Part A

Topic: 1

Some Fundamentals of Micro Economics

Topic: 2

Theory of Consumer Choice

Topic: 3

Analysis of Demand
Determinants and properties of an individual demand function. Homogeneity of degree zero in prices and income. Deriving “income-consumption” and Engel curves. Engel expenditure curves. The difference between normal and inferior goods, necessity and luxury goods in respect of marginal propensity to consume and income elasticity values. “Income-consumption” and Engel curves for homothetic preferences cases. Quasilinear preferences case. Deriving “price-consumption” and individual demand curves. The difference between ordinary and non-ordinary goods. The notion of a Giffen good. Gross substitutes and complements. The two notions of real income: in terms of Hicks and in terms of Slutsky. Substitution effect under Hicks and under Slutsky. Explanation of the sign of a substitution effect. Diagrams explaining price effect signs and derivations of individual demand curves for: a normal good, an inferior and ordinary good, a Giffen good.
Topic: 4
Theory of Production
The Concept of Production Function; Production with one variable and two variable inputs, Laws of Returns and Returns to scale. The substitution and Resource effects of change in input prices. Euler’s Theorem. The elasticity of substitution. Some special production functions: Cobb Douglas Production function. CES Production Function. Translog Production function. Homogenous Production Function.

Topic: 5
Cost of Production and Revenue

Part B

Topic: 6
The Theory of Market Behaviour
6.1

6.2

6.3

6.4
Topic: 7

Pricing With Market Power
Capturing Consumer Surplus. Price Discrimination (First, Second and Third degrees) Intertemporal Price Discrimination and Peak Load Pricing. The two part tariff. Advertising. A rule of thumb for advertising. Transfer pricing when there is no outside market, when there is competitive outside market, when there is noncompetitive outside market. (A numerical example).

Topic: 8

Pricing of Factors of Production and Income Distribution

Topic: 9

General Equilibrium and Economic Efficiency

Topic: 10

Welfare Economics

Recommended Books:


Additional Readings:


(*Strongly Recommended).

NOTE: Assignment No. 1 will be formulated from Part A and Assignment No. 2 will be based on Part B.
Note: Attempt all questions. Answers should be brief and relevant.

MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY: ASSIGNMENT NO: 1

Q1: What is price consumption curve (PCC)? Can you prepare a demand schedule on this basis of data provided by the PCC? Illustrate the derivation of demand curve for a normal good and a Giffen good.

Q2: How will you distinguish between production with one variable input and production with two variable inputs? Does the difference between the two techniques of production make any difference in the laws of production?

Q3: A consumer’s preferences are given in the form of following direct utility function:
\[ U(x_1, x_2) = x_1^a x_2^{1-a} \]
Drive the Indirect Utility function and prove Roy’s Identity. Compare the results.

Q4: What is meant by the ‘envelope curve? Show graphically the derivation of the long run average cost curve (LAC). How can you find the minimum LAC?

Q5: How are the revenue and cost curves under monopoly different from those under perfect competition? How are AR and MR curves related to one another?
MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY: ASSIGNMENT NO: 2

Q1: Show graphically long run supply a curve of an industry is drawn under perfect competition? Also illustrate graphically the derivation of the long run supply curve of a firm under perfect competition.

Q2: Why does price leadership sometimes evolve in oligopolistic markets? Explain how the price leader determines a profit maximization price.

Q3: Monopolistic competition is the middle ground between perfect competition and monopoly. Explain this statement.

Q4: What is $MRP$? What roles does it play in the derivation of demand curve for a factor or production?

Q5: What is marginal rates of transformation (MRT)? Explain why the MRT of one good for another is equal to the ratio of the marginal costs of producing the two goods.
Introduction to Macro Economics and National Income


Classical Theory of Output and Employment

a) The classical revolution, production function and employment, demand for and supply of labor, labor market equilibrium, the determinants of output and employment, derivation of classical aggregate supply curve.

b) What is money? Functions of money and types of money, how quantity of money is measured? The quantity theory of money, the money demand function and the quantity equation, relationship between money, prices and inflation, Seigniorage, real vs nominal interest rates, the fisher effect. The classical aggregate demand curve. The classical theory of the interest rate. Say’s Law of markets, pricing implications of the classical equilibrium model.

