

Course Outcome of Economics subject , Morigaon College, Under Gauhati University

PAPER 303 MONEY, BANKING AND FINANCE

Unit: 1: QUNATITY THEORY OF MONEY

Cash Transactions and cash Balance approaches.

Unit: 2: COMMERCIAL BANKING

The Process of Credit Creation, Assets and Liabilities.

Unit: 3: CENTRAL BANKING

Function of the Central Bank.

Unit: 4: BUSINESS CYCLE

Meaning and Characteristics; Hawtrey's Theory of Trade Cycle.

Unit: 5: MONETARY POLICY

Objectives of Monetary Policy with special reference to UDCs.

Unit: 6: FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Meaning, Functions and constituents. Concepts of Money Market,

Capital Market and Stock Market.

### Course Outcome E 303 (Money, Banking and Finance)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Explain the transaction approach and cash balance approach of quantity theory of money

CO2 Describe the process of credit creation of a commercial bank, describe the balance sheet of a commercial bank, explain the functions of commercial bank

CO3 Explain the various functions of central bank

CO4 Describe the various phases of business cycle, explain the Hawtrey's theory of trade cycle

CO5 Explain the main objective of monetary policy in under developed countries

CO6 Explain the functions and constituents of financial system, explain money market, capital market and stock market

### COURSE

### PAPER E 503 PUBLIC FINANCE

#### UNIT: 1: INTRODUCTION

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PUBLIC FINANCE AND PRIVATE FINANCE, PUBLIC

GOODS VS. PRIVATE GOODS.

#### Unit: 2: Public Revenue

Tax and non-tax revenue, Direct tax vs. indirect tax Ability- to-pay

principal of taxation, Shifting and incidence of taxation, Taxable Capacity, Effects of Taxation on Production and Distribution, Rate structure in taxation.

#### Unit: 3: Public Expenditure

Effects of Public Expenditure on Production, Distribution and

economic stability. Role of public Expenditure in Developing Economy.

Unit: 4: Public Debt

Types of public debt, Redemption of public Debt, Burden of public Debt.

Unit: 5: Fiscal Policy

Main objectives.

Unit: 6: Government Budget

Capital and Revenue Budgets—Ideas of fiscal and revenue deficits

Course Outcome E 503 (PUBLIC FINANCE)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Differentiate between public finance and private finance

CO2 Explain tax and non- tax revenue, differentiate between direct and indirect tax, explain shifting of taxation and effects of taxation

CO3 Describe the effects of taxation on production, distribution and economic stability, role of public expenditure in developing country

CO4 Explain the types of public debt and how debt is repaid

CO5 Explain the main objectives of fiscal policy

CO6 Describe the government budget

COURSE

PAPER E 603 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS Unit: 1: Introduction: Nature and Scope of International Economics, International Economics as

a distinct Branch of Economics, Basis of International Trade-Ricardo's Theory of International Trade.

Unit: 2: Terms of Trade: Different Concepts of Trade.

Unit: 3: Balance of Payment: Structure of BOP, Accounting principle, Meaning of Disequilibrium in BOP, Types and Causes of Disequilibrium, Measures not Correct Disequilibrium.

Unit: 4: Foreign Exchange Rates: Determination of Equilibrium Exchange Rates.

Unit: 5: International Institutions: Objectives of IMF and IBRD.

Course Outcome E 603 (INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Understand the nature and scope of international economics, explain the Ricardo's theory of international trade

CO2 Explain the different concepts of terms of trade

CO3 Explain the structure of BOP, disequilibrium in BOP, causes of disequilibrium

CO4 Describe the foreign exchange rate and determine its equilibrium exchange rate

CO5 Explain the objectives of IMF and IBRD

COURSE

Paper M 501 ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC FINANCE

## Unit 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Nature and scope of Public Finance; Public Goods and Private Goods; Role of Public Finance; Principles of Public Finance- Principle of Maximum Social Advantage

## Unit 2: PUBLIC REVENUE

Concepts of Revenue Receipt and Non- revenue Receipt; Sources and Classification Public Revenue, Tax and Non-tax Revenues

## Unit 3: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Public Expenditure; causes for growth of Public Expenditure (Wagner's Law); Classification of Public Expenditure; Canons of Public Expenditure; Effects of public Expenditure on- Production, Distribution and Economic Stability; Importance of Public Expenditure in Developing Countries

## Unit 4: PUBLIC DEBT

Sources of Public Debt- Internal and External Debt; Burden of Public Debt; Redemption of Public Debt; Debt Trap; Role of Public Debt with special reference to developing countries

Course Outcomes M501 (Elements of Public Finance)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Understand the meaning of public finance or government finance; its nature, subject matter, explain the differences between public finance and private finance and differentiate between the public and private goods

CO2 Classify the public revenue and its various sources; revenue receipts and non- revenue receipts, understand the tax and no-tax revenues.

CO3 Describe how and in which manner government spends, the causes of increasing public expenditure in the modern economies, explain the varying effects of public expenditure on the economy and role of public expenditure in a developing economy

CO4 Understand the various sources of government borrowing and the reasons behind the growing public debt, describe how the debt is repaid, the role of public debt in developing countries, explain the concept of debt trap.

## COURSE

### PAPER M 601 PUBLIC ECONOMICS

#### Unit 1: TAXATION

Canons of Taxation; Principles of Taxation; Benefit Principle and Ability to Pay Theory, Direct Tax and Indirect tax: Meaning and concepts; Rate schedule of taxation Proportionate Tax, Progressive Tax, Regressive tax, Impact, Incidence and Shifting of Tax; Sharing of Tax between Buyers and Sellers; Taxable Capacity; Relative and Absolute Taxable Capacity; Factors determining Taxable Capacity; Effects of Taxation on Production and Distribution; Characteristics of a Good Tax System; Role of Taxation in Developing Countries.

#### Unit 2: GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Concept of Government budget ;Classification of Public Budget—Balanced and Unbalanced Budget, Capital and Revenue Budget; Brief Ideas on Performance Budgeting, Zero Base Budgeting.

#### Unit 3: FISCAL POLICY

Meaning and Objectives; Components of Fiscal Policy; Role of Fiscal policy in a developing economy.

#### Unit 4: FEDERAL FINANCE

Meaning; Principles of Federal Finance; Current Finance Commission of India- a brief overview

course Outcomes M601 (Elements of Public Finance)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Describe the canons and principles of taxation, explain the meaning of direct and indirect taxes, rate schedule of taxation, impact, incidence and shifting of taxes, explain the effects of taxation on production and distribution and the role taxation

CO2 Describe the government budget, explain different types of budgets such as balanced and unbalanced budget, capital and revenue budget, performance budget and zero base budgeting.

CO3 Describe the objectives and components of fiscal policy, describe the role of fiscal policy in a developing economy.

CO4 Describe the principles of federal finance

COURSE

PAPER M 305 (THE MONETARY SYSTEM)

Unit 1: MONEY: BASIC CONCEPTS

Concept of Money, Money and Near Money. Supply of Money: definition and measures.

Unit 2: COMMERCIAL BANKING:

Meaning, functions, assets and liabilities-Balancing liquidity with profitability, process of credit creation by commercial banks.

Unit 3: CENTRAL BANKING:

Meaning, Functions, Methods of credit control, Monetary Policy- Objectives. Promotional role of a Central Bank in a developing economy (with reference to RBI)

Unit 4: THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Financial System-Meaning, constituents, functions and importance of financial system.

Money market and Capital Market (concepts only), Stock Market-its role in economic development;, Stock market indices,

Course Outcomes M 305 (THE MONETARY SYSTEM)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Explain the meaning of money, and differentiate between money and near money

CO2 Describe the functions of commercial bank, describe the balance sheet of a commercial bank, explain the credit creation of commercial bank

CO3 Describe the functions of central bank, explain the role of central bank in the context of a developing country, explain the credit control policy of central bank

CO4 Explain the meaning and constituents of financial system,differentiate between money market and capital market, describe the role of stock market in economic development

## COURSE

### PAPER M502 BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

#### Unit 1: CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION

Measures of Central Tendency-Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode and Geometric mean;

Measures of Dispersion-Range, Mean Deviation, Quartile deviation, Standard Deviation,

Coefficient of Variation,

#### Unit 2: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION

Correlation; Coefficient of linear correlation; Rank Correlation, Partial Correlation; Regression

Analysis-Estimation of regression line in a bivariate distribution-Least squares method,



properties of regression coefficients.

### Unit 3: PROBABILITY

Concept, Rules of probability (Addition and Multiplication); Conditional Probability, concept of discrete and continuous random variables and mathematical expectation (relating to only discrete random variable), Standard Probability distribution: Binomial, Poisson and Normal (basics only)

### Course Outcome M502 BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Explain and calculate the measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion

CO2 Understand and calculate correlation, linear correlation, rank correlation, partial correlation, describe the concept of regression, estimation of regression line

CO3 Describe the concept of probability, describe discrete and continuous random variables, describe and calculate mathematical expectation, describe binomial, poisson and normal distribution

### COURSE

### PAPER M 602 BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

#### Unit 1: INDEX NUMBERS

Concept, uses of Index numbers, Problems in the construction of Index numbers, Methods of constructing Index numbers-Laspeyres', Paasche's and Fisher's, Chain base Index number, Wholesale price and cost of living index numbers.

#### Unit 2: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Time Series Analysis-Concept and Components-Measurement of Trend, Graphical Method,

Moving average and Least square method, Fitting of linear and exponential trend curves.

### Unit 3: VITAL STATISTICS

Concepts and Measurement of fertility-crude birth rate, general fertility rate, age specific fertility rate, total fertility rate, Net reproduction rate, gross reproduction rate, Measurement of Mortality-crude death rate, specific death rate, standardized death rate, Life Table (Basic features).

### Unit4: SAMPLE SURVEY

Population, sample, parameter; sample versus complete enumeration; Types of samples-simple random, stratified random and systematic sampling.

### Course Outcome M 602 BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Explain the uses of index number, identify the problems involved in the construction of index number, describe Laspeyre's, Paasche's, Fisher's index number, explain and calculate wholesale price index number and cost of living index number

CO2 Explain time series analysis, estimate trend curve

CO3 Explain the measurements of fertility and mortality

CO4 Describe population, sample and its related concepts, differentiate between sample survey and complete enumeration, explain different methods of sampling

### COURSE

### PAPER M 504 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

### Unit 1: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade Theories-Ricardian Theory of Comparative Cost Advantage; Factor Endowments and

Heckscher- Ohlin Theory; Empirical Test of H-O Model- Leontief Paradox; Factor Intensity Reversal

## Unit 2: TERMS OF TRADE AND GAINS FROM TRADE

Concepts of Terms of Trade; Factors affecting Terms of Trade; Gains from Trade; Offer Curves, Distribution of gains from trade in terms of Offer Curves, Trade as an Engine of Growth.

## Unit 3: INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

Free Trade and Protection- Arguments for and against Free Trade and Protection; Tariffs- Classifications of Tariffs, Effects of Tariffs- Partial Equilibrium analysis, Concept of Optimum Tariff and Retaliation; Quotas- Types, Effects; Tariffs versus Quotas

## Course Outcome M 504 (INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Understand what is international trade and why it arises: Explain different theories of International Trade like Ricardian Theory of Comparative Cost Advantage; Factor Endowments and Heckscher- Ohlin Theory etc.

CO2 Understand the concepts of Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade; what are the factors determining the gains from trade; why Trade is called as an Engine of Growth.

CO2 Understand different trade policies affecting international trade; They would be able to analyze the barriers of trade.

## COURSE

## PAPER M 604 (INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS)

### Unit 1: INTRODUCTION

International Economics as a distinct branch of Economics; Its Nature and Scope

## Unit 2: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The Structure of BOP; Accounting Principle; Disequilibrium in BOP- Types of Disequilibrium; Causes of Disequilibrium; Adjustment Mechanism- Correction under Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate regimes

## Unit 3: FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET AND EXCHANGE RATES

Functions of Foreign Exchange Market; Determination of Equilibrium Exchange Rate; Concepts of Spot and Forward Rates.

## Unit 4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Forms of Economic Integration; Customs Union- Partial Equilibrium Analysis of Customs Union - Trade Creation and Trade Diversion (concepts only).

## Unit 5: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Objectives and functions of IMF, IBRD, WTO

## Course Outcome M 604 (INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Students successfully completing this unit will have the ability to

CO1 Understand why International Economics is a separate branch of economics and its nature and scope.

CO2 Understand about the concepts of balance of payments; what difficulties faced by a country having chronic BOP deficits; what steps should be taken by a developing country like India to reduce the BOP gap.

CO3 Explain about the foreign exchange market; different instruments used in international payment system; how exchanged rate is determined.

CO4 Explain how different countries form economic integration.

CO5 Understand the role of various international organizations; know about the objectives and functions of IMF, IBRD and WTO.

### M 405 INTRODUCTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

CO1 : Meaning and Measurement of Development – GDP and PCI as indicators of development, HDI - Structural Changes in the Development Process (Kuznet). - Obstacles to Development

CO 2:

Theories of Economic Growth-Classical Approach: Smith and Ricardo, Harrod-Domar's Theory of Instability of Growth Process.

CO3: Development Theories: Theories of Persistence of Underdevelopment: Vicious Circle of Poverty, Cumulative Causation (Myrdal), Strategies for Development; Balanced and Unbalanced Growth Strategy, Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour (Lewis).

### 503 INTRODUCTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

This course will help in analyzing the Linkages between economics and environment. In recent years economic development is closely linked up with environmental concerns. Development and market linkages are important issues to know. Moreover, the global environmental issues are also important issues to have knowledge.

CO1: understand Nature and scope of environmental economics, Economy-environment interaction

CO2: Analyze Market failure, externality, public good-Environment as a public good, Tragedy of Commons

CO3: Understand Environmental Kuznets's Curve, Pollution Control Policies: Command and control Approach, Incentive based approach: Taxes, Liability Law and tradeable permits

CO4: Understanding Global Environmental Issues: Climate Change – Implications and Mitigation

### M 506 DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Understanding Regional Economic issues of India is major goal of this course. The sectors like agriculture, industry, trade and their tremendous role in economic development of India is important for this course. This course helps to understand the present health of Indian Economy with major recommendations.

CO1 : Understand Basic Features of Indian economy: Trend and Composition of National Income and Per Capita Income, Occupational Distribution, Basic Demographic features, Increasing Importance of the Tertiary Sector: Trend and Composition within the Tertiary Sector.

CO 2: Study Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment: Conceptual and Measurement Issues – the Indian Situation

CO3 : Understand Role of Agriculture in Economic Development: Barriers to Agricultural Growth; Land

Reforms in India – Rationale, Measures and Impact; Green Revolution and Indian Agricultural Growth; Food Security and Public Distribution System.

CO4: Understand Role of Industries in the Development Process: Large vs. Medium, Small and Micro

Enterprises (MSME); An overview of the India's Industrial Progress – Overview of the Industrial Development Strategy before Reforms, Industrial Policy of 1991 and Liberalization.

### M 603 ECONOMICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This course will help in understanding the types of natural resources and their exploitation procedure without hampering the environmental balances. The optimal uses of the resources are

another thrust area of this course. The environment and development trade off also another major outcome of this course.

CO1: Understand Natural Resources: Types and Characteristics

CO2 : Understand Economics of Non-renewable Resources: Conditions for optimal depletion, Market forms and rate of depletion, Role of a backstop

CO3 : Understand Economics of Renewable Resources: The Idea of sustainable yield, Economically optimal rate of harvest

CO4 : Understand Development-environment Trade-off, Sustainable development- Indicators and policy issues – Integrated economic and environmental accounting

### 606 PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT: INDIA AND THE NORTHEAST

This course helps in understanding the impact of LPG and the Reform economy.

Industrialization and External trade and their consequent impacts of Indian Economy are also major thrust areas. Moreover, the issues, concerns and the challenges of North Eastern Economy are also important parts of this paper for understanding North Eastern Region

Co1: Understand Planning: Concept and Justification, Types of Planning; Overview of Planning Process in India: 1951-90: Strategies, Goals, Achievements and Failures, Planning in the Post-liberalization Period; Planning for Inclusive Growth; Role of the Community and Voluntary Organizations.

Co2 : Understand India in the Global Economy: Basic Features and Consequences of Economic Globalization; Trend, Composition and Direction of Foreign Trade in India before and after

Liberalization; Capital Flows - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign

Institutional/Portfolio Investment (FPI).

Co3 : Understand Economic Problems of North-East India: Comparative Development Experience of North Eastern States vis-à-vis all India Average – Growth Rates, Per Capita Income, Human Development Attainments (Literacy and Health); Specific Problem of Industrialization in the Region and Industrial policies for North-East; Problem of Agricultural Transition in the Hill Areas (Shifting Cultivation to Commercial Crops).

