(iii) Monopolistic Competition: Short run and long run equilibrium of the firm. Excess capacity.
(iv) Oligopoly: Determination of price and output cartels. Price leadership and Kink demand curve models.

Section 'C'

Books Recommended:

Books for Reference:
2. Richard A. Bilas, Vyashtri Arthashastra.

Scheme:
Paper-I: Micro Economic Theory
Paper-II: Mathematical and Methods for Economics
Paper-III: History of Economic Thought
Paper-IV: Economy of Rajasthan

Note: This paper will have 3 questions from each section. In addition to these nine questions (3 questions from each section) there shall be one multiple choice/objective type question. This question shall be compulsory.

A candidate will be required to attempt five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section and one compulsory multiple choice/objective type question. Each question will carry 20 marks.

The multiple choice/objective type question will consist of 20 questions of one mark each.

Paper I: Micro Economic Theory
Duration: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Section 'A'

Section 'B'

Different market structure:
(i) Perfect competition: Determination of price and output of a firm and industry in the short-run and long-run.
(ii) Monopoly: Determination of price and output in the short run and long run.
Section 'A'
Functions and curves in economics—straight line, parabola, hyperbola and exponential functions—Logarithms, Surds and Indices, quadratic equations.

Section 'B'

Section 'C'
Simple differentiation. Partial differentiation involving two independent variables. Maxima, minima and point of inflexion. Simple uses of calculus in Economics. Simple integration involving one independent variable.

Books Recommended:

Scheme:
Paper-I: Micro Economic Theory
Paper-II: Mathematical and Methods for Economics
Paper-III: History of Economic Thought
Paper-IV: Economy of Rajasthan

Note: This paper will have 3 questions from each section. In addition to these nine questions (3 questions from each section) there shall be one multiple choice/objective type question. This question shall be compulsory.

A candidate will be required to attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section and one compulsory multiple choice/objective type question. Each question will carry 20 marks.

The multiple choice/objective type question will consist of 20 questions of one mark each.

Paper III: History of Economic Thought
Duration: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100
Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy: low levels of living, low levels of productivity, high rate of population growth and dependency burden, high and rising levels of unemployment and underemployment, substantial dependence on agricultural production and primary product exports; Indian economy in transition.

National Income: trends and structural transformation during plan period, sectoral composition of real GDP: compositional shift in favour of services, trends in share of public sector, share of organized and unorganized sector, inter-regional variation of national income.

Population: demographic trends in India: growth rate, birth rate and death rate, occupational distribution of population, human resource development indicators (i.e. literacy, health, nutrition etc.), family planning/family welfare programmes, possible pathways to a faster decline in fertility- urbanization, literacy, status of women in society (experience of Kerala and Tamil Nadu), national population policy.

Agriculture: importance of agriculture in Indian economy, linkage between agriculture and other sectors; productivity in Indian agriculture, composition of agriculture sector, changes in cropping pattern, prime movers of growth-new technology, irrigation and fertilizers, institutional factor-land reforms, agricultural credit, agricultural research and extension, marketing of agricultural products: use of new technology and green revolution- first and second phase, agricultural price policy, capital formation in Indian agriculture, performance of agriculture during plan period, emerging trends and impact of globalization.
Unit - B

Industry: extent and pattern of industrialization during plan period, industrial policy resolution of 1956, liberalization after 90's- changes in industrial licensing, location policy, foreign investment, foreign technology, role of public sector, MRTP, foreign direct investment, image and attitude, building of world class infrastructure, changes in labour laws; public sector in Indian economy- rational, role and performance, disinvestment and privatization of public sector enterprises; small scale industrialization, new small enterprise policy, performance of small scale industries, sickness in SSI sector.

Foreign Sector: size, composition and direction of India's exports and imports; structural changes in India's exports- changes in commodity composition, move towards value-addition, moving away from traditional exports towards new manufactured products; causes and measures to correct unfavourable balance of trade; foreign trade policy, trends in India's balance of payments; capital account of BOP, external debt, foreign exchange reserve and exchange rate management; foreign direct investment in India-policy, trend and impact; globalization and Indian economy; WTO and India.

Unemployment and Poverty: concepts and measurement of unemployment, strategies and polices for employment generation; magnitude and determinates of poverty in India, state level poverty ratios, anti-poverty programmes, role of MNAREGA.

Unit - C

Planning in India: objectives of planning, pattern of plan financing, development strategy, review of economic progress under the plans, a comprehensive study of 12th five year plan.

Inflation and Fiscal Policy: trends in wholesale prices, inflation based on CPI(IW), movement of agricultural prices vis-à-vis manufactured prices, anti-inflationary measures; fiscal reforms in India- tax reform and expenditure management, FRBM Act, fiscal deficit and worsening state finances.
development (literacy, health & nutrition); per capita income, agriculture, industry and infrastructure, natural resources: land, water, livestock and minerals; constraints in economic development of Rajasthan and measures to overcome them.

Books and References: