

Program: Graduate Course:BA (Economics)

Graduate Program Outcome

- Disciplinary Knowledge:**Economics courses at the College level offer an introduction to major contemporary economic issues. They allow students to think deep into basic concepts of economics, current theoretical and empirical debates within the discipline.
- Communication Skills:**Communication skill in Economics helps to think logically and critically, read and write analytically and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups. It helps to simplify complex issues and extract the relevant piece of information related to economics.
- Critical Thinking:**Critical thinking is important in Economics as it is related to social and economic issues. Economists, deduce hypotheses, create models and offer explanations to formulate policies for the betterment of the country.
- Problem Solving:**Problemsolving lies at the heart of economics. The discipline is developed from the need to solve the basic problem facing all individuals, families, and societies.i.e the condition of "scarcity." For the economist, "scarcity" means that productive resources are limited and therefore it forces people to make choices.
- Analytical Reasoning:**Economics is a subject which provide the ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence. It analyses and synthesise data from a variety of sources. Draw valid conclusions and support them with evidence and examples.
- Research-related skills:**Economics recognises the research related problem, formulate hypotheses, test hypotheses with cause-and-effect relationships, interpret data, analyse and draw conclusions.
- Cooperation/Team work:** Team work in any discipline promotes an atmosphere where the members can work more efficiently and effectively with their diverse talents. Thus the close-knit relationships motivate individuals to work harder.
- Scientific reasoning:**Economics is involved in inquiry, experimentation, evidence evaluation, inferences and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data.
- Multicultural competence:** Economics possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective; and capability to effectively engage in a multicultural society and interact respectfully with diverse groups.
- Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning:** Ethics studies values and virtues. A value is a standard of right to be followed, while a virtue is a character trait that enables one to act rightly. Ethical issues connect intimately with economic issues and take the economic practice of doing a cost-benefit analysis.
- Leadership readiness/qualities:** The various activities of the Department build a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision, and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, in a smooth and efficient way.
- Lifelong learning:** Over the period of the course the student acquire the knowledge and skill that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and

adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/re-skilling.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO) : BA (Economics)

At the completion of the Graduate Programme, the student will be able to accomplish the following outcomes:

PO.1 Critical Thinking: Critical thinking is important in Economics as it is related to social and economic issues. Economists, deduce hypotheses, create models and offer explanations to formulate policies for the betterment of the country.

PO.2 Effective Communication: Communication skill in Economics helps to think logically and critically, read and write analytically and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups. It helps to simplify complex issues and extract the relevant piece of information related to economics.

PO. 3 Social Interaction: A social interaction is an exchange between two or more individuals and is a building block of society. By interacting with one another, people design rules, institutions and systems within which they seek to live.

PO.4 Ethical Standards: Ethics studies values and virtues. A value is a standard of right to be followed, while a virtue is a character trait that enables one to act rightly. Ethical issues connect intimately with economic issues and take the economic practice of doing a cost-benefit analysis.

PO.5 Environmental Consciousness: Discern the issues of environmental contexts and engages in promoting values and attitudes that claim coexistence and sustainable living with reduced, minimal, or no harm upon ecosystems.

PO.6 Lifelong Learning: Over the period of the course the student acquire the knowledge and skill that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/re-skilling.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PROGRAMME: B.A (Economics)

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcome

B.A – Economics as one subject

Bachelor of Arts in Economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people. .

BA Ist Year

Paper I: Micro Economics

CO1: Study the nature and scope of Economics with reference to utility, indifference curve and nature of demand.

CO2: A brief account on theory of production and cost, production decision, production function and its types.

CO3: Understand the concept of Market such as perfect market, Monopoly, Monopolistic, Duopoly and oligopoly.

CO 4: Explain the theories of factor pricing, such as wage theory, Ricardian and modern theory of rent, Classical and Keynesian theory of interest and theory of profit.

CO 5: Explain the welfare of economics, role of value judgement in welfare economics, different views by Economist on welfare economics.

Paper II: Indian Economy

CO1: Study the significance of pre and post independent of Indian economy, the planning exercise in India, the planning commission and NITI Aayog, New Economic Reforms:

CO2: A brief account on demographic profile of India, trends and policies in poverty, inequality, unemployment and occupational distribution.

CO3: To gain knowledge of the agriculture sector, natural resources and infrastructure development.

CO 4: To understand the industrial sector and industrial policy and reforms.

