON 124
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HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Units 1 to 21

**By : Prof. Roshan Khosla
Revised by Dr. Ajay Sood**



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CONTENTS

Unit	Title	Page No.
1	Ancient and Medieval Economic Thought	1
2	Mercantilism: Main Principles	19
3	Some Representative: Fore Runners of Classical Economics	37
4	Physiocratic Economic Thought	55
5	The Classical School of Economics (1)	70
6	The Classical School of Economics (2)	89
7	The Classical School of Economics (3)	100
8	The Classical School of Economics (4)	118
9	The Critiques of The Classical Thought (1): The German Romantics	137
10	The Critiques of The Classical Thought (2): Socialist Critiques	148
11	The Critiques of The Classical Thought (3): The Historical School	164
12	Economics of Karl Marx (1)	172
13	Economics of Karl Marx (2)	190
14	Neo-Classical Economics	214
15	The Marginal Revolution	226
16	Marginal Revolution (2)	240
17	Marshall's Economics: Mature Neoclassicism (1)	257
18	Marshall's Economics: Mature Neoclassicism (2)	269
19	Economic Thought of Pigou and Keynes	284
20	Price Theories: E.H. Chamberlin and Joan Robinson	304
21	Economic Thought of Schumpeter and Veblen	312

Unit-1

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ECONOMIC THOUGHT

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objectives
 - 1.3 Plato's Economic Thought
 - Self Check Exercise-1
 - 1.4 Aristotle's Economic Thought
 - Self Check Exercise-2
 - 1.5 Medieval Economic Thought
 - Self Check Exercise-3
- 1.6 St Thomas Aquinas
 - 1.6.1 on Private Property
 - 1.6.2 Trade and Commerce
 - 1.6.3 "Just" Price and "Just" Cost
 - 1.6.4 "Just" Wage
 - 1.6.5 Money and Interest (Usury)
 - Self Check Exercise-4
- 1.7 Nicole Oresme
 - Self Check Exercise-5
- 1.8 Summary
- 1.9 Glossary
- 1.10 Answers to self check Exercises
- 1.11 References/Suggested Readings
- 1.12 Terminal Questions

1.1 Introduction

Though economics, in the sense of a scientific body of knowledge, is of a relatively recent origin, economic thought as such is as ancient as human thought itself. Thoughts on an economic problem will be found lying scattered even in the most ancient works. But the first attempts to develop economics as an independent scientific discipline can be located only in the period of manufacture and, therefore, naturally in societies or countries where modern manufacture took roots first. As Marx observed, "Political economy...as an independent science first sprang into being during the period of manufacture." Economic thoughts or ideas on the other hand, can be found even in the earliest available works. But it is to be noted that these works are not mainly concerned with the economic problems. Economic problems in the most ancient works come in for rejection and opinion in the course of

**M.A. IInd Semester
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Fundamental Concepts in Economics

Lesson 1 to 22

**Prof. Sanju Karol and
Prem Parkash**



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CONTENTS

Lesson No.	Topics	Page No.
1.	Nature and Scope of Economics	1
2.	Theory of Consumer Behaviour	8
3.	Demand Analysis	16
4.	Elasticity of Demand	30
5.	Supply Analysis	39
6.	Elasticity of Supply	53
7.	Production Function	63
8.	Short Run and Long Run Production Function	75
9.	Iso-Quant	82
10.	Returns to Scale	94
11.	Cost Analysis	107
12.	Revenue Analysis	125
13.	Market Structure	136
14.	National Income Accounting	146
15.	Inflation, Deflation and Stagflation	156
16.	Business Cycle	165
17.	Balance of Payment	170
18.	Reserve Bank of India	176
19.	Growth of Indian Economy since 1950	184
20.	Nature and Magnitude of Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment	199
21.	Trends in Agricultural, Industrial Production and Productivity	213
22.	India's Engagement with International Institutions	229

NATURE AND SCOPE OF ECONOMICS

Structure

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Learning Objectives
- 1.3. Meaning of Economic
Self-Check Exercise-1
- 1.4. The Economic Problem: Scarcity and Choice
 - 1.4.1 The Problem of Choice
 - 1.4.1.1 Production Possibility Curve: A Graphical Representation
 - 1.4.1.2 The Problem of Underemployment and Underutilization of Resources
 Self-Check Exercise-2
- 1.5. Positive Economics and Normative Economics
Self-Check Exercise-3
- 1.6. Summary
- 1.7. Glossary
- 1.8. Answers to Self-Check Exercise
- 1.9. References/Suggested Readings
- 1.10. Terminal Questions.

1.1. Introduction

This unit aims to explain the nature and scope of economics. It covers the meaning of economics, various definitions, and the nature of economic problems within an economy. Interestingly, the number of economics definitions seems to match the number of economists worldwide. Let's begin by exploring the basic concepts and key definitions of economics.

1.2. Learning Objectives

- To learn about economics
- To study the nature and scope of economics

1.3. Meaning of Economics

According to Lionel Robbins, "Economics is a science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce resources which have alternative uses." Here ends refer to wants which are considered to be unlimited. The allocation and utilization of limited resources for producing goods and services should aim to achieve maximum satisfaction. This principle is relevant to both individual decisions and the overall functioning of society.

Adam Smith says, "Economics enquires into the nature and causes of wealth of nations." According to Ricardo, economics studies "how the produce of the earth is distributed", which deals with the distribution of income and wealth. There has been a lot of controversy among economists about the true scope of economic theory and its subject matter. Therefore, the subject matter of economics or economic theory has been variously defined. A great confusion has been created about the true nature and scope of economics because of these