

Semester – IV
Statistics for Economics
Course Code: ECODSC – 253
Total Credits: 3
Contact hours: 45 hours

Course Description

This is a course on statistical methods for economics. It begins with some basic concepts and terminology that are fundamental to statistical analysis and inference. It then develops the notion of probability, followed by probability distributions of discrete and continuous random variables and of joint distributions. This is followed by a discussion on sampling techniques used to collect survey data. The course introduces the notion of sampling distributions that act as a bridge between probability theory and statistical inference. The semester concludes with some topics in statistical inference that include point and interval estimation and hypothesis testing.

Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students will be able to gain the essential knowledge of the theory and the key properties of probability and random variables. They will be able to understand the logic and framework of the inference of hypothesis testing. It sets a necessary foundation for the econometric courses. An important learning outcome of the course will be the capacity to analyse statistics in everyday life.

Unit 1: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion

Measures of Central Tendency - Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Dispersion; Skewness and Kurtosis; the Use of Measures of Location and Variation

Unit 2: Elementary Probability Theory

Random Experiment; Sample Spaces and Events; Probability Axioms and Properties; Conditional Probability and Independence of events; Addition Theorem of Probability and Multiplication Theorem of Probability; Bayes' Theorem.

Unit 3: Random Variables and Probability Distributions

Defining Random Variables; Probability Mass Function, Probability Density Function, Cumulative Probability Function; Mathematical Expectation of Random Variables; Theorem on Expectation; Properties of commonly used Discrete and Continuous Distributions (Binomial, Normal and Poisson Random Variables).

Unit 4: Sampling Theory and Design of sample Surveys

Population and sample, census versus sampling, types of sampling, random and non-random sampling, random sampling with and without replacement, laws of sampling, principal steps in sample survey, sampling and non-sampling error, Parameter and Statistic; sampling distribution and Standard Error, Limitations of Sampling.

Unit 5: Theory of Estimation and Testing of Hypothesis

Point Estimation and Interval estimation, Characteristics of a good Estimator, Sampling Distribution of a Statistic, Concepts of Test of Hypothesis and Significance, Large sample Tests, Z test, Chi-Square Test of Goodness of fit, Test of Significance based on t and F Distributions.

Readings:

1. Jay L. Devore, *Probability and Statistics for Engineers*, Cengage Learning, 2010.
2. John E. Freund, *Mathematical Statistics*, Prentice Hall, 1992.
3. Richard J. Larsen and Morris L. Marx, *An Introduction to Mathematical Statistics and its Applications*, Prentice Hall, 2011.

4. S. C. Gupta, *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Himalaya Publishing House, 2023.

5. William G. Cochran, *Sampling Techniques*, John Wiley, 2007.

Learninfo

Semester IV
ECODSM – 251/252
Principles of Microeconomics
Total Credits: 3
Teaching Hours: 45 Hours

Course Description: The course is the continuation of the basic concepts of Microeconomics that students learnt in Semester I and Semester II in DSM paper. As the students are familiar with concepts of demand, supply, equilibrium, production, cost and revenue, they can apply these concepts in understanding functioning of the market system, different market structures, issues related with factors markets, factor pricing and policy and welfare economics and policy evaluation. The course aims to make students familiar with market and market structure, input markets and input pricing, welfare economics and social choice.

Course Outcome: They students will be able to understand and analyze the economic problems in real world today. They will be able to understand how markets work (both product and factor market), why markets fail, why government intervention is necessary.