CO 5: To understand the external sector, national income, investment, saving and inflation.

BA II Year

Paper I: Macro Economics

CO 1 Study the significance of National Income, National income identities with Government and international trade, Green accounting, Classical theory of employment and the principle of effective demand.

CO 2 Explain the significance of consumption expenditure on National income, Impact of Investment on country's economic growth, types and nature of investment, role of rate of interest in investment.

CO 3 Discuss the nature, types, characteristics and various phases of trade cycle, theories of trade cycle by Hawtrey, Hayek, Keynes, Samuelson and Hicks. Control of trade cycle.

CO 4 Study on inter regional and international trade, various theories on international trade, terms of trade, balance of trade and balance of payment. Foreign trade multiplier.

CO 5: Functions of IMF, World bank, WTO, instrument of export promotion, recent export and import policies.

Paper II Money Banking and Public Finance

CO 1 To know the basic concepts of money, quantity theory of money and value of money and changes in it. Trade off between inflation and unemployment.

CO 2To have a knowledge of the banking sector-commercial banks, central bank and reserve bank of India.

CO 3To understand the concept of public finance- public revenue and public expenditure.

CO 4To understand the concept of tax and tax policy, major trends in tax revenue of the central and state government in India.

CO 5: To know about the sources of public borrowing and its redemption. Public budget its preparation and passing of budget in India.

III Year

Paper I : Development and Environmental Economics

CO 1: To understand the economy, its growth and development, HDI, PQLI, GDI, GEM, Poverty Index of development.

CO 2: To understand population problem and growth, pattern of population and demographic transition and theories of development.

CO 3: Harrod-Domar growth model and Neo Classical models.

CO 4: To understand the environment and ecology, environmental problems and environmental damages and its prevention.

CO 5: To gain knowledge on Food Security, Education, Health And Nutrition, Efficiency and Productivity in Agriculture, Globalization and agricultural growth . The Choice of technique and appropriate technology and employment.

Paper II Statistical Methods

CO 1: To understand the basic knowledge of statistics and statistical methods, collection of data.

CO 2: Central tendency and the methods of measurement.

CO 3: To understand dispersion, range, quartile deviation, standard deviation, lorenzcuvre, skewness and kurtosis.

CO 4: Coefficient of correlation, Karl Pearsons' method, probable error, Spearman's Rank correlation and Correlation coefficient.

CO 5: Construction of Index number, Fishers' ideal index number, Consumers' price index number, Time series analysis, measurement of trend.

Program: Post Graduate Course : MA (Economics)

Post Graduate Program Outcome

- **Disciplinary Knowledge:** Economics courses at the College level offer an introduction to major contemporary economic issues. They allow students to think deep into basic concepts of economics, current theoretical and empirical debates within the discipline.
- **Communication Skills:** Communication skill in Economics helps to think logically and critically, read and write analytically and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups. It helps to simplify complex issues and extract the relevant piece of information related to economics.
- **Critical Thinking:** Critical thinking is important in Economics as it is related to social and economic issues. Economists, deduce hypotheses, create models and offer explanations to formulate policies for the betterment of the country.
- **Problem Solving:** Problem solving lies at the heart of economics. The discipline is developed from the need to solve the basic problem facing all individuals, families, and societies i.e the condition of "scarcity." For the economist, "scarcity" means that productive resources are limited and therefore it forces people to make choices.
- **Analytical Reasoning:** Economics is a subject which provide the ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence. It analyses and synthesise data from a variety of sources. Draw valid conclusions and support them with evidence and examples.
- **Research-related skills:** Economics recognises the research related problem, formulate hypotheses, test hypotheses with cause-and-effect relationships, interpret data, analyse and draw conclusions.
- **Cooperation/Team work:** Team work in any discipline promotes an atmosphere where the members can work more efficiently and effectively with their diverse talents. Thus the close-knit relationships motivate individuals to work harder.
- **Scientific reasoning:** Economics is involved in inquiry, experimentation, evidence evaluation, inferences and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data.
- **Multicultural competence:** Economics possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective; and capability to effectively engage in a multicultural society and interact respectfully with diverse groups.
- **Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning:** Ethics studies values and virtues. A value is a standard of right to be followed, while a virtue is a character trait that enables one to act rightly. Ethical issues connect intimately with economic issues and take the economic practice of doing a cost-benefit analysis.
- **Leadership readiness/qualities:** The various activities of the Department build a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision, and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, in a smooth and efficient way.
- **Lifelong learning:** Over the period of the course the student acquire the knowledge and skill that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/re-skilling.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO) : M.A (Economics)

At the completion of the Post Graduate Programme, the student will be able to accomplish the following outcomes:

PO.1 Critical Thinking: Critical thinking is important in Economics as it is related to social and economic issues. Economists, deduce hypotheses, create models and offer explanations to formulate policies for the betterment of the country.

