NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA) — CUET (PG)

SYLLABUS FOR ECONOMICS

TEST PAPER CODE: COQP10

IMPORTANT NTA EXAMINATION PATTERN & GUIDELINES:

- There will be ONE Question Paper comprising strictly 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
- 100% Domain-Specific: Part A (General section) has been removed; questions test graduation-level core domain.
- Marking Scheme: +4 marks for correct answer, -1 mark for incorrect response, 0 for unattempted questions.
- Exam Duration: 90 Minutes (1.5 Hours) in Computer-Based Test (CBT) format.

OFFICIAL SUBJECT-SPECIFIC DOMAIN SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Microeconomics

Consumer Theory: Cardinal and Ordinal Utility, Indifference Curves, Revealed Preference, Consumer Surplus; Production Theory: Short-run and Long-run Production Functions, Laws of Returns, Cost Curves; Market Structures: Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Price Discrimination, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly (Cournot, Bertrand, Stackelberg); General Equilibrium, Efficiency, and Welfare Economics.

Unit 2: Macroeconomics

National Income Accounting: GDP, GNP, NNP, Disposable Income; Determination of National Income and Employment: Classical and Keynesian Models; Consumption & Investment Theories: Permanent Income, Life Cycle Hypothesis, Accelerator-Multiplier; Money & Inflation: Demand & Supply of Money, High-Powered Money, Money Multiplier, Commercial Banking, RBI, Phillips Curve; Open Economy: IS-LM-BP Mundell-Fleming, Balance of Payments; Economic Growth: Harrod-Domar and Solow Neoclassical Models.

Unit 3: Statistical Methods in Economics

Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion, Skewness, Kurtosis; Correlation and Simple Linear Regression; Probability Concepts and Theoretical Probability Distributions; Sampling Techniques and Hypothesis Testing.

Unit 4: Mathematical Methods in Economics

Differential Calculus and Applications; Unconstrained and Constrained Optimization; Matrix Algebra, Determinants, and Linear Economic Models.

Unit 5: Indian Economy

Macroeconomic Trends and Planning in India; Agricultural Development, Land Reforms, and Food Security; Industrial Growth, Public Sector, and 1991 Liberalization Reforms; Foreign Trade, Balance of Payments, Poverty, Inequality, and Unemployment in India.