Keynesian Theory of Income and Output Determination

a) Simple Keynesian model, conditions for equilibrium output. The components of aggregate demand. Consumption function, saving function (relationship between APC, MPC, APS, MPS, investment function) Govt. expenditure and net exports, aggregate demand equals aggregate output. Theory of multiplier, derivation of simple multiplier, Govt. expenditure and tax multiplier, export and import multiplier, employment multiplier, balanced budget multiplier. Budget surplus and full employment.


Theory of Consumption and Their Implications


Theory of Investment
Investment VS capital, kinds of investment, determinants of investment MEC VS MEI Present value criterion for investment, Internal Rate of Return Criterion, Neo classical model of fixed business investment. Taxes and investment, Tobin’s q theory, Residential investment model, Acceleration Principle, Rigid and Flexible Accelerator, Inventory Investment Model.

Part B

Topic: 6
IS – LM frame work
IS curve, its derivation, shape of IS curve, factors affecting the slope and position of IS curve (Mathematical version) LM curve, its derivation, factors affecting the slope and position of LM curve. Policy effects in the IS-LM model. Monetary and fiscal policy multipliers in the IS-LM curve model.

Topic: 7
Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Analysis
Keynesian aggregate demand curve, its derivation, factors determining its slope and position. The aggregate demand schedule combined with the classical theory of aggregate supply. The Keynesian contractual view of labor market – a flexible price – fixed money wage model, comparison of classical and Keynesian theories of labor supply. The Keynesian aggregate supply curve with variable money wage. Policy effects in the variable–wage Keynesian model. The effects of shifts in the aggregate supply schedule, factors that shift the aggregate supply schedule. Aggregate supply models. The sticky wage model, the imperfect information model, the sticky – price model, The Worker Misperception Model.

Topic: 8
Inflation
The concept of inflation, Demand pull and Cost push inflation, hyperinflation, social cost of inflation, theory of stagflation, The Relation of Wages Changes to Unemployment. The Philips curve – the theoretical basis for the Philips curve. Unemployment and price expectations. The long-run Philips curve. Deriving the Philips curve from the aggregate supply curve. Adaptive expectations and inflation inertia, The Natural Rate Theory, Monetarist View of the Philips Curve, Keynesian view of the Philips curve.

Topic: 9
Government Debt and Budget Deficits

Topic: 10
Economic Fluctuations, Long-Term Growth and Full Employment
a) The theory of real business cycles, interpretation, labor market, technology shocks, household behavior, the persistence of output fluctuation, limitations of the models Samuelson’s multiplier – accelerator interaction theory of trade cycles, Kaldor’s model of the business cycle. Hicks’s theory of business cycle, AD-AS theories of output functions.
b) Basic neoclassical growth model/Solow growth model – the accumulation of capital, determination of steady state equilibrium in the long-run, how savings affects growth, the golden rule level of capital, how population affects the
steady state level, technological progress in the Solow model, policies to promote growth endogenous growth theory.

**Recommended Books:**


* Strongly Recommended

**Additional Reading Material / Research Papers:**

4. Rosalind Leveic arid Alexander Reborens, Macro-economics: An Introduction to Keynesian Neo-Classical Controversies; Macmillan (Latest edition),

**NOTE:** Assignment No. 1 will be formulated from Part A and Assignment No. 2 will be based on Part B.
MACRO ECONOMICS: ASSIGNMENT NO: 1

Q1. Define the terms personal income and personal disposable income. Conceptually, how do these income measures differ from national income? Of what usefulness are these measures?

Q2. Three price indices were considered in this chapter: the GDP deflator, the consumer price index, and the producer price index. Explain the differences among these different measures of the price level.

Q3. What are the major policy conclusions of classical economics? Explain how these policy conclusions follow from the key assumptions of the classical theoretical system.

Q4. Suppose that for a particular economy and period, investment was equal to 100, government expenditure was equal to 75, net taxes were fixed at 100, and consumption (c) was given by the consumption function.

\[ C = 25 + 0.8 Y_D \]

Where \( Y_D \) is disposable income and \( Y \) is GDP.

a. What is the level of equilibrium income (\( Y \))? 
b. What is the value of the government expenditure multiplier (\( \Delta Y / \Delta G \))? Of the tax multiplier (\( \Delta Y / \Delta T \))? 

Q5. Explain the permanent income hypothesis of consumer behavior. Compare the permanent income hypothesis with the life cycle hypothesis of consumption.
Q1. Explain the Keynesian theory of interest-rate determination. What differences do you see between this theory and the classical theory of the interest rate?