PO.2 Effective Communication: Communication skill in Economics helps to think logically and critically, read and write analytically and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups. It helps to simplify complex issues and extract the relevant piece of information related to economics.

PO. 3 Social Interaction: A social interaction is an exchange between two or more individuals and is a building block of society. By interacting with one another, people design rules, institutions and systems within which they seek to live.

PO.4 Ethical Standards: Ethics studies values and virtues. A value is a standard of right to be followed, while a virtue is a character trait that enables one to act rightly. Ethical issues connect intimately with economic issues and take the economic practice of doing a cost-benefit analysis.

PO.5 Environmental Consciousness: Discern the issues of environmental contexts and engages in promoting values and attitudes that claim coexistence and sustainable living with reduced, minimal, or no harm upon ecosystems.

PO.6 Lifelong Learning: Over the period of the course the student acquire the knowledge and skill that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/re-skilling.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PROGRAMME: M.A (Economics)

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcome

M.A – Economics

Master of Arts in Economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people. .

I SEMESTER

Paper I: Micro Economics

CO1: To understand the Concept of Equilibrium, Economic Models, Neo Classical Demand Analysis, Elasticity of demand and Supply.

CO2: Indifference Curve and various theories of indifference curve.

CO3: Theory of production, Law of variable proportion, Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution, Returns to a factor and return to scale, Expansion Path, Cobb Douglas Production Function, CES production function.

CO 4: Theory of Cost and Revenue analysis, Perfect Competition and monopoly, monopoly control and regulation.

CO 5: To know about the market structure- Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly

Paper II: Macro Economics

CO1: National Income and national product, different forms of national income accounting. Circular Flow of Income in Two Sector, Three Sector and Four Sector Economy,

CO2: Classical Theory of Employment, Principal of Effective Demand, Keynesian Theory & Pigovian Theory of Employment, Comparison of Classical and Keynesian Models ,

CO3: Consumption Function and its theories- psychological, absolute, relative, life cycle and permanent income hypothesis.

CO 4: Investment Function, Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Investment, Multiplier and Accelerator and its working, Supply of Money- Determinants, Measurement and control of Money Supply,

CO 5: Demand for Money- Fisher and Cambridge's Approach, Fundamental Equation of Keynes', Friedman's Reformulation of The Quantity Theory of Money. Post Keynesian Approach to Demand for Money.

Paper III: Quantitative Methods

CO1: Skewness and its measurement, Simple correlation and its Measurement, Coefficient of correlation. Probable error and standard error.

CO2: Regression and correlation, Simple & Multiple regression analysis. Standard error, Interpolation and extrapolation- Methods of fitting parabolic curve. Newton's advancing difference methods, direct binomial expansion and Lagrange's methods.

CO3: Association of attributes, Coefficient of association using Yuel's method. Probability theory- permutation and combination. Measurement of probability.

CO 4: Index Number- Fishers ideal Index Number. reversibility tests and Measurement of long term trend.

CO 5: Function, Differentiation, Mathematical interpretation of marginal, average and elasticity Concept .Deriving their interrelations by calculus. Integration.

Paper IV: Indian Economy

CO1: Indian Economy- Meaning, Characteristics and major issues of development. GDP and national income. Role of primary, secondary, tertiary sectors in GDP,

CO2: Demographic features of India, Migration, Urbanization and civic amenities. Occupational structure and national population policy. Demographic features of Chhattisgarh state.

CO3: Agricultural Development , Agricultural marketing and warehousing. Land reforms, Green Revolution, National agricultural policy and food security. Rural credit in India. Role of NABARD.

CO 4: Industrial Development in India-industrial policies, Public sector enterprises, Small scale and minor and medium enterprises. Unorganized sector and knowledge economy.

CO 5: Infrastructure and economic development, Transportation, Concept of social sector and social infrastructure.

