Programme: M. A. Economics

Course Code: ECC 111

Title of the Course: Microeconomics-1

Number of Credits: 4

Total Contact Hours:48

Effective from AY: 2018-19

Prerequisites for	Students must have basic knowledge of microeconomics.	
<u>the course:</u> Objective:	Knowledge of mathematics will be an added advantageTo introduce the students to modern treatment of microeconomics with applications	Contact Hours
<u>Content:</u>	1.Theory of Consumer Behaviour Consumer's tastes: Indifference Curves-Consumer's choice and equilibrium-Income and substitution effects- Derivation of demand curve Applications of Indifference curves - Revealed preference theorem- market demand models-constant elasticity and distributed lag models.	10
	2.Theory of Production and Costs Technology of production-production-Production function- short run and long run-isoquants-Elasticity of substitution- Homogenous and Homothetic -Cobb Douglas Production function - CES,VES production functions-Recent developments-Technical progress and production function- Returns to scale - Choice of least cost combination of inputs. Costs- Short and long run-The L shaped cost curve. Derivation	14
	 of cost function -Duality of cost and production function. 4. The Theory of Competitive Market Perfect competition - short run and long run equilibrium of the firm and industry. Dynamic changes and industry equilibrium: demand changes, cost changes and government taxation. Efficiency in a competitive market. 5. Theory of Imperfect Market: Monopoly Monopoly-price and output determination in monopoly-short	8
	 and long run-price discrimination-degrees of price discrimination-Bilateral monopoly-monopoly and welfare loss-Control of monopoly- 6.Monopolistic Competition Monopolistic Competition-product differentiation-Chamberlin's model-price competition and free entry-monopolistic competition and excess capacity. 	6 hours
Pedagogy:	lectures/ case analysis/assignments/class room interaction	

References/Read	
References/Read ings	 Baumol W.J (1987), Economic Theory and Operations <u>Analysis</u>, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. Cowell A Frank (2006) Microeconomics: Principles and Analysis, Oxford University Press, New York Gravelle Hugh and Ray Rees (2008), <u>Microeconomics</u>, Pearson Education Inc. and Dorling Kindersely Publishing Inc., New Delhi Heathfield and Wibe,(1987),<u>An Introduction to Cost and Production Functions</u>, Macmillan, London. Hirshleifer,J, A.Glozer and D Hirshleifer (1997), <u>Price Theory and Applications</u>, Cambridge University Press, New York Jehle Geoffrey A and Philip J Reny (2008), <u>Advanced Microeconomic Theory</u>, Pearson Education Inc. and Dorling Kindersely Publishing Inc., New Delhi Koutsoyannis,A(1983),<u>Modern Microeconomics</u>, Macmillan, London. Kreps.A(1992), <u>A Course in Microeconomic Theory</u>, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. La manna Manfredi M.A(1997), <u>Readings in Microeconomic Theory</u>, The Dryden Press, London. Landsburg E Stevan (2008), <u>Pricing</u>, South Western and Centage Learning, New Delhi Maddala G.S and Ellen Muller(1989), <u>Microeconomics: Theory and Applications</u>, McGraw Hill, Singapore. MasColell Andreu, Michel D Whinston and Jerry R.Green(1995), <u>Microeconomic Theory</u>, Oxford University Press, Oxford. Pashigian B. Peter(1995), <u>Price Theory and Applications</u>, McGraw Hill, New York. Perloff J M (2001) Microeconomics. Addison -
	 MasColell Andreu, Michel D Whinston and Jerry R.Green(1995), <u>Microeconomic Theory</u>, Oxford University Press, Oxford. Pashigian B. Peter(1995), <u>Price Theory and</u> <u>Applications</u>, McGraw Hill, New York.
	 and_Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. Sen A (1998),<u>Microeconomics: Theory and Applications</u>, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Stigler, G(1996), <u>Theory of Price</u>, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. Varian, H. R. (1992), <u>Microeconomic Analysis</u>, Norton, New York. Varian, H.R.(1999), <u>Intermediate Microeconomics</u>, Norton, New York.
<u>Learning</u> <u>Outcomes</u>	1. The students will be able to understand the factors that determine consumption and production decisions.