

**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND COURSE OUTCOMES**  
**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS (UNDER DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY)**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Dibrugarh University introduced CBCS course from 2019 in UG Level. The department of Economics, Khowang College accepted the syllabus. The course, B.A. in economics includes courses like micro and macro economic theory, Indian economy, public economics, monetary economics, mathematical economics, econometric methods, environmental economics, developmental economics etc. The programme is able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes which are course specific and programmed specific outcomes.

**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:**

Economics is the study of how people decide to use resources on an individual and a collective basis. It examines the kinds of work people do and how much time they spend doing it. Economics also looks at production, investments, taxation and how people spend and save money. Before you commit yourself to spending time and effort studying economics, it helps to know the advantages of doing so. The B.A of Arts programme in Economics has been designed with the objective to develop in-depth knowledge of students in frontier areas of economic theory and methods, so that they are able to use the knowledge to study real world economic problems.

**B.A Honours programme in Economics under choice Base Credit system**  
**Dibrugarh University**

B.A 1st semester		
Course code	Course Name	Course objective and course specific outcome
ECNHC101	Introductory Microeconomics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> Microeconomics concepts can be applied to analyse real life situations .This is an introductory paper that teaches the fundamentals of microeconomics, providing students with a solid foundation for economic analysis. The paper begins with an introduction to supply and demand, and the basic forces that determine equilibrium in a market economy. Next, it introduces a framework for learning about consumer behaviour and analysis of consumer decisions, going on to the behaviour of firms and their decisions about optimal production, along with the impact of different market structures on firms' behaviour. By the end of the paper, students are able understand introductory microeconomic theory, solve basic microeconomic problems, and use these techniques to think about a number of policy questions relevant to the operation of the real economy.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course is designed to introduce the students to elementary concepts in microeconomics. The student should be able to use these concepts to understand the relevance of microeconomics to the real world. The student should be able to build on these concepts in the future to develop deeper understanding of the Economy.</p>

<b>ECNHC102</b>	<b>Mathematical methods for economics -1</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The paper covers number systems, logic and proof techniques, sets and set operations, relations and functions, functions of one real variable, single-variable optimization, integration of functions, and difference equations.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper provides the basic mathematical prerequisites for other papers in the Honours, Masters' and Ph.D programs, and the mathematical techniques and methods used by economists in academics, research, and industry.</p>
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<b>B.A 2nd semester</b>		
<b>Course code</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	
<b>ECNHC201</b>	<b>Introductory Macroeconomics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This paper provides an overview of macroeconomic issues, such as determination of national income, output, employment, inflation, interest rate and more. The role of monetary and fiscal policy is also discussed. The paper introduces basic models of macroeconomics and illustrates principles with the experience of the US and foreign economies. Also, this paper enables students to appreciate the workings of real and money markets and the nature of equilibrium in each market; to emphasize the role of macroeconomic policies that affect internal and external deficits. Lastly, the paper introduces the concepts of IS and LM and the implications of any changes in monetary, fiscal policies, and adverse economic shocks on GDP and interest rates</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> Macro economics helps us to understand how an economy is moving as a whole. In Macro economics, a variety of economy wide phenomena is thoroughly examined such as inflation, price levels, rate of growth, national income, gross domestic product and changes in unemployment. It helps to achieve the goal of economic growth, a higher GDP level, and higher level of employment.</p>
<b>ECNHC202</b>	<b>Mathematical methods for economics - II</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The objective of this sequence is to transmit the body of basic mathematics that enables the study of economic theory at the undergraduate level, specifically the courses on microeconomic theory,</p>