Paper V: INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

CO1: Concept and Organization of firm, Rationale of Industrialization, Agriculture and Industrialization, Theories of industrial location and Factor Affecting Industrial Localization.

CO2: Industrial Productivity, Efficiency and Capacity. Industrial policy in India. Role of Public and Private Sectors. Recent trends & Strategies in Industrial growth.

CO3: Nature, volume and types of Institutional finance- IDBI, IFCI, SFCS, SIDC and Commercial Bank.

CO 4: Employment Dimensions of Indian Industries. Industrial Legislation and Relations, Exit policy and social security.

CO 5: Development of large scale, Small –scale and Cottage Industries in India.

II SEMESTER

Paper I: MICRO ECONOMICS – II

CO1: Full cost pricing theory, Sales maximization model , Managerial theories of the firm, Theory of limit pricing.

CO2: Marginal productivity theory of distribution Product Exhaustion theorem. NEO-Classical Approach of Distribution, Determinants of rent, wages, interest and profit.

CO3: Linear programming and Game Theory (Geographical and simplex methods) .

CO 4: Concept of Equilibrium, partial and general equilibrium. Walrasian Excess Demand.

CO 5: Welfare economics, value judgment, classical welfare Economics. New welfare economics, social welfare function, Impossibility theorem.

Paper II: MACRO ECONOMICS – II

CO1: Theories of Inflation, Philips Curve Analysis , The Natural Rate of Unemployment Hypothesis, Tobin's Modified Philip Curve.

CO2: Business Cycles- Features, types and measures to control business cycle. Theories of Business Cycles - Hawtrey, Schumpeter, Keynes, Hicks, Samuelsson, Friedman, Kaldor.

CO3: Monetary Policy-Meaning , Instrument, Objective , Limitations ,. Fiscal Policy – Meaning, Instruments, Objectives , Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy, Monetarism Vs Fiscalism .

CO 4: IS-LM Model, Extension of IS-LM Models With Flexible Prices and Labour Market. Product Market Equilibrium, Money Market Equilibrium,

CO 5: The Rational Expectation Hypothesis, Adaptive Expectations, The New Classical Macro Economic Policy, Supply side of economics.

Paper III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

CO1: Research methodology and research methods, primary and secondary data, methods of collecting primary data, secondary data -different sources, precautions while constructing questionnaire/schedule, editing of primary data.

CO2: Sampling- merits and limitations of sampling, sampling and non- sampling errors, how to judge the reliability of samples. Various methods of sampling. Sampling design- meaning and steps in sample design.

CO3: Classification and tabulation of data, parts of a table, Processing and analysis of data- processing operations, some problems in processing, Elements/types of analysis.

CO 4: Hypothesis –Meaning, basic concepts concerning testing of hypothesis, procedure for hypothesis testing, test of significance based on student's , t test. Chi-square test, F ratio test and paired T test, practical problems related to student's t- test, Chi-square test, F ratio test and paired T test .

CO 5: Important characteristics of a computer, history of computer, different parts of a computer - hardware and software, various types of computer, main characteristics of a computer, elementary knowledge of INTERNET.

Paper IV: INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY,

CO1: Planning in India– Objectives and Strategies of Planning, Twelfth Five Year Plan, LPG Model, PURA- a Neo Gandhian Approach to Development, Developing Gross–root Organization: Panchayats, NGOS.

CO2: Problem of Poverty and Inequality, International Comparison of Poverty and Inequality of Incomes, Poverty Eradication Programmes, Problem of Unemployment in India, Balanced Regional Development- Indicators, Causes, Changing Scenario and Policy Measures to remove Regional Disparity.

CO3: Indian Finance System, Functions of the Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Banking system, Stock Exchange in India, Composition of Indian Capital Market, SEBI and Capital market reform.

CO 4: Foreign Trade of India, Balance of Payments of India, Issues in Export Import Policies, FEMA, SEZs, Trade Reforms in India.

CO 5: WTO, Economic Reforms, Rational of Internal and External Reforms, Cooperative movement in India- Organization, Structure and Development of different types of Cooperatives in India.

Paper V: LABOUR ECONOMICS

CO1: Labour Economics, Labour Market in India, Supply of Labour, Labour force, Demand for Labour, Labour productivity, Demand for Labour by Industrialist.

CO2: Theories of labour market, Real Wages, Nominal Wages, Theories of Wage Determination - Classical Theory, New Theory, The theory of Collective Bargaining.