Q2. Explain the relationship between the effectiveness of monetary policy and the interest elasticity of money demand. Will monetary policy be more or less effective the higher the interest elasticity of money demand? Explain. Now explain the relationship between fiscal policy and the interest elasticity of money demand. Why do the two relationships differ?

Q3. Within the variable price – variable wage version of the Keynesian model, analyze the effects that an unfavorable supply shock, such as a rise in the price of oil, would have on the rate of interest. Would the equilibrium rate of interest rise or fall?

Q4. Explain the concept of the Phillips curve. Is there any difference between monetarist and Keynesian views of the Phillips curve?

Q5. Explain why, in a model with endogenous technological change, a rise in the saving rate may lead to a permanent rise in the long run growth rate in output.
PART A

Topic: 1  
**The Nature of Mathematical Economics**

Topic: 2  
**Equilibrium Analysis in Economics**

Topic: 3  
**Linear Models and Matrix Algebra**

Topic: 4  
**Input–Output Analysis**
Input-output model, its structure and its derivation. The use of input output model in Economics.

Topic: 5  
**Differentiation**

PART B

Topic: 6  
**Partial & Total Differentiation**

Topic: 7  
**Economic Applications of Partial & Total Differentiation**
Topic: 8
Optimization: Constrained & Extrema

Topic: 9
Linear Programming

Recommended books:


NOTE: Assignment No. 1 will be formulated from Part A and Assignment No. 2 will be based on Part B.
Q1: (a) Explain the different types of function and give examples from economics.

(b) If A = {2, 3, 4, 5}, B = {3, 5, 7}, C = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} verify the distributive laws.

Marks: 10+10

Q2: (a) Differentiate between partial and general market equilibrium. Also construct the two-commodity model to find out equilibrium level of prices.

(b) If the national income model is as:

\[ Y = C + I + G \]
\[ C = a + b (Y - T) \]
\[ T = d + ty \]

(i) List out parametric, their sign and economic meaning
(ii) Identify the exogenous variables
(iii) Find the equilibrium level of national income

Marks: 10+10

Q3: (a) Write out the advantages and disadvantages of matrix algebra

(b) State and prove the properties of transpose of a matrix

(c) If \( A = I - X (XX)^{-1} X \), then verify that A is an idempotent matrix

Marks: 10+10

Q4: (a) State and prove the first prove properties of determinant by using the following matrix

\[
A = \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 5 & 6 \\
3 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

(b) If input matrix and final demand vector

\[
A = \begin{bmatrix}
0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\
0.4 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\
0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2
\end{bmatrix}
\]
\[ d = \begin{bmatrix}
10 \\
5 \\
6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

(i) Explain the economic meanings of 0.4 and 6
(ii) Explain the economic meanings of third column sum
(iii) Find the solution output levels of three industries

Marks: 10+10

Q5: Write short note of the following:

(i) Input – output model
(ii) Rank of a matrix
(iii) Derivation of quadratic formula
(iv) Theorems of polynomial equation
(v) Mathematical and non-mathematical economics

Marks: 04+04+04+04+04
Q1: (a) Analyze the comparative static with its limitation and compare with static analysis.

(b) State the limit theorems involving a single and two functions. Why is this concept of limit important in Economics? 

Marks: 10+10

Q2: (a) Write out different rules of differentiation with numerical examples.

(b) Explain the economic uses of derivative with examples.

(c) The total money supply has two components: bank deposits D and Cash holding C, which we assume to bear a constant ratio C/D = c, 0<c<1. The high-powered money H is defined as the sum of cash holding held by the public and the reserved held by the banks. Bank reserve are a function of bank deposits, determined by the reserve ratio r, 0<r<1.

(i) Express the money supply M as a function of high-powered money H.

(ii) Would an increase in the reserve ratio r raise or lower the money supply?

(iv) How would an increase in the cash-deposit ratio c affect the money supply?

Marks: 05+09+06

Q3: (a) Construct the partial market equilibrium and find out equilibrium price and quantity. Also, examine the comparative-static properties of this equilibrium quantity and check your results by graphical analysis.

(b) A monopolist is facing the following demand function:-

\[ Q_1 = 21 - 0.1P_1, \quad Q_2 = 50 - 0.4P_2 \]

where \( Q = Q_1 + Q_2 \) and its cost \( C = 2000 + 10Q_1 + 10Q_2 \)

Find the profit maximizing level of output and prices. 

