

Course Outcome of MA Economics

MA Economics: 1st Semester

Course: Micro Economics – I (ECO- 501)

CO1: On successful completion of the course, a student will be able to develop a sound understanding of the core microeconomic concepts that economists use to understand the process of decision-making by an economic agent(s).

CO2: The student should be able to apply mathematical tools and techniques to study the behavior of economic agents.

CO3: Besides students will be able to identify the strategic behavior of economic agents and formulate them in a game theoretic framework.

CO4: They will be able to identify and analyze strategic interactions and explain negotiation and exchange between economic agents in game theory models.

CO5: The students will be able to compute the outcome of normal-form games, mixed strategy, and sequential games.

Course: Macro Economics – I (ECO- 502)

CO1: Get an overview of the major developments in macroeconomic theory, with particular emphasis on the policy prescriptions of the earlier macroeconomic schools of thought.

CO2: Develop an understanding of the interrelationships among the various macroeconomic variables and the way they impact the working of the economy as a whole, thereby determining the course of the economy.

CO3: Gain in-depth knowledge about Keynesian vs. Monetarist policy formulations as well as the theoretical justifications of such policies, together with the effectiveness of alternative policies concerning the policy goals.



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CO4: Get acquainted with disequilibrium transactions and quasi-equilibrium situations in general disequilibrium macro-models.

CO5: The second half includes the Monetary Theory expositions by Sir John Hicks. The course aims to provide an understanding of Money and the Classical and Keynesian definitions and motives for holding money.

CO6: The course prepares the students with a theoretical base on the Evolution of money and deeper insights into the utility of Money in different macroeconomic frameworks.

Course: Statistical Methods and Sampling (ECO- 503)

CO1: This paper is an introductory, though challenging course in basic statistical methods.

CO2: It prepares Students to utilize statistical techniques for quantitative, data-based problems, analysis, and inference.

CO3: It also develops the ability to understand econometrics courses at the Honours and Masters Levels.

CO4: Topics include elementary probability theory, random variables, and probability distributions, random sampling and jointly distributed random variables, sampling, and point and interval estimation.

CO5: The core textbook is Probability and Statistics for Engineers by Jay Devore. Learning outcomes include developing proficiency for statistical research in academics, research institutions, and industry.

Course: Monetary Economics (ECO- 504)

CO1: This course provides a general idea to the students regarding the theory and functioning of the monetary and financial sectors of the economy.

CO2: It focuses special attention on rates of interest, monetary management, and instruments of monetary control.



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CO3: It also provides insight into financial and banking sector reforms and monetary policy with special reference to India.

CO4: To enable students to do so, it provides the students with the tools of concepts, functions, and theories of money demand-supply, structure and role of financial markets, the financial innovations which have taken place over some time along with the financial instruments used in the financial sector.

CO5: It also provides students the tools to determine rates of interest and its theories of the term structure of interest rates.

CO6: It throws some light on the balance sheet of the banking system, its changing role and structure, and the banking reforms that have taken place from time to time.

CO7: It also makes students aware of functions, balance sheets, goals, targets, indicators, and instruments of monetary control, along with the current monetary policy of India.

Course: International Economics (ECO- 505)

CO1: The focus of the paper is on making students aware of the very foundation of international trade. This becomes more important in today's scenario with India trying to vie new markets with its now open economy.

CO2: The students are navigated through the journey of different theories of international trade at different points in time, along with their criticisms.

CO3: This helps in the development of a critical analytical capacity of the students while approaching any new theory.

CO4: This paper also provides a reference point concerning the current practices followed in international markets of goods services and currencies.



MA Economics: 2nd Semester

Course: Micro Economics – II (ECO- 506)

CO1: After the completion of the course, students will be able to address economic issues related to uncertainty and risk in decision-making.

CO2: The students will learn to understand how in the real-world market contractual settings are characterized by conflict of interests as well as asymmetry of information among the individuals involved.

CO3: The students will develop an understanding of how negotiations are made under asymmetric information conditions and how the sub-optimality problem can be addressed in economics.

Course: Macro Economics – II (ECO- 507)

CO1: The benefits of learning Macroeconomics to students are manifold. It helps students to understand the complex workings of the economy and how the level of national employment is determined based on demand & amp; supply.

CO2: Gives insight into the fiscal and monetary policy of the country.

CO3: It deals with how RBI functions to keep a balance between various macroeconomic variables like inflation, Interest rate & amp; money supply, and finally How the country deals with the rest of the world and what are the implications of interaction on our domestic growth.

CO4: It provides an understanding of the overall working of the economy to the students.

Course: Public Finance (ECO- 508)

CO1: Public Finance as a subject for undergraduate students is very important in the highly competitive world. Given the limited resources and unlimited demand and desires, the subject helps students understand how the government should use the funds of the public.



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CO2: The paper includes topics such as public goods, budget, and some of the latest tax reforms.

CO3: It helps the students to understand the workings of the economy in the context of the above-mentioned topic and thus makes them capable of evaluating the pros and cons of public policies.

Course: Mathematical Economics (ECO- 509)

CO1: Knowledge about preliminary mathematical concepts Especially related to real-valued, Concave, quasi-concave, and continuous functions Concepts of matrices with some properties.

CO2: Basic concepts of set theories especially convex, hyperplanes, half spaces, separating and supporting hyperplanes.

