B.SC. /B.A. (HONS.) IN ECONOMICS
(NEW EDUCATION POLICY)
COURSE OUTCOMES

SEMESTER	Course Code	Course Name	COURSE OUTCOMES
SemI(Major)	Major CO-1	Microeconomics (I)	This course will aim at teaching students about difference between micro and macro, normative and positive etc. Learning this course, will enable students to understand the concepts of demand, supply, trade off, opportunity cost, comparative advantage, gains from trade graphs etc. Course will teach them importance of different elasticity in understanding policies. Students will grasp the idea of invisible hand and equilibrium through equality of supply and demand along with their shifts. Students will get an idea of utility theory and free market, command & mixed economy, different goods such as Public goods, Private goods, Common resources & Natural Monopolies. They will study these concepts using mathematical tools.
Sem I (Major)	ECON-H-SEC1	Introductory Statistics and Applications (I)	Course objective is to make the students aware of concepts of data, data collection, tabulation, analysis of data, presentation of data through different diagrams, simple and grouped frequency distribution etc. Students may use descriptive statistics to describe your work: how many hours you average per day, or the range of your salary throughout your career. Descriptive statistics can also assist you in understanding events, such as if you study the variability of your mood. The ***univariate analysis*** is done for a single type of

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			variable, like price or demand. Graphical representation for this kind of analysis can include a histogram or stem and leaf plots. These values can also be shown in a tabular manner. Descriptive statistics can be used by healthcare professionals to analyze and monitor the health of their patients. It is used to calculate the average heart rate, weight fluctuations, and average blood pressure to gain better insights into the overall health of the patients. Students can learn use of descriptive statistics in understanding the characteristics of their investment, sales of their company where they will work, negotiating with higher authority to increase their salary in future etc. The method is highly useful for professionals offering financial services, as well as people who are conducting marketing research. For the former, the trends followed by a set of shares being traded on the market, or the fluctuations in the currencies across the world will be known. This helps the traders and brokers estimate the further movements and make the investment or advice their clients better. The latter can easily gauge the trends reflected by the consumers for a particular product.

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Sem I (Minor& MDC)	**ECON-H-CC1 &** ECON-MD-CC1	**Microeconomics (I/ III)**	This course will aim at teaching students about difference between micro and macro, normative and positive etc. Learning this course, will enable students to understand the concepts of demand, supply, trade off, opportunity cost, comparative advantage, gains from trade etc. Course will teach them importance of different elasticity in understanding policies. Students will grasp the idea of invisible hand and equilibrium through equality of supply and demand along with their shifts. Students will get an idea of utility theory and free market, command & mixed economy, different goods such as Public goods, Private goods, Common resources & Natural Monopolies.
SemI/II/III	**IDC-1/2/3**	**Elementary Economics**	Students of other major and minor courses will learn the elementary level economics. This course is based on four legs such as elementary concepts of microeconomics, macroeconomics, economic development and Indian economics. Students will get enough knowledge to understand the economic information around them and synthesize those information in their real life through learning the concepts of demand, supply, marginal revenue, marginal cost, production, market forms like perfect competition, monopoly, national income, money & banking, inflation, purchasing power parity, international trade, role of fiscal & monetary policy, sustainable development, human development index, multidimensional

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SEMESTER	Course Code	Course Name	COURSE OUTCOMES
			poverty index, Gender development index, economic reforms in Indian economy, structure and objectives of NITI Aayog etc.

BSc. /B.A. (Hons.) in Economics (ECO-H)

Course Outcomes, CBCS

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Sem I	CO-1	Introductory Microeconomics	This course will aim at teaching students about difference between micro and macro, normative and positive etc. Learning this course, will enable students to understand the concepts of demand, supply, trade off, opportunity cost, comparative advantage, graphs etc. Course will teach them importance of different elasticity in understanding policies. Students will grasp the idea of invisible hand and equilibrium through equality of supply and demand along with their shifts. Students will get an idea of utility theory and different types of government intervention like price floor, ceiling, imposition of taxes etc.