Marks: 10+10

Q4: (a) Explain the economic applications of exponential and logarithmic derivatives.

(b) Define the following concepts:-

(i) Concave function

(ii) Convex function

(iii) Quasiconcavity

(iv) Quasiconvexity

(c) Define the homogeneous function and determine whether the following functions are homogenous. If so, of what degree?

(i) \( Q = X^3 - XY^2 + 3Y^3 + X^2Y \)

(ii) \( Q = XY^2 + 2XW \)

Also determine return to scale of each of the following production function.

Marks: 06+08+06

Q5: Write short note of the following:

(i) Economic interpretation of ‘e’ 

(ii) Optimization of multivariable functions in economics 

(iii) Interpretation of the Lagrange multiplier 

(iv) Taylor’s series of expansion 

Marks: 05+05+05+05
PART A

Topic: 1
Introduction
Descriptive and inferential statistics; Variable and constant, population and sample, parameter and statistic; The four basic activities in statistics: Designing a plan for data collection, Exploring the data, Estimating an unknown quantity, Hypothesis testing; Type of measurement scales: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio; Types of data: Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate data, Primary and secondary data, Quantitative data and qualitative data, Time series, Cross-sectional and pooled data; Significant digits and rounding off numbers; Errors: Biased and unbiased.

Topic: 2
Presentation of Data and Measures of Central Tendency
Introduction; Classification; Tabulating numerical data: The frequency distribution, The cumulative frequency distribution, The relative frequency distribution, The percentage frequency distribution; Graphic and diagrammatic representation: Bar chart, Pi chart, Histograms, Frequency curves and Histograms; Histograms by Hand: Stem-and-Leaf. Measure of central tendency; Introduction; Types of Averages: Mean: Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, Harmonic mean, Trimmed mean and Winsorized mean; Quintiles: Median, Quartiles, Deciles, Percentiles; The mode; Box plot and detailed box plot; Empirical relation between Mean, Median and Mode; The cumulative distribution function: Finding the percentile ranking for a given number, Finding the percentile for a given percentage; Summary measures and type of data.

Topic: 3
Measures of Dispersion, Shewness and Kurtosis
Absolute and relative measure of dispersion; Different measures of dispersion: The Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation, Variance and standard deviation: Definition and interpretation of variance and standard deviation, Computation of Variance and standard deviation, Step deviation method or coding method, Coefficient of variation, Standardized variable, Properties of standard deviation and variance; Skewness: Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness, Bowley's coefficient of skewness; Kurtosis.

Topic: 4
Probability and Probability Distribution
A survey of probability concepts: Classical probability, Empirical concept, Subjective probability; some rules of probability: Rules of addition, Rules of multiplication; Tree diagrams; Conditional Probability, Bayes Theorem; Counting rules: The multiplication formula, The permutation formula, The combination formula. Discrete probability distribution, Random variables, Discrete random variable" Continuous random variable; The mean, variance and standard deviation of a probability distribution; Binomial probability distribution, and its computation, Cumulative probability distributions, Properties of Binomial probability distribution. The normal probability distributions: Properties of normal distribution, Applications of the standard normal distribution, Areas under the normal curve, Finding areas under the normal curve; The normal approximation to the binominal; Continuity correction factor.

Topic: 5 Survey Sampling and Sampling Distributions.
Sampling the population, Advantages of sampling, Representative samples, Sample design and sample survey, Sampling frame, Probability and nonprobability sampling, Sampling with and without replacement, Sampling and non-sampling error, sampling
bias; Probability sampling and non-probability sampling methods; Sampling distribution of the mean; The central limit theorem; Sampling distribution of differences between means; Sampling distribution of sample proportion; Sampling distribution of differences between proportions.

**Topic: 6**
**Estimation and confidence Intervals**
Point estimates and confidence intervals; Estimation by confidence interval: Confidence interval estimate of a population mean (Known Variance), Confidence interval estimate of a population mean (Unknown Variance) Confidence interval for differences of means, Confidence interval for differences of means; Confidence interval for population proportion, Confidence interval for differences between proportions; One sided confidence interval; Sample size for estimating population mean.

