

Program Outcome for B.Sc. Honours in Economics (under CBCS Syllabus)

For every degree program, expectations are listed out by the institution under the Program Outcomes. This enables the students to choose programs that meet their specified needs. Program Outcomes (POs) represent the knowledge, skills and aptitudes that students should have at the end of a three year under-graduation program.

P01: The Economics graduates can pursue courses such as Masters in Economics, or a little more specialized courses like Masters in Financial or Agricultural or Rural Economics. They can also pursue Masters in Applied Economics, Masters in Business Management, Masters in Social Welfare and many other courses.

P02: The students can acquire the skill for qualifying different competitive examinations such as UPSC, IES, CAT, MAT, etc.

P03: They can go for higher studies, pursue research, take up the jobs as Assistant Professor in colleges, work as research assistants/associates in research institutes, etc.

P04: They can pursue careers in Banking and Insurance sector, become financial data analysts, get jobs in corporate sector as market research analysts, etc.

P05: They can become business entrepreneurs.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSO):

The students understand the nature and basic concepts of economics. As a student of Economics they understand the major economic goals: 1) economic growth, 2) price level stability, 3) economic efficiency, 4) full employment, 5) balanced trade, 6) economic security, 7) equitable distribution of income, and 8) economic freedom.

They analyze the relationship between human beings and nature. They understand the behaviour of Indian and World economy, analyse macroeconomic policies including fiscal and monetary policies of India, and determine economic variables including inflation, unemployment, poverty, GDP, Balance of Payments using statistical methods. They understand the behaviour of financial and money markets and perform cost-benefit analysis for making investment decisions. Based on these outcomes, the students learn goal-setting, problem solving techniques and decision making.

The institution evaluates the students as Class Toppers, University Rank Holders and Best Outgoing Students. They are recognized and awarded during the Annual Day function by giving them Certificates and Mementos. The Best Outgoing Students are evaluated on the basis of five criteria: Academic Performance, Attendance, and Behaviour inside the class room, Behaviour on the campus and Extracurricular activities. The program outcomes and program specific outcomes are measured by conducting class test after the completion of each unit, and by conducting CIA exams

in a semester. The attainment of students is also measured by keeping surprise test and asking spontaneous questions during the lecture.

PSO-1. After completion of Six Semesters/ Three Years Degree Course students are able to understand the nature, scope and basic concepts of micro, macroeconomics, macro economy of India public finance and international trade with a special reference to India economy as well as global economy. Students will analyze and evaluate positions on economic issues, showing that they can break an economic issue down into the various economic principles and concepts that form the basis of the position and identify the competing sides on the issue.

PSO-2. Students will be able to make analysis of cause and effect relationship between and among significant micro and macroeconomic variables. An assessment and comparison of results, outcomes and effects on the micro and macro units are done based on the study of different classical, neoclassical and modern theories. Students will critique an economic position in terms of the accuracy of its representations of economic principles and concepts and the soundness of its use of those concepts and principles to make a claim about economics.

PSO-3. Students will learn critical evaluation of the theories and models used in different papers as International trade, micro economics, public finance, and macroeconomics. Students will solve real-world economic problems effectively in the context of an industry or field of study, showing that they can identify and collect the appropriate economic data, analyze data in terms of costs and benefits, present economic data and solutions to problems in a way that is clear and accurate, and come to a reasoned judgment concerning benefits within the constraints of costs and can express that judgment convincingly for an audience who must act on it.

PSO-4. Students will be able to analyse and assess the working of Indian economy and comparing the growth process by understanding and interpreting the data.

PSO-5. Students will learn the concepts of elasticity of demand and supply, cost and revenue, marginal, GDP, PCI, credit multiplier, investment multiplier, inflation, poverty, unemployment, closed and open economy, twin deficits, tax rates and structure , economic, financial, fiscal systems.

PSO-6. The students will be able to do meaningful classification, distribution and description of tables. They learn the use and collection of primary data and secondary data and their application in social science research.

PSO-7. They will be aware of the role and behaviour of different macroeconomic indicators/variables.

PSO-8. Students will acquire knowledge regarding the functioning of global, national and local economic system.