		<p>macroeconomic theory, statistics and econometrics set out in this Syllabus. In this course, particular economic models are not the ends, but the means for illustrating the method of applying mathematical techniques to economic theory in general</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper provides the basic mathematical prerequisites for other papers in the Honours, Masters' and Ph.D programs, and the mathematical techniques and methods used by economists in academics, research, and industry.</p>
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B.A 3rd Semester		
Course code	Course Name	
ECNHC301	Essentials of Microeconomics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The course is designed to provide a sound training in microeconomic theory to formally analyze the behaviour of individual agents. Since students are already familiar with the quantitative techniques in the previous semesters, mathematical tools are used to facilitate understanding of the basic concepts. This course looks at the behaviour of the consumer and the producer and also covers the behaviour of a competitive firm.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> The student will be able to: Demonstrate an understanding, usage and application of basic economic principles. Describe and apply the methods for analyzing consumer behavior through demand and supply, elasticity and marginal utility. Understand the role of alternative property rights in resource allocation.</p>
ECNHC302	Essentials of Macroeconomics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro-economy in terms of analytical tools. It also introduces the students to various theoretical issues related to an open economy.</p>
ECNHC303	Statistical methods for Economics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This is a course on statistical methods for economics. It begins with some basic concepts and terminology that are fundamental to</p>

		<p>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.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course will help the students understand the issues regarding data collection, processing organizing and presentation and the issues involved therein.</p>
ECNGE3.1	Indian Economy-1	<p><b>Course objective:</b> Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points. Emphasis needs to be given in capturing the emerging issues.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence. Topics include economic development since independence, population and human development, growth and distribution, and international comparisons.</p>
ECNGE3.2	Money and financial Market	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy.</p>
ECNGE3.3	Environmental economics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course introduces students to concepts, methods and policy options in managing the environment using tools of economic analysis. This course should be accessible to anyone with an analytical mind and familiarity with basic concepts of economics. Since several environmental problems are caused by economic activity (for instance, carbon emissions, overharvesting of renewable resources and air and water pollution as a by-product of industrial activity), this course examines different approaches to adjusting behaviour through economic institutions such as</p>

		<p>markets and incentives as well as through regulation, etc. It also addresses the economic implications of environmental changes. Conversely, the impact of economic growth on the environment is also addressed under the rubric of sustainable development. Environmental problems and issues from the Indian and international context (especially global warming) are used to illustrate the concepts and methods presented in the course.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> The course will be useful for students aiming towards careers in the government sector, policy analysis, business, journalism and international organisations</p>
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B.A 4th Semester		
Course code	Course outcome	
ECNHC401	<b>Advanced Microeconomics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a sequel to Essentials of Microeconomics. The emphasis will be on giving conceptual clarity to the student coupled with the use of mathematical tools and reasoning. It covers general equilibrium and welfare, imperfect markets and topics under information economic.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper broadly covers general equilibrium theory, game theory, welfare analysis, market structures, externalities and asymmetric information. The paper provides in-depth understanding of the micro foundations required for higher education in economics and also for making policy decisions. Thus, the scope of the paper includes teaching, research work and policy decision making.</p>
ECNHC402	<b>Advanced Macroeconomic</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a sequel to Essentials of Macroeconomics. In this course, the students are introduced to the long run dynamic issues like growth and technical progress. It also provides the micro-foundations to the various aggregative concepts used in the previous course.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper aims to provide students with a solid understanding of macroeconomics at the intermediate level, and to ensure that they can apply macroeconomic analysis to the study of economic problems such as inflation, unemployment, budget deficit and many more. In this paper, the modern theories of the determination of consumption, investment, demand for money, steady state levels and growth rate of capital and income are developed and the implications of each model</p>

		<p>, theory on alternate fiscal and monetary policy seeking to facilitate full employment, economic growth and price stability are discussed. Since macroeconomics is an empirical discipline, students are familiarized with current macroeconomic data and its relevance.</p>
ECNHC403	Introductory Econometrics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers statistical concepts of hypothesis testing, estimation and diagnostic checking of simple and multiple regression models. The course also covers the consequences of and tests for misspecification of regression models.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper provides the basic mathematical prerequisites for other papers in the Honours, Masters' and Ph.D programs, and the mathematical techniques and methods used by economists in academics, research, and industry.</p>
ECNGE4.1	Indian Economy-II	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. Emphasis needs to be given in capturing the emerging issues</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence. Topics include economic development since independence, population and human development, growth and distribution, and international comparisons</p>
ECNGE4.2	Economic History of India (1857-1947)	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p>

