

COURSE OUTCOMES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

1ST SEMESTER (NON CBCS) MAJOR

M-1.1 Microeconomics Sem I Major

The course outcome of this paper on Microeconomics is as follows-

Microeconomics studies the economic actions and behaviors of individual units and small groups of individual units.

In this paper study is made about how the various cells of economic organism, that is, the various units of the economy such as thousands of consumers, thousands of producer or firms, thousands of workers and resource suppliers in the economy do their economic activities and reach their equilibrium states.

Microeconomic theory studies the behaviour of the individual firm in regard to the fixation of price and output and their reactions to the changes in the demand and supply conditions.

Thus, it can be concluded that Microeconomics is a Microscopic study of the economy

M-1.2 Macroeconomics I {Sem I Major}

Macroeconomics analyses the behaviour of the whole economic system in totality or entirety.

Macroeconomic course examines the determination of the level, fluctuations and trends (growth) in the overall economic activity i.e., national income, outcome and employment.

The overall consumption and investment pattern of the economy, together with inflation level, various theories to assess inflationary trends, and business Cycles are studied

2ND SEMESTER (Non CBCS) Major

M-2.1 Microeconomics Sem II Major

The course outcome of this paper on Microeconomics is as follows-

Microeconomics studies the economic actions and behaviors of individual units and small groups of individual units.

In this paper study is made about how the various cells of economic organism, that is, the various units of the economy such as thousands of consumers, thousands of producer or firms, thousands of workers and resource suppliers in the economy do their economic activities and reach their equilibrium states.

Microeconomic theory studies the behaviour of the individual firm in regard to the fixation of price and output and their reactions to the changes in the demand and supply conditions.

Thus, it can be concluded that Microeconomics is a Microscopic study of the economy.

M-2.2 Macroeconomics II {Sem II Major}

Macroeconomics analyses the behaviour of the whole economic system in totality or entirety.

Macroeconomic course examines the determination of the level, fluctuations and trends (growth) in the overall economic activity i.e., national income, outcome and employment.

The overall consumption and investment pattern of the economy, together with inflation level, various theories to assess inflationary trends, and business Cycles are studied.

Semester 3(non cbcs) Major

Paper: 3.1

Elementary Mathematics for Economics

The course is intended for students to obtain knowledge of mathematical techniques suitable for economic analysis. The approach aims to show students how to do and apply the mathematics they require for a successful study of economics. Topics covered include basic algebra, matrix, set, relation, function, limit, differential calculus and integral calculus.

M-3.2 The Monetary System {Sem III Major}

Banking sector is the life line of any economy. The course content gives a comprehensive picture of the Banking Sector of the economy.

Besides all the issues related to money, its functions, money supply and its impact are analysed.

The financial system, its importance, together with the stock market system is also being analysed.

Semester 4(Non CBCS) Major

PAPER: 4.1

Mathematical Applications in Economics

The course is intended for students to apply knowledge of mathematical techniques in analysis of economic theories. This paper aims to show students

- * How to use calculus in economic applications.
- * How to deal with maxima and minima (optimization) problems using calculus (both single variable and multi variable cases).
- * How to deal with optimization problems with given constraint (both equality and inequality constraint)
- * The importance and applications of the Game Theory.

M-4.2 - Introduction to Development Economics {Sem IV Major}

This paper focuses on the issues of growth and development. Economic growth can be defined as a study and continuous rise in the aggregate real national product of an economy over a long period of time. Development implies change and this is one sense in which the term development is used that is to describe the process of economic and social transformation within countries.

Various theories of Economic growth by economists like Smith, Ricardo, Harrod-Domar, Myrdal and Lewis are discussed.

Focus is also there on the role of agriculture, and Industry in Economic Development

Semester 5 (Non CBCS) Major

M-5.1- Elements of Public Finance- {Sem V Major}

The course content of this paper benefits the students in the following ways-

- (1) Public Finance deals with the question how the government raises its resources to meet its ever-rising expenditure.
- (2) The study of Public Expenditure, Public Debt, Government Budget, Fiscal Policy, Taxation, gives an in depth knowledge about the financial structure and activities of the government concerned.

PAPER: 5.2

Basic Statistics for Economics

Upon successful completion of this course students will be able to analyze statistical data using measures of central tendency and dispersion, correlation and regression. The students will learn various concepts and rules of probability and mathematical expectations. They are expected to recognize and apply some common probability distributions and assess if underlying assumptions for the distribution seems reasonable.

M-5.3 Introduction to Environmental Economics {Sem V Major}

This paper on Environmental Economics focuses on all the different facets of the relationship between environmental quality and the economic behaviour of mankind.

In this paper many important theories and concepts of environmental economics have been covered so as to cater the needs of the undergraduate and students.

M-5.4-International Trade : Theory and Policy {Sem V Major}

International trade may be defined as the exchange of goods and services between different independent or sovereign states or countries of the world.

The following is the importance of the study of International Economics/Trade, and the course outcome by studying this paper is as follows-

- (i) Broadens the Mental outlook of people.
- (ii) The study of International Trade tells us that many different problems which cannot be solved single-handed can be solved without much difficulty through international economic Co-operation.
- (iii) International Trade Policies of various nations can be understood through the study of the concepts of balance of payment, tariffs, gains from trade, foreign exchange markets.
- (iv) The study of this paper enhances the knowledge of global economic scenario.