CO3: It deals with static optimization and its related concepts.

CO4: It describes the concepts of comparative statics skill gained.

CO5: It helps in the computation of eigenvalues and eigenvectors

CO6: Application of Lagrange's method and Khun-Thuker's condition with the help of calculus, foundation to understand the axiomatic approach to explain microeconomic theories, or how microeconomic theories can be portrayed into the set-theoretic approach.



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MA Economics: 3rd Semester

Course: India's Economic Policy – I (ECO- 511)

CO1: Using appropriate analytical frameworks, this paper 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.

CO2: Given the rapid changes taking place in India, the paper gives an insight into economic development that has taken place since independence, in terms of structural changes, savings, and investments among other things.

CO3: It also talks about demographic trends and issues, Education, health and malnutrition, policies towards poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

CO4: It provides information on these issues not only in terms of India but also provides an international comparison and gives a wider outlook to students.

Course: Growth Economics (ECO- 512)

CO1: Understanding the basic facts of economic growth. Comprehension of the relationship between growth and Development.

CO2: Familiarity with the wide-ranging policy issues and theories in growth economics.

CO3: Understanding the Keynesian Analysis of economic growth with a comparison to some other growth models.

CO4: A thorough understanding of the literature on neoclassical growth models and empirics.

CO5: A critical account of the extension of the neoclassical growth model and applications.

CO6: Understanding the interactions of the basic tenets of Growth theories and those of debt with the drivers of Globalization.



Course: Financial Institutions and Markets (ECO- 513)

CO1: This is a paper on the economics of money, banking, and financial markets.

CO2: It provides coverage of economic principles that underlie the operation of banks and other financial institutions.

CO3: The paper aims to provide the student with an introduction to the role of money, financial markets, financial institutions, and monetary policy in the economy, thus providing a solid foundation for further study or employment in the financial services industry.

CO4: The paper establishes how monetary policy and the financial markets work in theory and practice.

CO5: The main components of the course cover the role of financial markets in the economy with a particular emphasis on bond markets and interest rate determination, the main aspects of banks and other financial institutions, and the role of money, central banking, and monetary policy.

Course: Environmental Economics (ECO- 583)

CO1: This paper focuses on the problems of our natural environment through the lens of economic theories and applications.

CO2: It provides economic theorems and their applications in terms of the environment.

CO3: It also provides warnings to the world that if we do not do anything soon about it, then we stand to lose a lot shortly.

CO4: It also suggests different ways through which sustainable development can be achieved, maintaining at least the status quo in terms of the environment.

CO5: The purpose of the paper is to make students more aware of the problems faced by the policymakers in terms of the environment and at the same time ensure that economic growth and development do not get hampered.



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CO6: It encourages students to give more thought to environmental issues and try to work in the required direction to ensure that environmental problems are taken seriously and find practical and long-term solutions for them, which are not only environmentally viable but also economically sustainable.

Course: Advanced Econometrics (ECO- 591)

CO1: The course is specifically designed for students who are keen to pursue empirical research after graduation.

CO2: Broadly, the course includes a matrix approach to the linear regression model, a review of functional forms and qualitative explanatory variable regression models, regression diagnostics: detection of, and remedial measures for multicollinearity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, model selection, dynamic econometric models, instrumental variable estimation, simultaneous equations Model, panel data models, and estimation techniques, and introduction to econometric software.

CO3: Thus, qualifying this paper considerably adds to the profile of the student applying for jobs in Corporate and government organizations, research institutions, and teaching.



MA Economics: 4th Semester

Course: India's Economic Policy – II (ECO- 514)

CO1: It highlights major policy debates and evaluates the Indian empirical evidence.

CO2: Given the rapid changes taking place in the country, the course gives an insight into macroeconomic policies and their impact, policies pursued, and the performance of the agricultural sector and the industrial sector over some time.

CO3: It also throws Light on the trends and performance in the services sector in terms of its growth, productivity, Diversification, competition policy, and foreign investment among other things.

CO4: The purpose of the paper is to provide a more comprehensive view of the students, making them more aware of the Economic activities taking place around them.

Course: Development Economics (ECO- 515)

CO1: It begins with basic demographic concepts and their evolution during the process of development.

CO2: The structure of markets and contracts is linked to the particular problems of enforcement experienced in poor countries.

CO3: The Governance of communities and organizations is studied and this is then linked to questions of sustainable growth.

CO4: The paper ends with reflections on the role of globalization and increased international dependence on the process of development.



Course: Public Economics (ECO- 581)

CO1: Public economics is the study of government policy from the points of view of economic efficiency and equity.

CO2: The paper deals with the nature of government intervention and its implications for Allocation, distribution, and stabilization.

CO3: Inherently, this study involves a formal analysis of Government taxation and expenditures.

CO4: The subject encompasses a host of topics including public Goods, market failures, and externalities.

CO5: The paper is divided into two sections, one dealing with the Theory of public economics and the other with the Indian public finances.

Course: Time series analysis and computer application (ECO- 592)

CO1: After completion of the course, the students will be able to learn the technique of estimating Econometric Models by the use of dummy variables to accommodate qualitative Investigation.

CO2: The students are trained to apply Basic econometric techniques like the LPM, Logit, and Probit Models to empirical settings. Students also learn the use of Models and interpret data in the presence of problems, that are prevalent in most econometric modelling settings.