ECNGE4.3	Public Finance	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a non-technical overview of government finances with special reference to India. The course does not require any prior knowledge of economics. It will look into the efficiency and equity aspects of taxation of the centre, states and the local governments and the issues of fiscal federalism and decentralisation in India.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> On completion of this course, the students will be able to have conceptual clarity of public expenditure and revenue theories To apply the principle of optimal taxation in analysing various governments tax policies To know the application of public economics in analysing various energy policies To comprehend various types of public goods and its real world application To apply and integrate Equity and Efficiency Economics principles to analyse Energy consumption.</p>
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B.A 5th Semester		
Course code	Course Name	
ECNHC502	Indian Economy- I	<p><b>Course objective:</b> Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points. Emphasis needs to be given in capturing the emerging issues.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence. Topics include economic development since independence, population and human development, growth and distribution, and international comparisons.</p>
ECNHC502	Development Economics- I	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This is the first part of a two-part course on economic development. The course begins with a discussion of alternative conceptions of development and their justification. It then proceeds to aggregate models of growth and cross-national comparisons of the growth experience that can help evaluate these models. The axiomatic basis for inequality measurement is used to develop measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored. The course ends by linking political institutions to growth and inequality by discussing the role of the</p>

		<p>state in economic development and the informational and incentive problems that affect state governance.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course is designed to inculcate diverse concepts related to economic growth and development by giving special emphasis on structural issues related to the process of development. In order to create an awareness on policy options, the pressing problems on the path of development such as inequality, poverty and technological aspects are dealt in.</p>
<b>ECNHDSE501</b>	<b>Economics of Health and Education</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The importance of education and health in improving well-being is reflected in their inclusion among the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations member states, which include among other goals, achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating diseases.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course provides a microeconomic framework to analyze, among other things, individual choice in the demand for health and education, government intervention and aspects of inequity and discrimination in both sectors. It also gives an overview of health and education in India</p>
<b>ECNHDSE502</b>	<b>Applied Econometrics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The aim of this course is to provide a foundation in applied econometric analysis and develop skills required for empirical research in economics. Topics include specification and selection of regression models, dynamic econometric models, advanced methods in regression analysis and panel data models. Since the emphasis is on application of methods, this course requires understanding of econometric software and computing skills.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper is an extension to the Introductory Econometrics compulsory paper of Semester IV. The course is specifically designed for students who are keen to pursue empirical research after graduation. Broadly, the course includes matrix approach to linear regression model, review of functional forms and qualitative explanatory variable regression models, regression diagnostics: detection of, and remedial measures for multicollinearity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, model selection, dynamic econometric models, instrumental variable estimation, simultaneous equations model, panel data models and estimation techniques, and introduction to econometric software. Thus, qualifying this paper considerably adds to the profile of the student applying for jobs in the corporate and government organisations, research institutions, and in teaching.</p>

ECNHDSE503	<b>Economic History of India (1857-1947)</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p> <p><b>Course outcome :</b> This paper analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p>
ECNHDSE504	<b>Game Theory</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> Game theory is an integral part of modern economic analysis. Game theory introduces the students to elementary game theory under complete information.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course introduces the basic concepts of game theory in a way that allows students to use them in solving simple problems. The course will deal with the solution concepts for normal form and extensive form games along with a variety of economic applications.</p>
ECNHDSE505	<b>Money and financial Market</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy. It highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This is a paper on the economics of money, banking and financial markets. It provides coverage of economic principles that underlie the operation of banks and other financial institutions. The paper aims to provide the student with an introduction to the role of money, financial markets, financial institutions and the monetary policy in the economy, thus providing a solid foundation for further study or employment in the financial services industry. The paper establishes how monetary policy and the financial markets work in theory and practice. The main components of the course are cover the role of financial markets in the economy with a particular emphasis on bond markets and interest rate determination, the main</p>

