



ECONOMICS (EN) SYLLABUS FOR IIT-JAM

MICROECONOMICS

Consumer theory: Preference, utility and representation theorem, budget constraint, choice, demand (ordinary and compensated), Slutsky equations, choice under risk and uncertainty, revealed preference axioms.

Production, costs with perfectly competitive markets: Technology, isoquants, production with one and more variable inputs, returns to scale, short run and long run costs, cost curves in the short run and long run, perfect competition in markets.

General equilibrium and welfare: Equilibrium and efficiency under pure exchange and production, welfare economics, theorems of welfare economics

Market structure: Monopoly, pricing with market power, price discrimination (first, second and third), monopolistic competition and oligopoly

Game theory: Strategic form games, Nash equilibrium, mixed extension and mixed strategy Nash equilibrium, iterated elimination of dominated strategies, examples: Cournot, Bertrand duopolies, Prisoner's dilemma, cooperative game theory: Shapley value, Nash bargaining

Public goods and market failure: Externalities, public goods and markets with asymmetric information (adverse selection and moral hazard), VCG mechanism and transfer rules

MACROECONOMICS

National Income Accounting: Structure, key concepts, measurements, and circular flow of income - for closed and open economy, money, fiscal and foreign sector variables - concepts and measurements

Behavioural and Technological Functions: Consumption functions – absolute income hypothesis, life-cycle and permanent income hypothesis, investment functions- Keynesian, money demand and supply functions, and production function

Business Cycles and Economic Models: Business cycles-facts and features, the Classical model of the business cycle. the Keynesian model of the business cycle, simple Keynesian cross model of income and employment determination and



the multiplier (in a closed economy), IS-LM Model, Hicks' IS-LM synthesis, role of monetary and fiscal policy

Business Cycles and Economic Models (Open Economy): Open economy, Mundell-Fleming model, Keynesian flexible price (aggregate demand and aggregate supply) model, role of monetary and fiscal policy Inflation and Unemployment: Inflation: theories, measurement, causes, and effects, Unemployment -types, measurement, causes, and effects

Growth Models: Harrod-Domar, Solow and Neo-classical growth models

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Probability theory, Sample spaces and events, Axioms of probability and their properties, conditional probability and Bayes' rule, independent events

Random variables and probability distributions, probability distributions, expected values and functions of random variables, properties of commonly used discrete and continuous distributions

Random sampling, Density and distribution functions for jointly distributed random variables, computing expected values of jointly distributed random variables, covariance and correlation coefficients

Point and interval estimation, estimation of population parameters using methods of moments and maximum likelihood procedures, properties of estimators, confidence intervals

Hypothesis testing, distributions of test statistics, testing hypotheses related to population parameters, Type I and Type II errors, the power of a test, tests for comparing parameters from two samples

INDIAN ECONOMY

Indian economy before 1950: Transfer of tribute, deindustrialization of India

Planning and Indian development: Planning models, relation between agricultural and industrial growth, challenges faced by Indian planning

Indian economy after 1991: Balance of payments crisis in 1991, major aspects of economic reforms in India after 1991, reforms in trade and foreign investment



Banking, finance and macroeconomic policies: aspects of banking in India, CRR and SLR, financial sector reforms in India, fiscal deficit, savings and investment rates in India

Inequalities in social development: India's achievements in health, education and other social sectors, disparities between Indian States in human development

Poverty: Methodology of poverty estimation, Issues in poverty estimation in India

India's labour market: unemployment, labour force participation rates

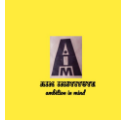
MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS

Preliminaries and Functions of one real variable: a. Set theory and number theory, Graphs, elementary types of functions: quadratic, polynomial, power, exponential, logarithmic, sequences and series: convergence, algebraic properties and applications, b. Continuous functions: characterisations, properties with respect to various operations and applications, c. Differentiable functions: characterisations, properties with respect to various operations and applications, d. Second and higher order derivatives: properties and applications

Single-variable optimization: Geometric properties of functions: convex functions, their characterisations and applications, local and global optima: geometric and calculus-based characterisations, and applications. Linear algebra: Vector spaces - algebraic and geometric properties, scalar products, norms, orthogonality, linear transformations: properties, matrix representations and elementary operations, systems of linear equations: properties of their solution sets, determinants: characterisation, properties and applications

Functions of several real variables: Geometric representations - graphs and level curves, differentiable functions: characterisations, properties with respect to various operations and applications, second order derivatives: properties and applications, the implicit function theorem, and application to comparative statics problems, homogeneous and homothetic functions: characterisations and applications

Multivariate optimization: Convex sets, geometric properties of functions: convex functions, their characterisations, properties and applications, further



geometric properties of functions: quasi-convex functions, their characterisations, properties and applications, unconstrained optimisation: geometric characterisations, characterisations using calculus and applications, constrained optimisation with equality constraints: geometric characterisations, Lagrange characterisation using calculus and applications, properties of value function: envelope theorem and applications

Linear programming: Graphical solution, matrix formulation, duality, economic interpretation **Integration, differential equations, and difference equations:** Definite integrals, indefinite integrals and economic applications, first order difference equations, equilibrium and its stability, first order differential equations, phase diagrams and stability.