**PART B**

**Topic: 7**
**Hypothesis Testing**
One sample test of hypothesis; One Sample; One tail and two tails tests of Significance; Testing for a population mean with a known population standard deviation: Two-tailed test, one-tailed test; P-Value in hypothesis testing; Testing for a population mean: Large sample, Population standard deviation unknown; Testing hypotheses about population proportion when sample size is large; Type II error. Testing of two Sample Hypothesis: Population means, Population proportions; comparing populations with small samples.

**Topic: 8**
**Chi Square Application**
Introduction; Goodness-of-fit test: Equal expected frequencies; Goodness-of-fit test: Unequal expected frequencies; Limitations of Chi square; Using the goodness-of-fit test to test for normality; Contingency Table Analysis.

**Topic: 9**
**Analysis of Variance**
Introduction, The F-distribution; Comparing two population variances; ANOVA assumptions; ANOVA test; Inferences about pairs of treatment means; Two-way analysis of variance.

**Topic: 10**
**Simple Linear Regression and Correlation Analysis**
Scatter diagram; Standard methods for obtaining regression line: (i) Inspection, (ii) Semi average, (iii) Least squares principle; Assumptions underlying linear regression; Measures of variations: Standard error of the estimate, Coefficient of determination; Prediction in Regression Analysis; Interpolation verses extrapolation; Correlation analysis; Scatter diagram; The coefficient of correlation: Properties/characteristics of coefficient of correlation, Correlation and causation; The relationship among the correlation coefficient, the coefficient of determination and the standard error of estimate; Inference about the slope and correlation coefficient; t-test t for the slope, F- test for the slope, t-test for correlation coefficient; Estimation of the mean values and predication of individual values; Confidence interval and predication interval estimate; Rank correlation.

**Topic: 11**
**Multiple Linear Regression and Correlation Analysis**
Multiple Linear regression model, Interpretation of partial regression coefficients; Estimation of multiple linear regression model with two explanatory variables by using Least squares principle, Matrix approach, Deviation form; Pitfalls and problems
in multiple regression: Multicollinearity, Variable selection, Model misspecification;
Multiple standard error of estimate; Coefficient of multiple determination (adjusted and unadjusted); Evaluating the regression equation:
Using a scatter diagram, Correlation matrix, Global test, Individual variable significance test, Qualitative independent variables; Multiple regressions in terms of linear correlation coefficients; Multiple correlation and partial correlation; Nonlinear regression models; Dealing with nonlinear relationship and unequal variability.

**Topic: 12**
**Applied Statistics**

Index Numbers, Un-weighted index numbers; Simple aggregative index; Weighted indexes; Laspeyre's price index, Paaseche's price index; MarshallEdgeworth price index; Fisher’s ideal index; Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), CPI versus GDP Deflator; Issues in constructing and using index numbers; Application of index numbers to business and economics.

An overview of time series analysis: Component Factors of the classical multiplication time series model and their estimation: Secular trend; Cyclical variation, Seasonal variation, Irregular variation; Smoothing the annual time series and using it in forecasting: Moving averages, Weighted moving averages, Exponential smoothing; Using trend and seasonal component in forecasting; Time series and forecasting; The multiplicative model, Calculating the seasonal indexes; De-seasonalization the time series, Using deseasonalized time series to identify trend, Seasonal adjustments, Model based on monthly data, Cyclical component; Modeling cyclic behavior using box-Jenkins ARIMA processes; Using regression analysis in forecasting; Qualitative approach to forecasting: Delphi method, Expert judgment, Scenario writing, Intuitive approaches; Choosing an appropriate forecasting model; Some observations on time series analysis.

**Recommended Text books:**


**Additional Readings**


**NOTE:** Assignment No. 1 will be formulated from Part A and Assignment No. 2 will be based on Part B.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA UNIVERSITY, MULTAN

ASSIGNMENT NO.1

M.A. ECONOMICS, PART-I, STATISTICS FOR ECONOMISTS, PAPER-4,
INSTRUCTOR: MR. MUHAMMAD JAVED AHMAD

Note: Attempt all questions. Answers should be brief and relevant.

Q1:(a) Distinguish between the following with examples:-

(i) Descriptive and inferential statistics
(ii) Histogram and Historigram
(iii) Primary and Secondary Data
(iv) Discrete and continuous variables
(v) Symmetrical and Asymmetrical distribution

Marks:15

(b) Construct:

(i) Histogram and
(ii) An ogive for following frequency distribution

Marks:05

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Q2:(a) State and prove the properties of Arithmetic mean.