		aspects of banks and other financial institutions and the role of money, central banking and monetary policy.
<b>ECNHDSE506</b>	<b>Public Economics</b>	<p><b>Course Objective:</b> Economics is the study of government policy from the point of view of Economics efficiency and equity. Environmental economics papers aims to focus on Economic causes of environmental problems, policy as well as valuation of environmental quality.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> Students understand the scenario of public finance in India and express the role of government (public finance) in an economy. Students will be able to describe how fiscal policy can be used to promote equity in an economy and provide real life examples. Students compare different types of taxes and their merits and demerits. Students infer causes of increasing public expenditure in India and provide suitable examples.</p>

<b>B.A 6th Semester</b>		
<b>Course code</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	
<b>ECNHC601</b>	<b>Indian Economy- II</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India. Emphasis needs to be given in capturing the emerging issues.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> Students are able to understand basic concepts of International Trade – Tariff, quota, terms of trade, optimum tariff, reciprocal demand, balance of payment etc. Students will broaden the knowledge about International trade. Students are able to distinguish between inter-regional and international trade. Students critically analyze the theories of international trade. Students learn to analyse the relevance of trade theories in real life. Students are able to evaluate trade policy for India. Students debate on the impact of free trade on the global economy. Students discuss the benefits of international trades in a way how nations with strong international trade have become prosperous and have the power to control the world .</p>
<b>ECNHC602</b>	<b>Development Economics- II</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This is the second module of the economic development sequence. It begins with basic demographic concepts and their evolution during the process of development. The structure of markets and contracts is linked to the particular problems of</p>

		<p>enforcement experienced in poor countries. The governance of communities and organizations is studied and this is then linked to questions of sustainable growth. The course ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This is the second module of the economic development sequence. It begins with basic demographic concepts and their evolution during the process of development. The structure of markets and contracts is linked to the particular problems of enforcement experienced in poor countries. The governance of communities and organizations is studied and this is then linked to questions of sustainable growth. The paper ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development. This paper is offered to the third-year students in sixth semester.</p>
ECNHDSE601	<b>Financial Economics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course introduces students to the economics of finance. Some of the basic models used to benchmark valuation of assets and derivatives are given study in detail. The course ends with a brief introduction to corporate finance.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper introduces students to the economics of finance which involves inter temporal decision making in the financial domain in the presence of uncertainty, risk and asymmetric information. The paper is divided into three sections, namely, investment theory and portfolio analysis; options and derivatives; and corporate finance. The first two sections comprise of some of the basic models used to benchmark valuation of assets, portfolios and derivatives; these include the CAPM, and the binomial option pricing models. The paper ends with a brief introduction to patterns of corporate financing, capital structure and the cost of capital; and corporate debt and dividend policy. The concepts of microeconomics, differential equations, probability and statistics are a pre-requisite to this paper. The paper prepares students for related jobs in the financial sector, and assist them in taking informed important personal financial decisions such as taking out a mortgage, purchasing insurance, or saving for a pension</p>
ECNHDSE602	<b>Environmental Economics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course aims to focus on economic causes of environmental problems; in particular, how economic principles are applied to environmental questions and their management through various economic institutions, economic incentives and other instruments and policies. It also aims to address</p>

		<p>Economic implications of environmental policy as well as valuation of environmental quality, quantification of environmental damages, tools for evaluation of environmental projects such as cost-benefit analysis and environmental impact assessments.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course focuses on economic causes of environmental problems. In particular, economic principles are applied to environmental questions and their management. Economic implications of environmental policy are addressed as well as valuation of environmental improvements</p>
ECNHDSE603	<b>International Economics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course develops a systematic exposition of models that try to explain the composition, direction, and consequences of international trade, and the determinants and effects of trade policy. It then builds on the models of open economy macroeconomics, focusing on national policies as well as international monetary systems. It concludes with an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> this course is based on abstract theoretical models, students will also be exposed to real-world examples and case studies.</p>
ECNHDSE604	<b>The Economy of North East India</b>	<p><b>Course Objective:</b> The objective of this course is to acquaint the learners with the characteristics as well as with the current issues of the economy of North-East India.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> The learners will also be able to know the performance and problems of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of North-East India.</p>
ECNHDSE605	<b>History of Economic Thought</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The objective of this course is to acquaint the learners with the historical developments in the economic thoughts propounded by different schools.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course provides basic understanding about the celebrated economists and their contributions starting from the classical period. It throws light on the contributions of Nobel Laureates of recent period too.</p>

## Course Structure

### B.A Non Honours programme in Economics under CBCS system

1st semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
ECNGC101	Principles of microeconomics-I	<p><b>Course objective:</b> The course is designed to provide a sound training in microeconomic theory to formally analyze the behaviour of individual agents. Since students are already familiar with the quantitative techniques in the previous semesters, mathematical tools are used to facilitate understanding of the basic concepts. This course looks at the behaviour of the consumer and the producer and also covers the behaviour of a competitive firm.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> The student will be able to: Demonstrate an understanding, usage and application of basic economic principles. Describe and apply the methods for analyzing consumer behavior through demand and supply, elasticity and marginal utility. Understand the role of alternative property rights in resource allocation</p>

2nd semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
ECNGC201	Principles of microeconomics -II	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a sequel to Essentials of Microeconomics. The emphasis will be on giving conceptual clarity to the student coupled with the use of mathematical tools and reasoning. It covers general equilibrium and welfare, imperfect markets and topics under information economic.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper broadly covers general equilibrium theory, game theory, welfare analysis, market structures, externalities and asymmetric information. The paper provides in-depth understanding of the micro foundations required for higher education in economics and also for making policy decisions. Thus, the scope of the paper includes teaching, research work and policy decision making.</p>

3rd semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
ECNGC301	Principles of macroeconomics-I	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course discusses various alternative theories of output and employment determination in a closed economy in the short run as well as medium run, and the role of policy in this context.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro-economy in terms of analytical tools. It also introduces the students to various theoretical issues related to an open economy.</p>

4th semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
	Principles of macroeconomics -II	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a sequel to Essentials of Macroeconomics. In this course, the students are introduced to the long run dynamic issues like growth and technical progress. It also provides the micro-foundations to the various aggregative concepts used in the previous course.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper aims to provide students with a solid understanding of macroeconomics at the intermediate level, and to ensure that they can apply macroeconomic analysis to the study of economic problems such as inflation, unemployment, budget deficit and many more. In this paper, the modern theories of the determination of consumption, investment, demand for money, steady state levels and growth rate of capital and income are developed and the implications of each model , theory on alternate fiscal and monetary policy seeking to facilitate full employment, economic growth and price stability are discussed. Since macroeconomics is an empirical discipline, students are familiarized with current macroeconomic data and its relevance.</p>

5th semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
ECNGDSE1	Economic Development and policy in India - I	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This is the first part of a two-part course on economic development. The course begins with a discussion of alternative conceptions of development and their justification. It then proceeds to aggregate models of growth and cross-national comparisons of the growth experience that can help evaluate these models. The axiomatic basis for inequality measurement is used to develop measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored. The course ends by linking political institutions to growth and inequality by discussing the role of the state in economic development and the informational and incentive problems that affect state governance.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course is designed to inculcate diverse concepts related to economic growth and development by giving special emphasis on structural issues related to the process of development. In order to create an awareness on policy options, the pressing problems on the path of development such as inequality, poverty and technological aspects are dealt in.</p>
ECNGDSE2	Money and Banking	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course highlights the organization, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of monetary control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also covered.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course exposes students to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy.</p>
ECNGDSE3	Environmental Economics	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course introduces students to concepts, methods and policy options in managing the environment using tools of economic analysis. This course should be accessible to anyone with an analytical mind and familiarity with basic concepts of economics. Since several environmental problems are caused by economic activity (for instance, carbon emissions, overharvesting of renewable resources and air and water pollution as a by-product of industrial activity), this course examines different approaches to adjusting behaviour through economic institutions such as markets and incentives as well as through</p>

