MA ECONOMICS

Programme Outcome: Enabling the students to apply theoretical economic models in every day real world problems and to develop critical and quantitative thinking skills to solve problems that arise in the economic world. The knowledge of econometrics and statistical techniques helps to verify empirical data with the arguments of economic theory.

Programme Specific Outcome: Enabling the students to have both personal and professional built-up. The problem solving and analytical skill make them fit for today's job market. Wider scope to become financial consultants, public policy analysts, scientific researcher and the like

| Semester I | | |
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| Course Name | Outcomes | |
| | To develop a conceptual foundation and analytical methods used in Microeconomics To equips the students themselves with the various aspects of the conventional as well as the recent developments in Microeconomic | |
| Micro Economics-I | theory. | |
| | To connects students of Economics to academic concerns, policies and practical solutions relevant for progression of all economies. To familiarizing students with the conceptual routes, theoretical | |
| Economics of Growth and Development | dynamics and practical strategies of growth and development. | |

| | 1. To enable the students to have an understanding of the various issues |
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| | of the Indian Economy with a policy perspective. |
| | 2. To focus on the development perspectives of Indian Economy during |
| Indian Economic Policy – I | the post Liberalization period since 1991. |
| | 1. To provide the students an insight into the importance of quantitative |
| | methods in Economics and enable them to introduce and apply these |
| | techniques in finding solutions to economic problems. |
| | 2. The course also aims at: (1) familiarizing the students the basic |
| | quantitative techniques used in economic analysis. |
| | 3. Enabling the students in making use of a quantitative approach in |
| | formulating economic problems and inculcating analytical ability in |
| Quantitative Methods for Economics | finding solutions to mathematically formulated economic problems. |
| | Semester II |
| | 1. To give insights into developments in the areas of theories of |
| | distribution, general equilibrium, welfare economics, uncertainty and |
| | informational asymmetry and behavioral economics. |
| Macro Economics – II | 2. To provide an understanding of the principles of Micro economics |
| | 1. To understand and apply the key economic concepts in the context of |
| | social sectors like education, environment and health care |
| | 2. Appreciate how economic factors contribute to the development and |
| Economics of Social Sector and Environment | implementation of educational policies; identify the major theories |

| | governing the development of human resources, school improvement and development. |
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| | 3. Understand approaches to identify and value costs and outcomes to |
| | include in economic evaluation of the environment through benefit |
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| | cost analysis. |
| | 1. To introduce the basic concepts of economics to the students so as to |
| | enable them for further learning in Indian and Kerala Economy |
| | 2. To equip the students with the basic idea for further learning. |
| | 3. To help them to analyze the sectoral development that has taken place |
| INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY -II | India as well as in Kerala economy. |
| | 1. To create an understanding among the students on basic econometric |
| | methodology. |
| | 2. To train the students in applying economic theories to real economic |
| ECONOMETRICS AND RESEARCH | data by means of empirical models and to give a comprehensive idea |
| METHODOLOGY | on the process of doing research in economics. |
| | Semester III |
| | 1. To understand the structural underpinnings of theoretical development |
| | of macroeconomic thoughts and their application. |
| | 2. To understand the Neo-classical and Keynesian synthesis, behaviour |
| Macro Economics – I | foundations of macro economics, theoretical foundations of demand |

| | and supply of money and macroeconomic model in an open economy |
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| | context. |
| | 1. To offer an introduction to the main theoretical tools and policies that |
| | are central to the study of international trade. |
| | 2. To give an emphasis on application to the trade flows, trading blocks |
| | and international macroeconomic events that characterize the global |
| International Economics – I | economy today. |
| | 1. To understand the regulatory and developmental responsibilities of |
| | government in a democratic country like India. |
| | 2. To cover the theoretical and empirical dimensions of public goods and |
| | public choice, fiscal instruments and fiscal federalism with special |
| Public Economics | reference to Indian context. |
| | 1. To develop the knowledge and understanding of basic principles and |
| | practice of Economics as required in Agricultural Economics. |
| | 2. To equip the students with the knowledge and skills required to |
| | analyze the agricultural economic issues for efficient use of scarce |
| Agricultural Economics(Optional) | resources in agriculture sector and its development. |
| | Semester IV |
| | 1. To develop an understanding about the theoretical development of the |
| | macroeconomic issues of inflation, unemployment and business |
| Macro Economics II | fluctuations. |

| | 2. To keep the students abreast with the latest development of |
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| | macroeconomics development. |
| | 1. To introduce to students the theories of international finance flows, |
| | determination of interest and exchange rates in interconnected |
| | economies, macroeconomic policies available to the government, and |
| | the nature of financial crises. |
| | 2. The course also aims to provide a framework for consistent reasoning |
| | about international flows of goods, factors of production, and financial |
| International Economics II | assets, trade policy and monetary policy in open economy. |
| | 1. This course is designed to provide comprehensive study of the |
| | significance of Securities Market in modern financial system. |
| | 2. To introduce the top down approach to investment decisions and of the |
| | application of both old and new theoretical perspectives to understand |
| Financial Securities Market Analysis | the current environment for financial investment decisions. |
| | 1. To use theoretical models to understand industries and regulatory |
| | decision making. |
| | 2. To provide guidelines to urge through knowledge to the students on |
| Industrial Economics | the basic issues in the industrial development of India. |
| | 1. To familiarise and to understand the students of the various steps |
| Dissertation Work | involved in conducting a research |

| 2. To acquaint the students with socio-economic problems that needs |
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| in depth study. |
| 3. To use statistical and econometric methods to analyse data |