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SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	COURSE OUTCOMES
Sem I	CO-2	**Mathematical Methods in Economics-I**	Learn the basic mathematical prerequisites for other papers in the Honours, Masters' and Ph.D. program such as sets, functions, derivatives, maxima or minima, matrix, Cramer's rule, Game theory etc. Students shall acquire in-depth knowledge of and able to explain- • the concepts of sets, functions, graphs, limit, continuity and the number system, continuous functions and their graphs • convex sets, convex functions, quasi-convex functions, quasi-concave functions -characterizations, properties and applications. • Derivatives of first order and second order convex, concave and linear function and applications in economics. They are able to express economic ideas using mathematics and analyse economic models using mathematical methods . They are equipped with tools of calculating optimization through calculus as well as game theory. Detailed study of matrix algebra, solution of linear and non-linear Equations applying Cramer's rule, the concept of

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			comparative statics, applications in input-output analysis-the Leontief Static Open Model (LSOM) help them to understand the inter-relationship between different industries in the whole economy. They can calculate the required output of each industry from final demand vector of each industry. They can derive total function such as total cost from marginal cost or surplus of the consumer or producer learning integration. Intricacies of Game Theory in detail with emphasis on Nash equilibrium and common games like Prisoners' Dilemma, Battle of Sexes, Matching Pennies will enable them to learn application of game in Oligopoly market models.
Sem II	CO-3	**Introductory Macroeconomics**	The course exposes students to the basic concepts of macroeconomic theory. Macroeconomics studies economies as a whole. It looks into issues like why are some countries richer and grow faster than others. Students can grasp the concept of national income, Keynesian consumption function,different concepts of investment, multiplier in Simple keynesian Model, accelerator, interaction of multiplier and accelerator, paradox of thrift, balance budget multiplier. They will learn the concepts of Say's law, Neutrality of money, Classical dichotomy, Quantity theory of money

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			etc. They understand the difference between Classical and Keynesian macroeconomic theory. The concepts of Liquidity Preference theory will open up the idea of speculative demand theory and liquidity trap.
Sem II	CO-4	**Mathematical Methods in Economics-II**	In this course, the students will able to grasp various mathematical tools in economics such as - • derivatives, continuous and differentiable functions, Euler's Theorem and Implicit function and application in Comparative Statics • Advanced learning of convex, concave, and quasi-concave functions, unconstrained optimization. constrained optimization with equality constraints- Lagrangian multiplier method and Hessian determinant applied in different market models,consumer behaviour, producer’s behaviour theory etc. • Inequality constraints and Kuhn-Tucker Conditions • Value function and Envelope theorem applied to consumer theory • Linear programming; Duality Theorem • Difference Equations and applications in economic

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			models e.g. cobweb Models(1st order), Samuelson's Multiplier-Accelerator model etc. • first-order linear differential equations-applications in price dynamics in a single market- multi-market supply demand model with two independent Markets, second order differential equations applied in mathematically deriving Phillips curve, market model with price expectations etc. • The 2x2 linear simultaneous non-linear differential equation system phase diagram, fixed point and stability.
Sem III	**CO-5**	**Intermediate Microeconomics –I**	Students will learn to assess characteristics of consumer behaviour from real life decision of consumer. Consumer always faces uncertainty in real life. Choice under uncertainty will lay the foundation of actuary science concepts of students where students will learn that every insurance be it life or medical or burglary, involves an uncertainty . Students will learn to take decision when they face uncertainty in their real life as well as while working in a finance company. Application of Price index in Consumer behaviour study. This course will teach students the stand point of a firm in choosing optimum inputs and technology. They will

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			learn to plan the production both in short and long run cost. They will learn the basic perfectly competitive market with the concept of homogeneous product. Learning perfect competition will help them understand an hypothetical benchmark on which real markets can be assessed. Students will learn the concept of factor market where derived demand curve will operate. Students will be equipped with the concepts of marginal productivity theory of distribution, rent, quasi rent etc. Students can grasp the reason of backward bending supply curve of labour using the indifference curve theory studied earlier where two goods are leisure and wage.
Sem III	CO-6	**Intermediate Macroeconomics-I**	Understand the role of monetary and fiscal policy through simplest macroeconomic model of IS-LM when price is constant and AD-AS model where price is flexible. Able to critically evaluate various macroeconomic policies in terms of models. This course will teach the students different hybrid models of Classical and Keynesian theories. Students can grasp the concept of money supply and money multiplier using balance sheets of Central bank(RBI in India) and balance sheets of entire banking system. Students will be equipped to understand the macroeconomic trade off between inflation and unemployment. Students can get an idea about the difference between the concepts of adaptive

