

RAICHUR UNIVERSITY, RAICHUR

Under Graduate Curriculum for Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A) in

Economics (I & II Semester)

As per Revised NEP 2024
With Effect from the Academic year from 2024-25 and onwards

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Economics: Semester – I

Principles of Microeconomics

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- 1. Understand the fundamentals of Microeconomics.
- 2. Understand the theories of production, cost and market structure.

Choice- Basic Principles of Economics-, economic science, Positive and normative analy Concept of Partial Equilibrium vs. General Equilibrium-Concept of Firm and Industry Module: II Supply and Demand Analysis Demand: Meaning and determinants, Demand Schedule - Law of Demand: Exception Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand, Price, Types: Income and Cross Elasticity. Degrate Elasticity. Methods of Measuring Elasticity of Demand. Law of Supply: Movement and Shifts in Supply Curves. Elasticity of Supply, Determin of Supply. Module: III Theory of Consumer Behavior Cardinal Utility Theory: Concept of Utility: Marginal Utility and Total Utility; Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibriangly available of Consumer's Demand Curve, Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Theory: Indifference Curve Approach; Consumer's Preferences; Bud Line; Consumer's Equilibrium Income and Substitution Effects, Price Consumption Curve Module: IV Theory of Production and Costs Production Function — The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to Sc Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition — Features —Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features —Price and Output Determination — Price Discriminati Monopoly Power.	Module:1	Introduction to Microeconomics
Demand: Meaning and determinants, Demand Schedule - Law of Demand: Exception Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand, Price, Types: Income and Cross Elasticity. Degree Elasticity. Methods of Measuring Elasticity of Demand. Law of Supply: Movement and Shifts in Supply Curves. Elasticity of Supply, Determine of Supply. Module: III Theory of Consumer Behavior Cardinal Utility Theory: Concept of Utility: Marginal Utility and Total Utility; Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibre Marginal Valuation, Consumer's Demand Curve, Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Theory: Indifference Curve Approach; Consumer's Preferences; Bud Line; Consumer's Equilibrium Income and Substitution Effects, Price Consumption Curve Module: IV Theory of Production and Costs Production Function — The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to Scaling Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Concentration, Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition — Features —Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features —Price and Output Determination — Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.		Nature and scope of Microeconomics – Micro v/s Macro Economics- Problem of scarcity and Choice- Basic Principles of Economics-, economic science, Positive and normative analysis – Concept of Partial Equilibrium vs. General Equilibrium- Concept of Firm and Industry
Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand, Price, Types: Income and Cross Elasticity. Degrate Elasticity. Methods of Measuring Elasticity of Demand. Law of Supply: Movement and Shifts in Supply Curves. Elasticity of Supply, Determine of Supply. Module: III Theory of Consumer Behavior Cardinal Utility Theory: Concept of Utility: Marginal Utility and Total Utility; Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibric Marginal Valuation, Consumer's Demand Curve, Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Theory: Indifference Curve Approach; Consumer's Preferences; Bud Line; Consumer's Equilibrium Income and Substitution Effects, Price Consumption Curve Module: IV Theory of Production and Costs Production Function – The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to Sc Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.	Module: II	Supply and Demand Analysis
Cardinal Utility Theory: Concept of Utility: Marginal Utility and Total Utility; Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibr Marginal valuation, Consumer's Demand Curve, Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Theory: Indifference Curve Approach; Consumer's Preferences; Bud Line; Consumer's Equilibrium Income and Substitution Effects, Price Consumption Curv Module: IV Theory of Production and Costs Production Function – The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to So Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.		Law of Supply: Movement and Shifts in Supply Curves. Elasticity of Supply, Determinants
Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibr Marginal valuation, Consumer's Demand Curve, Consumer's Surplus. Ordinal Utility Theory: Indifference Curve Approach; Consumer's Preferences; Bud Line; Consumer's Equilibrium Income and Substitution Effects, Price Consumption Curv Module: IV Theory of Production and Costs Production Function – The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to So Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.	Module: III	Theory of Consumer Behavior
Production Function – The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to So Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.		Law of diminishing Marginal Utility: Law of Equi-marginal utility Consumer's Equilibrium,
Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Conce Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization. Module: V Theory of Market Structure Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination Monopoly Power.	Module: IV	Theory of Production and Costs
Meaning and Classification of Market: Perfect competition – Features –Price and Out Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discriminati Monopoly Power.		Production Function – The Law of Variable Proportions, The Laws of Returns to Scale-Isoquants and its applications- Equilibrium of the firm using Isoquant- Cost Concepts: Explicit, Implicit, Fixed, Variable, Total, Marginal, Average, Fixed, Average Variable and Opportunity Cost. Costs in the short run and long run; Revenue Concept: Total, Average, and Marginal. Profit maximization and Cost minimization.
Determination. Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discriminati Monopoly Power.	Module: V	Theory of Market Structure
Discrimination.		Monopoly- Types-Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination- Monopoly Power. Monopolistic Competition - Features –Price and Output Determination – Price Discrimination. Oligopoly – Types- Features – Price and Output Determination – Cartel – Kinked Demand
Text Book:	Text Book:	

- 1. Ahuja, H.L., "Modern Economics", S.Chand& Co.
- 2. Koutsoyiannis, A (1990): Modern microeconomics. Macmillan, London
- 3. Salvatore, Dominick (2006): Micro Economics: Theory and Applications, 4th Edition, Oxford University Press.