

Programme: B.Sc. (Hons.) Economics (Three-year degree programme)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

PO 1: Providing with the opportunity to study economics in the greatest depth whilst also providing a considerable amount of choice regarding both the areas of core economics and other applied economics.

PO 2: To demonstrate a global perspective and awareness on working of an economy. The course will sharpen analytical skills of students through integrating knowledge of economic theory with decision making techniques. It will demonstrate professionalism, self-awareness, leadership and effective communication skills.

PO 3: To use information and knowledge effectively: scanning and organizing data, synthesizing and analysing in order to abstract meaning from information and to share knowledge.

PO 4: An ability to use current techniques, skills and tools necessary for studying economics.

PO 5: An ability to recognize the importance of professional development by pursuing postgraduate studies or face competitive examinations that offer challenging and rewarding careers in economics.

PO 6: Strengthening conceptual building to solve practical decision-making problems, both individually and as part of teams using techniques such as case analysis, projects and assignments.

PO 7: Demonstrating a critical awareness of current issues in economics informed by leading edged research and practice in the field.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO 1: Introductory knowledge of microeconomics/macroeconomics: Understanding the basic concepts of micro-macroeconomics for different sectors of the economy. Application of laws in the derivation of demand and supply under different market scenarios.

PSO 2: Understanding history of economic ideas/thoughts: Acquisition of in-depth knowledge about development and evolution of economic thoughts of different schools from ancient world to the present day.

PSO 3: Derivation of methodologies for determining economic variables: Derivation of tools and techniques helping empirical determination/estimation of demand, supply, output, money

supply, inflation, employment, poverty, GDP, BOP and optimum input usage. Distribution of resources for maximum welfare and identifying causes of market failure and its consequences.

PSO 4: Indian economy and World: Understanding the behaviour of Indian economy and world economy and the working of economic and planning system of India. Major problems associated with the development of Indian economy. Economic evaluation of different government schemes and programmes to tackle these problems. Studying different sectors of the economy and impact of FDI and foreign trade on Indian economy.

PSO 5: Money and banking: Understanding the behaviour of financial and money markets and their performance. Cost-Benefit analysis for making investment decisions. Identifying fiscal and monetary tools to regulate the economic forces.

Course	Course Outcomes (COs)
B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 1st Sem.	
Microeconomic Theory – I (ECON 101)	<p>CO 1: Understanding the role of micro economics to study human behaviour at an individual level and at producer level.</p> <p>CO 2: Decision taking criteria to satisfy unlimited wants from limited resources.</p> <p>CO 3: Decision taking criteria regarding use of inputs (factor cost –land, labour, capital).</p> <p>CO 4: Understanding the concepts of elasticity in relation to changes in income and price.</p> <p>CO 5: Analysing the process of consumer surplus and producer surplus.</p> <p>CO 6: Price determination under different market scenario.</p> <p>CO 7: Wage determination under different market structure.</p> <p>CO 8: Understanding the market signal affecting consumer and producer behaviour.</p>

	CO 9: Analysing theories of production and cost in short and long run.
Macroeconomic Theory –I (ECON 102)	<p>CO 1: Understanding the behaviour of economy at the aggregate level and studying the methodology of national income measures.</p> <p>CO 2: Knowing the basic economic principles, policies, theories, models, and analytical methods of macroeconomics.</p> <p>CO 3: Identification of economic problems and measures to solve them, assessing results, and determining alternative courses of action using various tools.</p> <p>CO 4: To understand working of monetary and fiscal policy options related to economic stabilization in the short run and in the long run.</p> <p>CO 5: Formulation and assessment of macroeconomic policy initiatives.</p>
Mathematical Methods For Economics-I (MATH 113)	<p>CO 1: Students will be able to apply the basic mathematical tools & techniques in economic analyses and interpretations.</p> <p>CO 2: To make students capable to understand basic mathematics required for understanding economics.</p> <p>CO 3: To familiarize students with the use of mathematics as a tool to analyze economic phenomena.</p>
B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 2nd Sem.	
Microeconomic Theory - II (ECON 103)	CO 1: Price determination under different market scenario.