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			and rational expectation, sacrifice ratio, Phillips curve etc. in this course. Students will learn four models of Aggregate supply introduced by New Keynesian Economists.
Sem III	CO-7	**Statistical Methods for Economics**	Course objective is to make the students aware of concepts of data, data collection, tabulation, analysis of data, presentation of data through different diagrams, simple and grouped frequency distribution etc. Students may use descriptive statistics to describe your work: how many hours you average per day, or the range of your salary throughout your career. Descriptive statistics can also assist you in understanding events, such as if you study the variability of your mood. The uni-variate ***analysis*** is done for a single type of variable, like price or demand. Graphical representation for this kind of analysis can include a histogram or stem and leaf plots. These values can also be shown in a tabular manner. Descriptive statistics can be used by healthcare professionals to analyze and monitor the health of their patients. It is used to calculate the average heart rate, weight fluctuations, and average blood pressure to gain better insights into the overall health of the patients. Students can learn use of descriptive statistics in understanding the characteristics of their investment, sales of their company where they will work,

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			negotiating with higher authority to increase their salary in future etc. The method is highly useful for professionals offering financial services, as well as people who are conducting marketing research. For the former, the trends followed by a set of shares being traded on the market, or the fluctuations in the currencies across the world will be known. This helps the traders and brokers estimate the further movements and make the investment or advice their clients better. The latter can easily gauge the trends reflected by the consumers for a particular product. Probability theory is applied in everyday life in risk assessment and modeling. The insurance industry and markets use actuarial science to determine pricing and make trading decisions. Governments apply probabilistic methods in environmental regulation, entitlement analysis, and financial regulation.Inferential statistics have two main uses: making estimates about populations (for example, the mean marks scored in examination and testing hypotheses to draw conclusions about populations (for example, the relationship between marks scored and family income/hours spent in study. Statistical Inference has applications in Business Analysis. Artificial Intelligence. Financial Analysis. Fraud Detection. Machine Learning.

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			Share Market. Pharmaceutical Sector.
Sem III	**SEC-A(1)-2**	**Rural Development [RD]**	This course will give an idea about development of rural India. Students will learn the role of agriculture as well as rural non-firm sector. They will understand the role of NABARD in financing rural development. They will be able to frame an idea about three tier Panchayati Raj system in rural administration. Other than role of government and development bank sponsored by Reserve Bank of India, Non-government Organization plays a pivotal role in ensuring rural development. Students will have an idea about the role of these Non-government Organization in rural development. They will also grasp the the role of Self-help Group as prescribed by famous economist Mohammed Yunus from Bangladesh in solving the problem of rural credit by forming Rotational Savings and Credit Societies in rural India. They will also learn a case study of rural development of West bengal in this course.
Sem IV	**CO-8**	**Intermediate Microeconomics II**	Students can grasp the following concepts after going through this part of the course. Monopoly Power, Equilibrium under monopoly, examples of monopoly such as Indian Railway & KMWSA supplying water(Natural Monopoly),

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			pidilite etc. Social costs of monopoly- Dead weight loss of monopoly. Price Discrimination examples such as Inter-temporal price discrimination such as durable goods monopoly, Peak load pricing,Two PartTariff, bundling & disney land monopoly-pricing system in Nicco Park or Science City with free ride or in case of purchase of durable goods extension of few years warranty. They will learn the love for variety model of monopolistic competition. Students will learn Oligopoly equilibrium as Nash equilibrium, Cournot, Bertrand and Stackelberg Model. They will apply Example of Stackelberg in reality in case of Jio practised price leadership when 4g comes and another example is Hindusthan Unilever controlling FMCG. Use of isoprofit curves and simple game theoretic interpretation. Prisoner's Dilemma. Price rigidity is explained through Sweezy Model. Students will understand effect of existence of labour union in factor market through theories like Monopsony, bilateral monopoly in labour market. Pareto Optimality, Edgeworth box and contract