### Detailed course content economics (elective)

#### Paper-E 101 Elementary Microeconomics

CO1: Understand concept of equilibrium: stable and unstable, static, comparative static, dynamic.

CO2: -consumer behaviour: cardinal approach indifference curves-assumptions

CO3: production and cost: law of variable proportions and returns to scale, isoquants, Iso-cost, least cost combination, expansion path; cost of tc, ac, mc and their interrelation; long run ac curves, economies and diseconomies of scale.

CO4: product pricing: pricing under perfect competition, equilibrium of firm and industry, Derivation of supply curve, price –output determination under monopoly, price discrimination (concept only) price and output under product differentiation. basic idea of oligopoly.

CO5 : factor pricing: wage determination under perfect competition, monopsony and bilateral monopoly, differential, economic and quasi rent; risk and uncertainty bearing theories of profit.

#### E 201 Introductory Macroeconomics

CO1: National Income: Concepts of National Income and related Aggregates, Measurement of National Income, National Income and Economic welfare.

CO2: Theories of Output and Employment: An overview of the Classical theory, Keynesian Theory of Effective Demand, Consumption Function and Investment Function, Multiplier, Classical and Keynesian Theories of interest.

CO3 : Inflation: Demand – pull and cost push Theories, Effects of Inflation on Production and Distribution.-- Anti Inflationary Policy.

#### E 303 Money, Banking and Finance

CO1: Quantity Theory of Money: Cash Transactions and cash Balance approaches.

CO2: Commercial Banking: The Process of Credit Creation, Assets and Liabilities.

CO3: Central Banking: Function of the Central Bank.

CO4: Business Cycle: Meaning and Characteristics; Hawtrey's Theory of Trade Cycle.



CO5: Monetary Policy: Objectives of Monetary Policy with special reference to UDCs.

CO6: Financial System: Meaning, Functions and constituents. Concepts of Money Market, Capital Market and Stock Market.

#### E 403 Indian Economy with Issues of North-East

CO1: Trend and composition of National Income and Per-Capita Income of India and State Domestic product of North-Eastern States, Increasing importance of the Tertiary sector.

CO2: Role of Agriculture in the Economic development of India and Assam, Problems of Agriculture in India with special reference to North-Eastern States, Impact of Land reform and Green Revolution.

CO3: Industrial progress and Industrial development strategy of India before and after reforms.

CO4: Natural resources of Assam, Demographic features of Assam- Trend of population growth rate, Density of population, Occupational distribution, Literacy.

CO5 : Role, Problems and Development of Transport, Power and Communication of Assam.

#### E 504 Introductions to Growth and Development Economics

CO1: Growth: Meaning, Sources of Economic Growth.

CO2 : Development and Underdevelopment: Meaning Difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development, measurement of Economic Development-GDP and PCI as indicators of Development, HDI; causes of Underdevelopment.

CO3 : Development Theories: Cumulative Causation, balanced Growth and Unbalanced Growth, Lewis Theory of Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour.

CO4 : Sectoral Development: Role of Agriculture and Industry in Economic Development, Large versus Small Scale Industries. Choice of Technique.

#### E 603 International Economics

CO1 : Introduction: Nature and Scope of International Economics, International Economics as a distinct Branch of Economics, Basis of International Trade-Recardo's Theory of International Trade.

CO2 : Terms of Trade: Different Concepts of Trade.

CO3 : Balance of Payment: Structure of BoP, Accounting principle, Meaning of Disequilibrium in BoP, Types and Causes of Disequilibrium, Measures not Correct Disequilibrium.

CO4 : Foreign Exchange Rates: Determination of Equilibrium Exchange Rates.

CO5 : International Institutions: Objectives of IMF and IBRD.

### E 604 Planning and Development in India

CO1 : Basic Features of Indian Economy as a Developing Economy. Concept of Planning, Rationale for Planning, Types of Planning (only concepts), Broad strategies, Goals, Achievements and Failures of Indian Planning, Role of Planning in Post-liberalization period.

CO2 : Features and Consequences of Economic globalization, Trend, Composition and Direction of Foreign trade in India, FDI and FPI in India.

CO3 : Decentralized Planning In Assam, Role Of NEC, Look –East Policy.

CO4 : Poverty Alleviation Programmes In India.