

# ECONOMICS

## **Programme specific outcomes:**

1. Sound financial understanding and application in day to day life.
2. Understand government helps in mediating between consumers and producers.
3. Understanding international relation in terms of economic co-operation.
4. Addressing various economic problems like poverty, unemployment, inflation etc.
5. How economic growth of a country affects in general income of a person?
6. Prescribe methods of improving health, education and other activities of life.
7. Good employment opportunity in teaching, research and industry.
8. Helps in starting new ventures as successful entrepreneurs.

## **Course outcomes:**

### **1. Introductory Microeconomics:**

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 analyse real-life situations.

### **2. Mathematical Methods for Economics:**

This is a compulsory two-course sequence. One part is to be taught in Semester I and the other in Semester II. The objective of these courses 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. The level of sophistication at which the material is to be taught is indicated by the contents of the prescribed textbook.

### **3. Introductory Macroeconomics:**

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 payment.

### **4. Intermediate Microeconomics 1:**

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.

## **5. Intermediate Macroeconomics 1:**

This course introduces the students to formal modelling 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.

## **6. Statistical Methods for Economics:**

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

## **7. Statistical Tools and Data Analysis:**

This course introduces the student to collection and presentation of data. It also discusses how data can be summarised and analysed for drawing statistical inferences. This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers statistical concepts of Time series analysis, Index numbers and Vital statistics.

## **8. Intermediate Microeconomics 2:**

This course is a sequel to Intermediate Microeconomics I. 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. Intermediate Macroeconomics 2:**

This course is a sequel to Intermediate Macroeconomics I. 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. International Economics:**

This course contains the fundamentals of international economic theories and practices of trade and finance, and shows how they affect the welfare and development of countries and regions. This course helps to gain an understanding of the causes and consequences of global economic integration and disintegration, and the role and impact of international institutions and policies.

## **11. Public Economics:**

From this course one can learn about the role and functions of the government in the economy, and the rationale and effects of public policies on the efficiency and equity of

resource allocation and distribution. This course will also help to gain an understanding of the tools and methods of public economics, such as public goods, externalities, taxation, public expenditure, social welfare, and cost-benefit analysis.

## **12. Indian Economy:**

Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this course reviews major trends in economic indicators and policy debates in India in the post-Independence period, with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points. Given the rapid changes taking place in India, the reading list will have to be updated annually.

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## **13. Development Economics:**

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 course also deals with the basic demographic concepts and their evolution during the process of development. The axiomatic basis for inequality measurement is used to develop measures of inequality and connections between growth and inequality are explored. The first part of the course advances 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.

The second part of the course proceeds with 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.

## **14. Money and Banking:**

This course exposes to the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy. It highlights the organisation, structure and role of financial markets and institutions. It also discusses interest rates, monetary management and instruments of money control. Financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India are also discussed in this course.