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			curve, Pareto efficiency and perfect competition Students understands that "*Pareto optimality or efficiency is a necessary but not a sufficiency condition for welfare maximum*" Concept of Core ***Treatment of Coase Theorem and Pigovian tax in the context of competitive framework here will lay the foundation of Public economics and Environmental Economics in later part of the syllabus in 6th semester***
Sem IV	**CO-9**	**Intermediate Macroeconomics II**	This course will teach students recent macroeconomic models like New Classical and New Keynesian theories. Students will learn the macroeconomic growth model based on complementary inputs(Harrod Domar Model) and substitute inputs(Neoclassical growth model). They will also learn to incorporate human capital in growth model when they will study Endogenous growth model. Students will also learn microfoundations of macroeconomics such as Life Cycle hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Transaction demand for money theory of Baumol-Tobin, Portfolio balance theory of

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			Tobin etc.
Sem IV	CO-10	**Introductory Econometrics**	Students will learn for the first time distinction between economic and econometric model. Introduction of random error term in econometric model and study the behaviour of this error terms will enable students to test the theories assumed in economic model through simple regression analysis and multiple regression analysis. Students will be able to conceptualize equip the students with the basic knowledge of concepts in econometrics necessary for more advanced optional courses in econometrics. They will learn to estimate linear models using ordinary least squares and make inferences about population parameters. They will learn to use normal, chi2, t, and F statistics in linear regression model & Goodness of fit (in terms of R2, adjusted R2 and F statistic), Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). They will understand the statistical significance and economic importance. They will understand the detection, consequences and remedies of violation of classical Assumptions, their consequences, detection &

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			remedy of these violations of assumptions of Ordinary Least Square Techniques. They will learn the biases created by mis-specified models Omission of relevant variables & Inclusion of irrelevant variables. Knowing tests of specification error, linearity & normality. The entire course added to their knowledge of CC7 in 3rd semester will make them accomplish the goal of empirical study in each and every sphere of life. In recent past, any theoretical foundation in any field like psychology, economics, health, transport, sociology, education etc. Use empirical verification of the observed phenomena and try to build the model to solve any problem.
Sem IV	SEC-B(2)-1	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Research is presently part and parcel of corporate sector also. Students will be able to formulation of research topic, review of literature, approaches to research and research strategy Gives an opportunity to students to undertake data-based research Able to execute sample surveys and would have

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			reasonable exposure to a variety of secondary data sources Understand the different styles of referencing Understand the importance of ethics in research
Sem V	CO-11	**International Economics:**	In this course. Students will learn about different trade theories, policies and theories of balance of payments. They will carefully learn relative supply, relative demand and determination of relative price after trade, gains from trade in the context of the Theory of Comparative Advantage, compatibility of incomplete specialization with Ricardian Theory of Comparative Advantage. Here, students will acquire knowledge about building blocks of trade theory emphasizing on construction of community indifference curves, their properties and justification, need for construction of trade indifference curve, its properties and its relation with community indifference curve, elasticity of offer curve and its relation with that of the elasticity of demand for imports and elasticity of supply of exports, gains from trade theorem etc.

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			Students will also gather thorough knowledge about factor endowment and trade understanding thoroughly basic differences between Ricardian model and Heckscher-Ohlin (HO) model, price definition and physical Definition of Heckscher-Ohlin (HO) theorem, role of homotheticity of tastes in the context of physical definition, factor Intensity Reversal (FIR) and invalidity of HO Theorem under Price and Physical definitions, factor intensity ranking and Rybczynski and Stolper-Samuelson Theorems using box diagrams. The following issues are to be examined carefully by students: A) Roles played by incomplete specialization and non-reversibility of factor intensities in the attainment of international factor price equalization. B) The cone of diversification for the two countries are same implies that it is sufficient to say that factor prices are equalized. C) Incomplete specialization in both the countries is sufficient for factor price equalization.

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			D) If out of two countries if one country completely specializes there can still be factor price equalization E) Factor price equalization and complete specialization are compatible only at a single point • The necessary and sufficient condition for validity of the factor price equalization theorem is that the two endowment rays lie within or coincide with same cone of diversification, irrespective of whether factor intensities are reversible. Incomplete specialization in any country is not a necessary condition for factor price equalization. Moreover, they will learn about applications of Neo-classical trade models for developing countries and implications of price magnification effects in specific factor model. They will grasp the applications of both partial as well as general equilibrium model of trade policies like tariff and quota along with the important concepts of Metzler paradox, optimum tariff, voluntary export restraints etc. Finally, students will learn the concepts of Foreign Trade Multiplier with & without