CO3: Theories of Labour Movement, Labour Unions in India, Achievements of Labour Unions. Structure and Pattern of Trade Union.

CO 4: Labour Legislation in Indian Labour, Laws and Practices in Relation to International Labour Standards. State and Labour, State and Social Security of Labour.

CO 5: Labour Welfare in India, Rural and Agricultural Labour in India, Child Labour, Female Labour, Settlement of Industrial Dispute, Second National Labour Commission.

III SEMESTER

Paper I: Economics of Growth

CO1: - Economic growth and economic development, Vicious circle of poverty, Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Measure, UNDP- Human Development Report 2015;

CO2: The Concept of Capital Output Ratio, Input –Output Analysis, Project Evaluation and its Methods and Cost – Benefit Analysis, Shadow Prices.

CO3: Theories of Growth- Harrod-Dmoar Model, Joan Robinson Model, Meads -Neo Classical Model, Solow Long Run, Kaldor Model of Distribution.

CO 4: Approaches to Growth- Kaldor Model of Growth, The Pasinetti Model of Profit and Growth, The Models of Technical Change, The Golden Rule of Accumulation model.

CO 5: Steady State Growth, Growth Accounting, The Fel'dman Model, The Mahalanobis Four Sector model.

Paper II: International Trade

CO1: Theory of International trade- The comparative cost Theory, Refinements of the comparative Cost Theory, Opportunity Cost theory, Theory of reciprocal Demand.

CO2: Modern theory of international trade, factor price Equalization Theorem, Stolper Samuelson and Rybeznski Theorems. Terms of trade- terms of trade and welfare Implications.

CO3: The theory of Intervention- Tariffs, Quotas and Non-tariff Barriers. Economic Effects of Tariff and Quotas on National Income, Terms of trade and income distribution. The Stolper- Samuelson theorem of tariff on Income Distribution, The Learner's Paradox.

CO 4: Balance of payments, Devaluation, The J curve effect, Marshall- Lerner's Condition under Devaluation. Expenditure Reducing and Expenditure Switching policies and Direct Control.

CO 5: Income Adjustment- Foreign Trade Multiplier, Foreign Repercussion or Back- wash Effect. Foreign Exchange rate, Hybrid Exchange rates, Floating rates of Exchange. Managed Floating System.

Paper III: Public Finance,

CO1: Role of public Finance in Developing Economy. Principal of Maximum social advantage, tax system in India, Shifting, Effect and incident of taxation. Impact of Tax under Laws of Returns and Perfect Competition.

CO2: Public Expenditure, Trends in Central Government Expenditure. Economic effect of Public Expenditure on Production and Distribution. Public Expenditure and Economic Growth.

CO3: Public Revenue, Principles and effects of public revenue. Goods and Service Tax { GST } New Direct tax, Central Excise, Custom Duties, Tax on Land and Agriculture, Value Added Tax, MODVAT, and Service Tax. Taxable Capacity.

CO 4: Public Debt, Difference sources of Public Debt, Redemption of Public Debt. Principle of Public Debt Management, Growth of Public Debt in India, Burden of Public Debt.

CO 5: Budgetary Process in India, Kinds of Budget- traditional budget, Performance budget, Zero Base budget, Out-come budget, Gender Budget.

Paper IV: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS,

CO1: The Economics of Environment, The Circular Flow model. Theory of Resources, Economic Growth and the Environment. Future of Economic growth and Environment. Criterion of social Welfare- Bentham Criteria, Pareto Optimality Criteria, Kaldor-Hicks Compensation Criteria.

CO2: Economic theory of Environmental issues- Externalities, accounting for environmental cost, Welfare Analysis of Externalities, Common Property resources and Public goods- Common property, Market failure and public goods, social choice of optimum pollution, Pigovian Taxes and subsidies, maximization of Social welfare Under Perfect Competition.

CO3: Agriculture and the environment, Population Growth and Economic Growth, Population Policy for the 21st Century, sustainable agriculture for the future. Environment and Neo- Classical Model of Natural Resources.

CO 4: Ecological Economics, National Income and Environmental Accounting, Natural capital and accounting for changes in natural capital, Model of Economic and Ecological System, Environment and Economic Accounts {SEEA}

CO 5: Environmental Value and Methods- Use value, Option value, Non use value, Cost benefit Analysis, Methods of Environmental valuation. Hedonic Pricing. Household Production Function. Travel cost Method, International Carbon Tax.

Paper V: Demography,

CO1: Demography, Theories of population, Theory of Optimum populations theory of demographic transition. Measures of degree of concentration of population- Lorenz curve and Gini concentration ratio.

CO2: Migration, Urbanization, Population and economic development, Human resources development in India.

CO3: Mortality, trend in death rate in India. Measurement of mortality based on death statistics crude death, specific death rate, Infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate. Life-table.

CO 4: Fertility, Measurement of fertility and reproduction- crude birth rate, General fertility rate. Age-specific fertility rate, Total Fertility rate, Gross reproduction rate and Net reproduction rate. Problems related to fertility and reproduction rates.

CO 5: Women Empowerment, women in decision making, women and labour market. Women work participation, determinations of wage differentials. Gender and Education.

IV SEMESTER

Paper I: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING;

CO1: Economic Planning, Achievements and Failures of Indian Plans, Resource Mobilization in Indian Plans, Strategy of Indian Plan. Capital Formation and Overall Growth Rate, Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Achievement of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

CO2: Theories of Development, The Marxian Model, The Schumpeterian Model, Keynesian Theory of Development, Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth.

CO3: Further Lewis Model of Unlimited Supply of Labour, Ranis & Fei Model, Leibenstein's Critical Minimum Effort thesis, The Big push theory.

CO 4: Development Models- the doctrine of Balanced Growth & Unbalanced Growth, The Limits to Growth Model, Myrdal's Theory of Circular Causation.

CO 5: Investment Criteria in Economic Development; The social Marginal Productivity Criteria, The capital Turnover Criteria, The Re-investment Criterion, Time Series Criterion, the Choice of Techniques.

Paper II: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

CO1: Foreign Trade and Economic Development, The Theory of Regional Blocks- Customs Union, Static and Dynamic Effects of a Customs Union and Free Trade Area, SAARC, ASEAN, IBSA and BRICS.

CO2: European Union, The Euro-Dollar Market, NIEO, WTO- TRIPS, TRIMS, Agriculture, Market-Access, Textile Clothing, Patent Rights, Ministerial Conferences of WTO, UNCTAD.

CO3: Theory of Capital Movement and International Trade- Port Folio Investment and International trade, FDI and International Trade, Factors Affecting International Capital Movement, The Transfer Problem, Optimum Currency Area, Global Financial Crises.

CO 4: International Monetary System, International Liquidity, IMF, World Bank, The World Bank Group, ADB, Foreign Capital in India.

CO 5: International Organisations- G-20, G-15, BIMSTEC, OPEC, NAFTA, OECD, Working and Regulations of MNCs in India.

Paper III: PUBLIC ECONOMICS

CO1: Role of Public Finance in Economic Development, Concept of Social Goods. Fiscal Federalism in India, Principles of Fiscal Federalism, Vertical and Horizontal Imbalances.

CO2: Federal Finance in India, Centre – State Financial Relation, Resource Transfer From Centre to States, Godgil's Formula. Fourteen Finance Commission.

CO3: Indian Tax System, Wanchoo committee, Jha Committee, Kelkar Committee Report , Chelliah Committee Recommendations for reforming the taxation system.

CO 4: Analysis of Centre & Chhattisgarh Govt , Taxable and Non Taxable Income of Chhattisgarh. Performance of the Chhattisgarh government budget.

CO 5: Financial Responsibilities and Budget Management Act. Structure and Growth of Public Expenditure in Chhattisgarh , Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Plan & Non Plan Expenditure in Chhattisgarh.

Paper IV: ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR;

CO1: Pollution- Air, Water and Land Pollution, Problem of solid waste management, Equi Marginal law of pollution, Global environmental issues- Climate change, Global warming, Green House Effect, Ozone depletion.

CO2: Relation between development & environmental stress, The Environmental Kuznets Curve, Sustainable Development, Indicators of sustainability, Measuring sustainable development, Green Economy.

CO3: Economics of Resources- Renewable & Non-renewable resources, Land resources, Forest resources, Social forestry, Optimum use of resources. Peoples participation in the management of Common & forest land. energy efficiency & environment, Alternative sources of energy.

CO 4: Economics of Education, Human capital Vs Physical capital, Educational reforms and Right to Education Act.

CO 5: Health Economics- Determinants of health care, Malnutrition. The concept of Human life, Inequalities in health, HDI, GDI, GEM and HPI.