

B.A. Honours Programme in Economics under CBCS

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok

(Affiliated to Dibrugarh University)


PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

The basic objectives of undergraduate Programme of BA (Honours) in Economics are:

1. To provide a systematic curricula in the subject so that the students of economics are able to make themselves aware about the dynamics of the subject and also the recent developments in the field of economics.
2. To prepare the students for getting employment under the scope of the subject as well give some resources to them for inculcating self employment opportunities.
3. To prepare the students for quantitative analysis by using different econometric and statistical tools.
4. To prepare the students for undertaking research in the field of socio-economic arena of the society.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Course Outcome (Major Course)			
SL No	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Course Outcomes
1	ECNHC101	Introductory Microeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory.• The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations


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2	ECNHC102	Mathematical Methods for Economics-I	<p>This is the first of a compulsory two-course sequence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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.
3	ECNHC201	Introductory Macroeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course aims to introduce the students to the basic concepts of Macroeconomics. • This course discusses the preliminary concepts associated with the determination and measurement of aggregate macroeconomic variables like savings, investment, GDP, money, inflation and the balance of payments.
4	ECNHC202	Mathematical Methods for Economics - II	<p>This course is the second part of a compulsory two-course sequence. This part is to be taught in Semester II following the first part in Semester I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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			<p>microeconomic theory, macroeconomic theory, statistics and econometrics set out in this Syllabus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
5	ECNHC301	Essentials of Microeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
6	ECNHC302	Essentials of Macroeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This course introduces the students to formal modeling of a macro-economy in terms of analytical tools. It 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. It also introduces the students to various theoretical issues related to an open economy.
7	ECNHC303	Statistical	This is a course on statistical methods for

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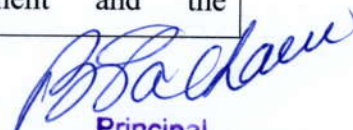
		Methods for Economics	<p>economics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It begins with some basic concepts and terminology that are fundamental to statistical analysis and inference. • It then develops the notion of probability, followed by probability distributions of discrete and continuous random variables and of joint distributions. This is followed by a discussion on sampling techniques used to collect survey data. • The course introduces the notion of sampling distributions that act as a bridge between probability theory and statistical inference.
8	ECNHC401	Advanced Microeconomics	<p>This course is a sequel to Essentials of Microeconomics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 economics
9	ECNHC402	Advanced Macroeconomics	<p>This course is a sequel to Essentials of Macroeconomics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

10	ECNHC403	Introductory Econometrics	<p>This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
11	ECNHC501	Indian Economy- I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
12	ECNHC502	Development Economics - I	<p>This is the first part of a two-part course on economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



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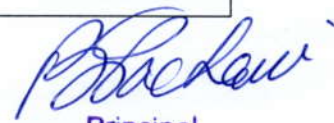
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			informational and incentive problems that affect state governance.
13	ECNHC601	Indian Economy- II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India.
14	ECNHC602	Development Economics-II	<p>This is the second module of the economic development sequence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 course ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development.
15	ECNHDSE501	Economics of Health and Education	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This course provides a microeconomic framework to analyze, among other things, individual choice in the demand


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			<p>for health and education, government intervention and aspects of inequity and discrimination in both sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also gives an overview of health and education in India.
16	ECNHDSE502	Applied Econometrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
17	ECNHDSE503	Economic History of India (1857-1947)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
18	ECNHDSE504	Game Theory	Game theory is an integral part of modern economic analysis. Game theory introduces the students to elementary game theory under

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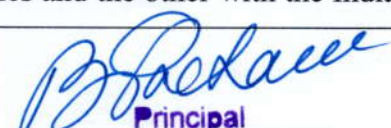
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			<p>complete information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course introduces the basic concepts of game theory in a way that allows students to use them in solving simple problems. • The course will deal with the solution concepts for normal form and extensive form games along with a variety of economic applications.
19	ECNHDSE505	Money and Financial Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
20	ECNHDSE506	Public Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paper deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for allocation, distribution and stabilization. • Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of government taxation and expenditures. The subject encompasses a host of topics including public goods, market failures and externalities. • The paper is divided into two sections, one dealing with the theory of public economics and the other with the Indian



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			public finances.
21	ECNHDSE601	Financial Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course introduces students to the economics of finance. Some of the basic models used to benchmark valuation of assets and derivatives are given to study in detail. • The course ends with a brief introduction to corporate finance
22	ECNHDSE602	Environmental Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
23	ECNHDSE603	International Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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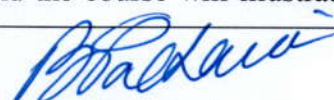
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			<p>monetary systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It concludes with an analytical account of the causes and consequences of the rapid expansion of international financial flows in recent years. • Although the course is based on abstract theoretical models, students will also be exposed to real-world examples and case studies. Units
24	ECNHDSE604	The Economy of North-East India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The learners will also be able to know the performance and problems of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of North-East India.
25	ECNHDSE605	History of Economic Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of this course is to acquaint the learners with the historical developments in the economic thoughts propounded by different schools.

Course Outcomes (Generic/Elective Course)			
Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Course Outcomes
1	ECNGE1	Introductory Microeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course is designed to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomic theory. • The emphasis will be on thinking like an economist and the course will illustrate how


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			microeconomic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations.
2	ECNGE2	Introductory Macroeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course aims to introduce the students to the basic concepts of Macroeconomics. Macroeconomics deals with the aggregate economy. • This course discusses the preliminary concepts associated with the determination and measurement of aggregate macroeconomic variable like savings, investment, GDP, money, inflation, and the balance of payments.
3	ECNGE3.1	Indian Economy I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
4	ECNGE3.2	Money and Financial Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
5	ECNGE3.3	Environmental Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

			<p>with an analytical mind and familiarity with basic concepts of economics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course examines different approaches to adjusting behaviour through economic institutions such as 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. • The course will be useful for students aiming towards careers in the government sector, policy analysis, business, journalism and international organizations.
6	ECNGE4.1	Indian Economy-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course examines sector-specific policies and their impact in shaping trends in key economic indicators in India.
7	ECNGE4.2	Economic History of India (1857-1947)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
8	ECNGE4.3	Public Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This course is a non-technical overview of government finances with special reference to India.• 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 decentralization in India.


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