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			repercussion effects, the IS-Lm-BP model in open economy macroeconomics model, balance of payment situation in fixed as well as flexible exchange rate with or without capital mobility etc.
Sem V	CO-12	**Indian Economy: ECO-A-CC-5-12**	This course will enable the students to relate all theories they learned or are learning to their country India. Actually, this is the course which will be indispensable if they appear for any competitive examination like WBCS, bank P.O., IAS etc. As well as in interviews of public sector company. This is the course related to learning about their country's economy, the ground reality , they are going to face in their everyday life after completion of UG level studies. Even if they decide to be entrepreneur running their own business, they should be aware of Indian economic problems and policies to overcome them. They will learn to identify the challenges thrown by Indian economic policies and grab the opportunities opened up by these policies realizing the strength and weaknesses of their economic environment. This course will start from Indian Five Year Plans, specially urban-centric industrialization plan led by huge investment by government sector. Students will learn the debate

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			of market vs. Plan in a developing country like India. They shall be aware of macroeconomic crisis in Indian economy in the late 1980s arising from twin deficit namely, current account deficit and fiscal deficit leading to massive monetization of deficit instigating huge inflationary pressure. This crisis and consequent obligation of acceptance of Structural Adjustment and Stabilization Programme led to U-turn of Indian economy since NEP, 1991. Students will learn the economic reforms from the perspective of tax policy of Government of India, banking sector reform by RBI, Labour market reform and external sector reforms triggered by EXIM policy, 1992. Students will learn impact of reforms on health, education, growth, per capita income, demography etc. This course consisting of huge planning exercise in pre-reform period and implementation of LPG(liberalization, Privatization & Globalization) model in the post reform period will give them a comprehensive idea about the debate between market and plan.
Sem V	DSE-A(1)-1	**Applied Econometrics [AE]**	In this Discipline specific elective paper, students will be exposed to a practical paper of 30 marks for the first time where they will learn softwares like R or stata and may learn a bit of excel for data

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			management if they use stata. We offered R Software because it can operate on cloud based data and it is popular like Python because it is a free software. Theoretical part of this paper will expose the students to real life applications of econometrics be it cross section or panel or time series. Students will learn to use econometrics in real life problems after learning the theoretical part in CC10 Introduction to Econometrics. Actually,domain knowledge acquired in CC7 in 3rd, CC10 in 4th and this DSE paper along with knowledge of software which will lay the foundation of their skill in data analytics in future.
Sem V	**DSE-B(1)-2**	**Financial Economics [FE]**	Students will learn choosing better investment project as per different criteria. Learning to evaluate fixed income securities according to duration. Learning to study the relation between maturity of a fixed income security and yield of that security. Learning to distinguish spot & forward rates. Evaluating projects while investing in business as per different methods. Applying duration in comparing different fixed income securities.

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			Study term structure of interest in Indian money market. Understanding application of beta in investment, use of CAPM in investment analysis, Assessing security market line and capital market line. Using beta, capital market line and security market line in real life investment decision. Understanding Derivatives market, hedging, different trading & hedging strategies, Understanding Binomial Tree model in case of Option trading, understanding option pricing process, Conceptualizing arbitrage. Applying concept of put & call option, futures and use the concepts in conceptualizing trading, visiting Bombay stock Exchange Institute to get a hands on experience of stock market. Students will learn investment banking and learn to manage the finance of a Limited Company. In future, students will learn the process of financing a corporate house.
Sem VI	CO-13	**Public Economics**	In this course, student will learn about economics of government gathering knowledge about the difference between public and private goods thoroughly, role of externality in policy framing of

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			government, provision of public goods, market failure, concepts of Lindahl & Voting Equilibrium, Laffer curve showing relationship between tax rate & total tax revenue. They will acquire theoretical foundation of taxation principles like Benefit approach and Ability to pay approach of taxation principle, Incidence and Burden of Taxes, effects of taxation on income distribution, work efforts, and on savings, principle of optimum taxation, difference between direct & indirect tax theoretically. They will get an idea about the fiscal federalism in India getting aware about meaning and classification of public Expenditure, knowing about government budget and its types, government expenditure and tax multipliers, balanced budget multiplier, meaning of public debt, sources of public borrowings, internal and external borrowing and effects of public debt.
Sem VI	CO-14	**Development Economics**	Development Economics is a vibrant paper concerned with processes of change such as social and economic, political and cultural and many major policy challenges that present the efforts to overcome poverty and insecurity, especially in the developing countries. It helps students to