Marks:10

(b) Prove the empirical relationship between mean, median and mode by using the following information:-

Marks:10

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<td>17</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

Q3:(a) Explain the concepts:

(i) Kortosis
(ii) Skewness

Marks:10

(b) Calculate skewness by Pearsonian method from the following frequency distribution and interpret the results

Marks:10

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<td>173</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q4: (a) Define and distinguish between:-

(i) Target and sampled population
(ii) Probability and non-probability sampling
(iii) Multistage and multiphase sampling
(iv) Sample distribution and sampling distribution

Marks: 10

(b) A population consists of 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 8 and 10:-

(i) Calculate the sample means for all possible random samples of size \( n = 2 \) that can be drawn by without replacement.
(ii) Verify that \( \mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu \) and \( \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} = \frac{n-1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{n-n}{n-1}} \)

Marks: 10

Q5: (a) Define mutually exclusive, events, independent events, random experiments and discrete probability distribution.

Marks: 10

(b) A and B play a game in which A’s probability of winning is \( \frac{2}{3} \). In a series of 8 games, what is the probability that A will win:

(i) Exactly 4 games
(ii) At least 4 games
(iii) From 3 to 6 games

Marks: 10
STUDY SCHEME
M.A. ECONOMICS, PART-I, UNDER ‘DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAM’
BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA UNIVERSITY, MULTAN.

Course Title: ISLAMIC ECONOMICS
Paper- V
Course Tutor: RAO ISHTIAQ AHMAD

(100 Marks = 20% Assignment + 80% Theory)

Note: The instructor concerned may assign additional and latest literature on the subject matter. The references provided at the end of the course are just helping literature. Students must consult additional literature on each topic.

Part-I

Topic: 1 INTRODUCTION: ISLAMIC ECONOMICS


Topic: 2 MAJOR ECONOMIC THOUGHTS: CONTRIBUTION OF ISLAMIC SCHOLARS


Topic: 3 THEORY OF CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Meaning and Importance, Islam and Consumption of Wealth, Moderation, Theory of Consumer’s Behaviour in an Islamic Society, Production: Meaning, Islamic Approach to Production, Rights and Limits of Ownership in Islam, Ownership of land, Tenancy (MUZARAT), Partnership (SHIRAKAT), MODARBAH.
Topic: 4 BEHAVIOUR OF FIRM UNDER ISLAMIC FRAMEWORK


Topic: 5 DISTRIBUTION IN ISLAMIC ECONOMY

Meaning, Quranic Emphasis on Circulation of Wealth, Rent, Profit, Wages, Dignity of Labour, Measures to stop Concentration of Wealth, Legal Measures, Optional Measures, Islamic Law of Inheritance.

Topic: 6 PROHIBITION OF INTEREST AND INTEREST FREE BANKING


ASSIGNMENT No. 1

Q. No. 1 Describe main features of “Islamic Economic System”, which distinguish it from other economic systems.

Q. No. 2 What are the guiding principles of “Quran” and “Sunnah” regarding consumption expenditures of a civilization?

Q. No. 3 How could an Islamic Firm accomplish its functioning under Market Structures of Perfect Competition, Monopoly and Oligopoly?

Q. No. 4 Land is an important factor of production. Portray the ideology of Islamic Economic System while fixing the rent of land.

Q. No. 5 Write a note on any one of the followings:
(a) Bai Salam
(b) Ijara.
Part- II

Topic-7  **FISCAL POLICY**


Topic: 8  **MONEY AND INFLATION IN ISLAMIC ECONOMY**


Topic: 9  **MACRO ECONOMIC CONCEPTS AND ECONOMIC ROLE OF ISLAMIC STATE**

Consumption, Savings and Investment Functions in Islamic Environment, Determinants of Islamic Consumption Function, Concept to help others, Welfare and Religious Beliefs, The Islamic State: Meaning, Aims and Functions, Economic Role of Islamic State in the light of its Duties.

Topic: 10  **ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAM**

Topic- 11  THE ISLAMISATION PROCESS IN PAKISTAN

The Islamisation of Banks, Implementation of Zakat and Ushr in Pakistan, A brief survey of changes in Economic Structure and Conditions since the Holy Prophet (regarding Transport/Communication, Business Forms, Production of Goods, Money and Banking)

Topic: 12  NEW EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Current Situation and Proposed Changes, Islamic View of International Economic Institutions and Modes of International Cooperation, Islamic View of Globalization, Quality Identification of Goods, Merits and Trade, Fair Prices V/S Market Prices etc.