		<p>regulation, etc. It also addresses the economic implications of environmental changes. Conversely, the impact of economic growth on the environment is also addressed under the rubric of sustainable development. Environmental problems and issues from the Indian and international context (especially global warming) are used to illustrate the concepts and methods presented in the course.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> The course will be useful for students aiming towards careers in the government sector, policy analysis, business, journalism and international organisations</p>
ECNGE1	<b>Introductory Microeconomics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> Microeconomics concepts can be applied to analyse real life situations .This is an introductory paper that teaches the fundamentals of microeconomics, providing students with a solid foundation for economic analysis. The paper begins with an introduction to supply and demand, and the basic forces that determine equilibrium in a market economy. Next, it introduces a framework for learning about consumer behaviour and analysis of consumer decisions, going on to the behaviour of firms and their decisions about optimal production, along with the impact of different market structures on firms' behaviour. By the end of the paper, students are able understand introductory microeconomic theory, solve basic microeconomic problems, and use these techniques to think about a number of policy questions relevant to the operation of the real economy.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This course is designed to introduce the students to elementary concepts in microeconomics. The student should be able to use these concepts to understand the relevance of microeconomics to the real world. The student should be able to build on these concepts in the future to develop deeper understanding of the Economy.</p>

6th semester		
Course code	Course name	Course objective and outcome
ECNGDSE4	<b>Economic Development and policy in India -II</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This is the second module of the economic development sequence. It begins with basic demographic. concepts and their evolution during the process of development. The structure of markets and contracts is linked to the particular problems of</p>

		<p>enforcement experienced in poor countries. The governance of communities and organizations is studied and this is then linked to questions of sustainable growth. The course ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This is the second module of the economic development sequence. It begins with basic demographic concepts and their evolution during the process of development. The structure of markets and contracts is linked to the particular problems of enforcement experienced in poor countries. The governance of communities and organizations is studied and this is then linked to questions of sustainable growth. The paper ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development. This paper is offered to the third-year students in sixth semester.</p>
ECNGDSE5	<b>Economic History of India ( 1857-1947)</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> This paper analyses key aspects of Indian economic development during the second half of British colonial rule. In doing so, it investigates the place of the Indian economy in the wider colonial context, and the mechanisms that linked economic development in India to the compulsions of colonial rule. This course links directly to the course on India's economic development after independence in 1947.</p>
ECNGDSE6	<b>Public Finance</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This course is a non-technical overview of government finances with special reference to India. The course does not require any prior knowledge of economics. It will look into the efficiency and equity aspects of taxation of the centre, states and the local governments and the issues of fiscal federalism and decentralisation in India.</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> On completion of this course, the students will be able to have conceptual clarity of public expenditure and revenue theories To apply the principle of optimal taxation in analysing various governments tax policies To know the application of public economics in analysing various energy policies To comprehend various types of public goods and its</p>

		real world application To apply and integrate Equity and Efficiency Economics principles to analyse Energy consumption.
ECNGE2	<b>Introductory Macroeconomics</b>	<p><b>Course objective:</b> This paper provides an overview of macroeconomic issues, such as determination of national income, output, employment, inflation, interest rate and more. The role of monetary and fiscal policy is also discussed. The paper introduces basic models of macroeconomics and illustrates principles with the experience of the US and foreign economies. Also, this paper enables students to appreciate the workings of real and money markets and the nature of equilibrium in each market; to emphasize the role of macroeconomic policies that affect internal and external deficits. Lastly, the paper introduces the concepts of IS and LM and the implications of any changes in monetary, fiscal policies, and adverse economic shocks on GDP and interest rates</p> <p><b>Course outcome:</b> Macro economics helps us to understand how an economy is moving as a whole. In Macro economics, a variety of economy wide phenomena is thoroughly examined such as inflation, price levels, rate of growth, national income, gross domestic product and changes in unemployment. It helps to achieve the goal of economic growth, a higher GDP level, and higher level of employment.</p>