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			understand the reasons for why some countries are rich and others so poor; enables them to factor out and remedy significant obstacles impeding growth in poor nations and equip them to create flourishing ground for the same. Hence, the paper provides a stable interdisciplinary social science formation and develops students' capacities for independent and critical inquiry. Students will learn income and capability approach of Dr. Amartya Sen. They will learn to construct the Human Development Index which will quantify the quality of life of people. They will learn about inequality and poverty measures like Lorenz curve, Human Poverty Index etc. They will understand the concept of vicious circle of poverty, linkage between agriculture and industry along with dualism through Lewis model, rural urban migration model of Todaro, dependency school of development, demographic transition theory, cost of children model explaining dynamics of population growth, Low Level Equilibrium Trap models and their criticism,critical minimum effort theory, balance & unbalanced growth, choice of techniques, Evolution of Political and Economic Institutions, determinants of democracy, government failures and corruption.

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Sem VI	DSE-A(2)-2	**Issues in Indian Economy [IIE]**	This course has twin objectives - one through the theoretical part where students will learn about fiscal reforms in Indian Economy extension of CC12 Indian economy where they learned tax reform, financial sector reforms which completes their knowledge of Banking sector reforms in semester 5 in same CC12, more comprehensive study about external sector reforms as well as labor market reforms. This theoretical part will further strengthen their domain of knowledge by sector specific analysis of agriculture, industry and service sector. This part will further help them in competitive examinations like wbcs, IAS, Bank P.O., RBI Assistant, RBI Research Officer etc. Secondly, practical part of this paper will give them a hands on experience of doing research using techniques learned in 4th Semester SEC Research Methodology, applying knowledge acquired in papers like CC7 Statistics in semester 3, Introduction to Econometrics CC10 in Semester 4 and DSE Applied Econometrics in semester 5 where they learned softwares like R or stata in different colleges.
Sem VI	DSE-	**Environmental**	This paper focuses on the problems of our natural environment through the lens of economic theories

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	B(2)-1	**Economics [EE]**	and applications. This course gives an idea about the relationship between economic development and environment. Here, students can differentiate between Neoclassical economists who aim at net benefit maximization of economic agents in the present scenario, and ecologists who aim at protection of the environment at any cost foregoing objective of economic development and the environmental economists who aim at maximizing net benefit across the time. It provides economic theorems and their applications in terms of the environment. It also provides warnings to the world that if we do not do anything soon about it, then we stand to lose a lot in the near future. It also suggests different ways through which sustainable development can be achieved, maintaining at least the status quo in terms of environment. The purpose of the paper is to make students more aware about the problems faced by the policy makers in terms of environment and at the same time ensuring that economic growth and development does not get hampered. It encourages students to give more thought to environmental issues and try to work in the required direction to ensure that environmental problems are taken seriously and find practical and

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			long-term solutions for them, which are not only environmentally viable, but also economically sustainable. Students will learn the importance of permit, concepts of Willingness to pay (WTP) and Willingness to accept compensation (WTAC) when cost-benefit analysis is done for any particular project. Students will be acquainted with direct and indirect methods of valuation such as Contingent valuation, Travel Cost, hedonic Pricing etc. in judging projects with environmental concern. Students will learn to identify the price difference between two hotels in a place like Digha or Puri -one is sea facing and another is not. Moreover, students will understand the price difference between a residential house where water logging takes place and another where water logging doesn't occur. They will learn to evaluate the cost of environmental good or bad of any resource. Actually, this course teaches students to take care of natural capital and lay the foundation of resource economics in future.
Sem VI	**DSE-B(2)-2**	**Issues in Development Economics [IDE]**	Set in the global backdrop in which the under-developed and developing countries coexist with the relatively more developed world, this paper in particular, begins with basic demographic concepts

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			and their evolution during the process of development. A changing demographic structure put across the unique pattern of inputs markets and contracts in developing countries is then comprehensively studied to bring out the growth process in relation to its development attributes. These character-traits are then linked to the particular problems of enforcement experienced in these countries. With an aim of further concertizing the development process, governance of communities and organizations is premeditated and linked to the questions of sustainable development. Finally, setting the pace for sustainability, the paper ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development. This course will teach them political aspects of economic development through knowledge of demography & development, role of migration in economic development, environment and sustainable development, multiple social equilibria, individual behaviour in social environment, governance in organizations and in communities etc. They will acquire the knowledge about land, labour and credit market through learning land reform and its effects on

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			productivity, studying contractual relationships between tenants & landlords, land acquisition; nutrition & labour productivity, informational problems & credit contracts etc.