 ASSIGNMENT No.2

Q. No. 1  Within the perspective of Islamic State, explain the role of Zakat as an Instrument of Fiscal Policy.
Q. No. 2  "Islamic Economic System has the ability to stabilize general price level in an economy", Discuss.
Q. No. 3  Highlight the meanings, aims and functions of an Islamic State while taking into consideration only the economic affairs of a country.
Q. No. 4  What measures have been taking by the “Rightly Guided Caliphs” for the economic development of the Foremost Islamic State?
Q. No. 5  Pakistan was achieved for the implementation of Islamic Ideology. What efforts have been made in this respect for the Islamisation of Pakistan Economy?

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

3. Consumption Function in an Islamic Economic Framework. M Faheem Khan, International Centre for Research in Islamic Economics, King Abdul Aziz University, KSA.

REFERENCES:

PART A

Topic: 1
Overview of Pakistan Economy

Topic: 2
Development Planning and Resource Mobilization

Topic: 3
Agriculture and Industrial Development: Emerging Issues


Topic: 4
Sectoral Development, Employment Patterns and Unemployment

PART B

Topic: 5
International Debt and Dependency

Topic: 6
Poverty and Income Distribution
Pattern of Income Distribution: Rural and Urban. Definitions and Approaches to Measure Poverty: Income Approach, Expenditure Approach, Basic Needs Approach,

**Topic: 7**

**Inflation, Foreign Trade Deficit and Emerging Issues**


**Recommended Books:**

1. Aslam M., Perspective on Development Planning In Pakistan, Allied Book Centre; Lahore, 2001-2002.
7. Human Development In South Asia, Annual Report.

**NOTE:** Assignment No. 1 will be formulated from Part A and Assignment No. 2 will be based on Part B.
BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA UNIVERSITY, MULTAN
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Major Issues in Pakistan’s Economy

ASSIGNMENT NO: 1

Note: Attempt all questions. Answers should be brief and relevant.

Q1: Explain the decade-wise development experience of Pakistan. Also highlight important economic issues.

Q2: a) Critically assess the agricultural development policies of Pakistan adopted by different governments.
    b) Discuss the role of foreign aid in development process of Pakistan.

Q3: a) How did green revolution affect the economy of Pakistan?
    b) Critically evaluate the industrial development policies of Pakistan and also suggest some policy measures for industrial development in Pakistan.

Q4: Describe the unemployment situation in Pakistan. Also suggest remedial measures to reduce unemployment.

Q5: Discuss the development of social sectors in Pakistan. How these sectors can play their role in development process?
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ASSIGNMENT NO: 2

Note: Attempt all questions. Answers should be brief and relevant.

Q1: Why does Pakistan’s economy rely on foreign aid and debt? How the economy can get rid of high debt?

Q2: Discuss the causes of poverty in Pakistan. How poverty can be reduced in a developing country like Pakistan?

Q3: What are the causes of inflation in Pakistan? Also discuss policies to combat inflation problem.

Q4: Evaluate the trade performance of Pakistan. What are effects of WTO policies on trade pattern of Pakistan?

Q5: Explain income distribution pattern in Pakistan. Suggest some policies to reduce income inequalities.
Part-A:

Topic: 1  
**Nature, Scope and Overview of Managerial Economics**

Topic: 2  
**Demand Analysis, Estimation and Forecasting**

Topic: 3  
**Product and Cost Analysis**

Topic: 4  
**Linear Programming**

Topic: 5  
**Decision Making Under Risk and Uncertainty**

Part-B:

Topic: 6  
**Pricing Analysis and Decisions**

Topic: 7  
**A Critique of Traditional Theory of Firm**

Topic: 8  
**Managerial Theories and Models of the Firm**
Baumol's Theory of Sales Revenue Maximization. Marris's Model of Managerial Enterprise. Williamson's Model of Managerial Discretion Topics, Behavioral
Model by Cyert and March.

**Topic: 9**

**Public Sector Production and Pricing of Goods**


**Topic: 10**

**Capital Budgeting and Investment**


**Suggested Readings: (Books):**


**Suggested Readings (Articles):**