	<p>CO 2: Wage determination under different market structure.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the market signal affecting consumer and producer behaviour.</p> <p>CO 4: Analysing theories of production and cost in short and long run.</p>
<p>Macroeconomic Theory – II (ECON 104)</p>	<p>CO 1: Knowing the basic economic principles, policies, theories, models, and analytical methods of macroeconomics.</p> <p>CO 2: Identification of economic problems and measures to solve them, assessing results, and determining alternative courses of action using various tools.</p> <p>CO 3: To understand working of monetary and fiscal policy options related to economic stabilization in the short run and in the long run.</p> <p>CO 4: Formulation and assessment of macroeconomic policy initiatives.</p>
<p>Regional Economics (ECON 105)</p>	<p>CO 1: Understanding the basic and fundamental knowledge of concepts, theories and practices in the field of regional economics.</p> <p>CO 2: Studying regional and social accounting techniques with special reference to under developed regions.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the nature of dualistic economies and the importance of balanced regional development.</p> <p>CO 4: Analysing linkages among different sectors of the economy.</p>

	<p>CO 5: Allocation of resources at regional level in achieving specific targets at national level.</p> <p>CO 6: Overcoming regional imbalances and inequalities in Indian economy.</p>
B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 3rd Sem.	
Economics of Agriculture (ECON 201)	<p>CO 1: Identification and classification of the problems of agricultural activities and understanding to get the maximum satisfaction from existing resources.</p> <p>CO 2: Understanding the role of agriculture in economic development and also the factors affecting agricultural growth.</p> <p>CO 3: To acquaint the students by role of institutions in agricultural development.</p> <p>CO 4: Understanding different economic factors of agricultural development.</p>
B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 3rd Sem.	
Economics of Agriculture (ECON 201)	<p>CO 1: Identification and classification of the problems of agricultural activities and understanding to get the maximum satisfaction from existing resources.</p> <p>CO 2: Understanding the role of agriculture in economic development and also the factors affecting agricultural growth.</p> <p>CO 3: To acquaint the students by role of institutions in agricultural development.</p> <p>CO 4: Understanding different economic factors of agricultural development.</p>

<p>Economics of Industry (ECON 202)</p>	<p>CO 1: Getting acquaintance of analytical skills required for understanding problems in industrial economics.</p> <p>CO 2: Analysing aspects of strategic interaction between firms and the determinants of industrial structure.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding of how theories from industrial economics can help one in comprehending the behaviour of firms in imperfectly competitive markets.</p> <p>CO 4: Understanding the most important theories concerning the organisation of industries and the behaviour of firms.</p> <p>CO 5: Description of pricing behaviour of firms with market power and its welfare implications.</p> <p>CO 6: Recognition of the basic determinants of market structure and the key issues in competition policy and regulation.</p>
<p>Indian Economy (ECON 203)</p>	<p>CO 1: Understanding the various aspects of India's economy since Independence.</p> <p>CO 2: Developing a perspective on the different problems and approaches to economy.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the role of the Indian economy in the global context and factors affecting the process of growth.</p> <p>CO 4: Analysing the major development challenges in India; structural transformation, employment, unemployment trends poverty and inequality.</p> <p>CO 4: Programmes and emerging perspectives, policy of food and nutrition security of the poor.</p>

<p>Statistical Methods For Economics (STAT 213)</p>	<p>CO 1: To acquaint the students with various statistical tools and techniques applied in economics.</p> <p>CO 2: To provide fundamental knowledge of basic and advance statistical methods in economics.</p> <p>CO 3: In addition to the theoretical approach, the students will be able to learn how to use the software for analyses of empirical data.</p>
<p>B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 4th Sem.</p>	
<p>Labour Economics (ECON 204)</p>	<p>CO 1: Understanding the functioning of labour markets through interaction of workers and employers and the dynamics of the markets for wage</p> <p>CO 2: Studying the industrial disputes, steps to prevent disputes, methods of settlement of industrial disputes, collective bargaining and also labour participation in management.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the need for social security measures in India and important labour legislation in India.</p>
<p>International Economics (ECON 205)</p>	<p>CO 1: Getting familiarity with the main economic theories and models of international trade.</p> <p>CO 2: Application of economic reasoning to issues around the globe.</p> <p>CO 3: Recognition of the cause of trade, sources of the gains from trade and the domestic and international distribution of gains.</p>

	<p>CO 4: Analysing consequences of trade policy measures—including tariffs and quantitative restrictions.</p> <p>CO 5: Understanding of international economics and the determinants of exchange rates and the balance of payments.</p>
<p>Money and Financial Markets (ECON 206)</p>	<p>CO 1: Understanding the basics of financial institution and markets.</p> <p>CO 2: Knowing the functions and operationalization of financial institutions.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the evolution of financial institutions.</p> <p>CO 4: Determination of short-term interest rates and their structure.</p> <p>CO 5: Understanding the efficiency of foreign exchange markets.</p>
<p>Public Economics (ECON 207)</p>	<p>CO 1: Introducing concepts related to government revenue and expenditure.</p> <p>CO 2: Fundamental knowledge and exposure of the concepts, theories and practices in the field of public economics</p> <p>CO 3: Application of basic tools of economics to public sector like education and health.</p> <p>CO 4: Role of public-private sector in the development of an economy.</p> <p>CO 5: Understanding the steps followed in budget preparation by Indian parliament and presentation of budget.</p> <p>CO 6: Allocation of duties and responsibilities to state and centre under Indian constitution.</p>
<p>B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 5th Sem.</p>	

