

**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**

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- 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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MATRICES-CONCEPTS AND OPERATIONS

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Units 1 to 23

by : Dr. Dharam Pal



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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTION

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- 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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UNIT – 1

LABOUR ECONOMICS: NATURE AND SCOPE

STRUCTURE

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1.2 Learning Objectives

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1.3.2 Labour Market in India

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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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- 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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MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

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- 1.9 Comparison of Mean, Median and Mode
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- 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

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MONEY AND BANKING

Units 1 to 26

**By : Dr. Dharam Pal
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MONEY: MEANING AND FUNCTIONS

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- 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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Unit-1

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ECONOMIC THOUGHT

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- 1.2 Learning Objectives
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 - Self Check Exercise-2
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 - 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 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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NATURE AND SCOPE OF ECONOMICS

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 - 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