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SEM II	COG-2	Introductory Macroeconomics	The course exposes students to the basic concepts of macroeconomic theory. Macroeconomics studies economies as a whole. In this generic course, the students acquire knowledge on • the basic concepts of national income accounting which includes GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, along with the different methods of its measurement. • The Simple Keynesian model in a closed Economy – the concept of multiplier, income determination, role of the government • Basic ideas of classical system-Say‘s Law and Quantity Theory of Money- classical theory of income and employment determination.

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			• basic idea of money and banking like measures of money supply, Quantity Theory of Money, Keynesian Liquidity Preference, role of Central and commercial bank along with the credit creation process. • Inflation – types of inflation, Phillip's Curve- trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Hyperinflation, anti-inflationary policies • The External Sector - Basis of trade: concepts of absolute advantage and comparative advantage; arguments for free trade; arguments for protection, Balance of Payments-accounting and equilibrium; disequilibrium in balance of payments and devaluation-the role of the Marshall-Lerner condition
SEM III	**ECOG-3**	**Issues in Economic Development and India**	Students will be able to demonstrate familiarity with some central themes and issues of economic development. The paper demonstrates the understanding of the difference between growth and development, the measurement of inequality, significance of agriculture in developing countries, poverty and population issues facing the world, international trade, and importance of foreign aid. It will help in developing the conceptual framework of govt policies and programmes of India. It will also acquaint students with latest data and will enhance analytical skills.
SEM IV	**ECOG-4**	**Indian Economic Policies**	The course on Indian Economy examines issues relating to the evolution and performance on

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SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	<u>COURSE CODE</u>	<u>COURSE OUTCOMES</u>
			all aspects of the Indian economy. The course is fairly exhaustive and is useful for increasing the general awareness of students on issues affecting the Indian Economy.This course provides the students with a deep understanding of the problems faced by India in the process of economic development and policies and the programmes undertaken to resolve them. The broad topics covered are • The macroeconomic problems and the fiscal and monetary measures and labour regulations adopted – the context and actions • Indian agriculture – structure, productivity, technology, trade, pricing and procurement, the problems faced and the policy measures. • Problems of Indian industry – growth, productivity, diversification, competition policy, public sector, small scale industries, foreign investment and policies undertaken • Policies and Performance of Indian Foreign Trade – change in volume and direction in the post-liberalization period and the BOP situation; the export-import policies undertaken.
SEM V	<u>COG-DSE-1A-1</u>	<u>Money and Banking</u>	This course is designed to provide the students with a thorough understanding of the importance of money and banking in economics with special reference to Indian economy. It aims to provide the students with an introduction to understand the concept of money, money supply and money demand and working of monetary policy. It will also help to understand the conceptual

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			framework of financial market and institutions of India. Students will be able to understand the nature of financial instruments and their usage.They will get an idea of term structure of rate of interest. It provides an insight into the Banking system.
SEM VI	**ECOG-DSE-1B-1**	**Public Finance**	The course will help in understanding and analysing the impact of public policy on the allocation of resources and the distribution of income in the economy and also analysis of public expenditures, taxation,budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues.
SEM III or V	**ECOG-SEC-2A-2**	**Elementary Rural Development**	The Programme has been framed to provide an understanding and experience of different aspects of Rural Development. It is to develop expertise in planning and management of rural development programmes with focus on participatory development. It is to provide a holistic perspective of schemes/programmes of central govt. in general and state govt. in particular. The paper will also enlighten the students about the role of micro finance institutions in rural development, the role of co-operative credits in agricultural development, the activities of SHGs and progress of SHGs in India, the role of development bank in rural development.
SEM IV or VI	**ECOG-SEC-2B-2**	**Entrepreneurship and Development**	Students will be able to understand the basic concepts in the area of entrepreneurship and also outline the role of entrepreneurship in economic development. The course also

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			enlighten the stages of the entrepreneurial process and the resources needed for the successful development of entrepreneurial ventures, develop and strengthen the entrepreneurial quality, i.e. motivation or need for achievement. Students will also able to analyze environmental set up relating to small industry and small business.

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