M-5.5 History of Economic Thought I (Sem V Major)

The course content represents a systematic analytical survey of the history of economic thought. An attempt has been made in the course to pick up chronologically a few luminaries in the field of economics and critically examine their thought in retrospect.

The thinkers from early period, Classical period, Socialist period, Keynesian period upto Indian Economics thoughts have been discussed with special reference to their contribution towards economic method, economic theory and economic policy.

The course content is designed to provide knowledge of how economic thought developed from pre-Adamite age, through the periods of Classical and neo-classical economics down to the emergence of Keynesian economics as well as of the economics thought in India.

M-5.6 Development Policy and the Indian Economy {Sem V Major}

India is a rich country inhabited by poor people. The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a perennial source of diversified and rich crops. The course is designed to have a glimpse of Indian economy. Nature has provided her with diverse climate, several rivers for irrigation and hydro power, rich minerals, rich forests and rich soils for raw materials that are needed for industrialization. The paper focuses on the study of National Income, Agriculture, Industrial progress, transport and communication of the whole of India as well as that of Assam and NE India.

Semester 6 (Non CBCS) Major

M-6.1-Public Economics {Sem VI Major}

The course content of this paper benefits the students in the following ways-

- (1) Public Finance deals with the question how the government raises its resources to meet its ever-rising expenditure.
- (2) The study of Public Expenditure, Public Debt, Government Budget, Fiscal Policy, Taxation, gives an in depth knowledge about the financial structure and activities of the government concerned.

PAPER: 6.2

Applied Statistics

Through the contents of this paper the students will learn some statistical techniques which are frequently applied in economics, commerce and other fields. They will learn how to make a sample survey scientifically and prediction by using time series data. This paper also attempts to give ideas of index number preparation and vital statistics.

M 6.3 Economics of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

By studying this paper will learn about different types of resources like renewable, on renewable etc. They will also learn the theories associated with these types of resources. This will be followed by concepts, theories and importance of sustainable development.

M- 6.4- International Economics – Semester VI Major

International trade may be defined as the exchange of goods and services between different independent or sovereign states or countries of the world.

The following is the importance of the study of International Economics/Trade, and the course outcome by studying this paper is as follows-

- (i) Broadens the Mental outlook of people.
- (ii) The study of International Trade tells us that many different problems which cannot be solved single-handed can be solved without much difficulty through international economic Co-operation.
- (iii) International Trade Policies of various nations can be understood through the study of the concepts of balance of payment, tariffs, gains from trade, foreign exchange markets.
- (iv) The study of this paper enhances the knowledge of global economic scenario.

M-6.5 History of Economic Thought II (Sem VI Major)

The course content represents a systematic analytical survey of the history of economic thought. An attempt has been made in the course to pick up chronologically a few luminaries in the field of economics and critically examine their thought in retrospect.

The thinkers from early period, Classical period, Socialist period, Keynesian period upto Indian Economics thoughts have been discussed with

special reference to their contribution towards economic method, economic theory and economic policy.

The course content is designed to provide knowledge of how economic thought developed from pre-Adamite age, through the periods of Classical and neo-classical economics down to the emergence of Keynesian economics as well as of the economics thought in India.

M- 6.6 PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT : INDIA AND THE NORTHEAST.

This paper focuses on planning – Its concept, justification types etc. The students are expected to know about Indian Economic in the context of globalization. Some problems of Indian Economy with special reference to the North East will also be discussed through this paper.

SEMESTER 1(CBCS)HONOURS

First Semester Core (CBCS) Eco HC-1016 Introductory Microeconomics

The course outcome of this paper on Microeconomics is as follows-

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Microeconomic theory studies the behaviour of the individual firm in regard to the fixation of price and output and their reactions to the changes in the demand and supply conditions.

Thus, it can be concluded that Microeconomics is a Microscopic study of the economy.

CBCS
ECO-HC-1026
Mathematical Methods in Economics-1

The objective of this paper is to transit 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 the 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.

SEMESTER 2 (CBCS)HONOURS

M-2016 Introductory Macroeconomics Sem II Major}

Macroeconomics analyses the behaviour of the whole economic system in totality or entirety.

Macroeconomic course examines the determination of the level, fluctuations and trends (growth) in the overall economic activity i.e., national income, outcome and employment.

The overall consumption and investment pattern of the economy, together with inflation level, various theories to assess inflationary trends, and business Cycles are studied.

CBCS
ECO-HC-2026
Mathematical Methods in Economics-II

The objective of this paper is to transit 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 the 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.

Topics covered include application of Linear algebra to National income model and Market Model, Multivariable optimization, application of differential equation to market model Difference Equation and Cob-Web Market Model.

4th Semester Commerce (Non-CBCS)

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

- **The syllabus of the subject covers the micro economics chapters – Economics problems, National Income, Market, Factors of productions cost, and revenue etc.**
- **The subject helps the commerce students to get knowledge of the theories of economics its application in business.**
- **It also reveals the relation between Economics and Business and the importance of economics in business decision making and planning of business.**

5th Semester Commerce (Non-CBCS)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- **The subject Business Environment is the study of Indian Economy covering all the important chapters like poverty, unemployment, regional imbalance, monetary policy , financial policy, globalization etc**
- **studying this subjects of commerce may aware of various internal and issues of environment of business establishment**