<p>Development Economics (ECON 301)</p>	<p>CO 1: Familiarize students with basic concepts of Economic Development and Growth.</p> <p>CO 2: Understand different strategies and models of Economic Development.</p> <p>CO 3: Understand the applicability of different strategies and models in the growth and development process.</p>
<p>History of Economic Thought (ECON 302)</p>	<p>CO 1: Views and ideas of economists starting from ancient Greek period to till present.</p> <p>CO 2: Methodology to know the measurement of goods and the basis on which they can be exchanged in the market.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the importance of different factors of production and how they get their rewards.</p> <p>CO 4: Knowing the history of materialistic world and its evolution.</p> <p>CO 5: Learning the contribution of Nobel Laureates in Economics</p>
<p>Econometrics (ECON 303)</p>	<p>CO 1: Acquaintance with various statistical & mathematical tools and techniques applied in economics and policy making.</p> <p>CO 2: Demonstrating a familiarity with the properties and applications of several families of statistical distributions to econometric problems.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the application of different models and their usefulness in economics.</p> <p>CO 4: Studying the relevant time series and panel data models for economic policy making and future forecasting.</p>

	<p>CO 5: Learning the application of programme packages to do time series and panel data analyses of empirical data.</p>
<p>Resources and Environmental Economics (ECON 304)</p>	<p>CO 1: Extending knowledge about regarding the scarcity of environment resources.</p> <p>CO 2: Understanding the inter-linkages of human activities and environment.</p> <p>CO 3: Understanding the importance of common property rights in case of public/state resources.</p> <p>CO 4: Evaluating cost and optimal level of pollution in the economy.</p> <p>CO 5: Regulation of state natural resources through taxes/levies on users.</p> <p>CO 6: Detail study of different environmental problems and steps/measure taken to control them.</p>
<p>Introduction to Computer and Office Automation (CSE333)</p>	<p>CO 1: Bridge the fundamental concepts of computers with the present level of knowledge of the students.</p> <p>CO 2: Create and perform data calculations with Excel spreadsheets and presentations.</p> <p>CO3: Students do possess required skill and can also be employed as Tally data entry operator.</p>
<p>B. Sc. (Hons.) Economics 6th Sem.</p>	

<p>Comparative Economic Development (ECON 306)</p>	<p>CO1: Describing different perspective regarding economic development.</p> <p>CO 2: Assessing the historical development of different countries</p> <p>CO 3: Studying in detail the process of development of different countries through case studies.</p> <p>CO 4: Understanding the very nature and structure of agriculture sector in developed countries like Britain, Japan and USSR</p> <p>CO 5: Analysing the role of manufacturing sector in the development process of developed countries.</p> <p>CO 6: Comparison of the development process and policies of developed countries and the present scenario of their development.</p>
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<p>Institutional Economics (ECON 307)</p>	<p>CO 1: To familiarize the student with the different types of institutions.</p> <p>CO 2: To acquaint the students with the financial institutions and separation of ownership and control, incentive commitment problems of financial institutions.</p> <p>CO 3: To understand the legal institutions and their economic performance.</p> <p>CO 4: To explain the political economy of institutional changes, political economy of privatization and legal transplantation.</p>
<p>Health Economics (ECON 308)</p>	<p>CO 1: Understanding the problems in the market for health care.</p> <p>CO 2: Analysing health care markets with economics.</p> <p>CO 3: Describing the demand for health and health care.</p> <p>CO 4: Management of health care professional and hospitals' services.</p> <p>CO 5: Understanding public policies to enhance access with low cost.</p> <p>CO 6: Role of WHO in National Health Policy (NHP).</p> <p>CO 7: Measures/steps taken in building high class health facilities.</p> <p>CO 8: Public-private partnership in creating health care infrastructure.</p>

Economics of Industry
(ECON 202)

CO 1: Getting acquaintance of analytical skills required for understanding problems in industrial economics.

CO 2: Analysing aspects of strategic interaction between firms and the determinants of industrial structure.

CO 3: Understanding of how theories from industrial economics can help one in comprehending the behaviour of firms in imperfectly competitive markets.

CO 4: Understanding the most important theories concerning the organisation of industries and the behaviour of firms.

CO 5: Description of pricing behaviour of firms with market power and its welfare implications.

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