Course Outcome for B.Sc. Honours in Economics under CBCS Syllabus

SEM	PAPER	COURSE
I	CC1	CC1: Introductory Microeconomics • Understand the basic concepts of microeconomics. This includes the concepts of scarcity, opportunity cost, efficiency, marginal changes, and cost-benefit analysis. • Be able to apply microeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze market behavior, government policies, and the distribution of resources. • Be able to use economic models to make predictions. This includes being able to use supply and demand curves to predict the effects of changes in prices, taxes, and other factors. • Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles.
I	CC2	CC2: Mathematical Methods for Economics-I • Understand the basic concepts of mathematics used in economics. This includes the concepts of sets, functions, limits, derivatives, integrals, and matrices. • Be able to apply mathematical techniques to economic problems. This includes being able to use mathematical models to analyze economic behavior, to make predictions about economic outcomes, and to solve economic problems. • Be able to communicate mathematical concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of mathematical concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate mathematical principles.
II	CC3	CC3: Introductory Macroeconomics • Understand the basic concepts of macroeconomics. This includes the concepts of aggregate demand, aggregate supply, economic growth, inflation, and unemployment.

		• Be able to apply macroeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze economic growth, inflation, and unemployment, and to evaluate government policies. • Be able to use economic models to make predictions. This includes being able to use the aggregate demand-aggregate supply model to predict the effects of changes in government policy or economic shocks. • Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles.
II	CC4	CC4: Mathematical Methods for Economics-II • Understand the advanced concepts of mathematics used in economics. This includes the concepts of differential equations, linear algebra, and optimization. • Be able to apply advanced mathematical techniques to economic problems. This includes being able to use mathematical models to analyze economic behavior, to make predictions about economic outcomes, and to solve economic problems. • Be able to communicate advanced mathematical concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of advanced mathematical concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate advanced mathematical principles.
III	CC5	CC5: Intermediate Microeconomics-I • Understand the advanced concepts of microeconomics. This includes the concepts of consumer choice, producer behavior, market structure, and welfare economics. • Be able to apply advanced microeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze market behavior, government policies, and the distribution of resources. • Be able to use economic models to make predictions.

III		This includes being able to use consumer demand curves, producer supply curves, and market equilibrium models to predict the effects of changes in prices, taxes, and other factors. ● Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles.
	CC6	CC6: Intermediate Macroeconomics-I ● Understand the advanced concepts of macroeconomics. This includes the concepts of economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and business cycles. ● Be able to apply advanced macroeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze economic growth, inflation, and unemployment, and to evaluate government policies. ● Be able to use economic models to make predictions. This includes being able to use models of economic growth, inflation, and unemployment to predict the effects of changes in government policy or economic shocks. ● Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: ● Economic forecasting ● Government policy analysis ● Financial modelling ● Business decision-making Students who complete Intermediate Macroeconomics-I will be well-prepared for further study in economics, as well as for careers in economics, finance, and other quantitative fields.
	CC7	CC7: Statistics for Economics

		• Understand the basic concepts of statistics. This includes the concepts of probability, sampling, and data analysis. • Be able to apply statistical principles to economic data. This includes being able to collect, analyze, and interpret economic data. • Be able to use statistical software to analyze economic data. This includes being able to use software like Stata, R, or Excel to analyze economic data. • Be able to communicate statistical results effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on statistical analysis. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Statistics for Economics will also develop a strong foundation in statistical thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply statistical principles, and to think critically about economic data. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: • Economic forecasting • Data analysis • Market research • Business decision-making Students who complete Statistics for Economics will be well-prepared for further study in economics, as well as for careers in economics, finance, and other quantitative fields.
III	SEC-A 1	SEC-A 1: Data Analysis • Understand the basic concepts of data analysis. This includes the concepts of data collection, data cleaning, data visualization, and data modelling. • Be able to apply data analysis principles to real-world data. This includes being able to collect, clean, visualize, and model data to answer questions and make predictions. • Be able to use statistical software to analyze data. This includes being able to use software like Stata, R, or Excel to analyze data. • Be able to communicate data analysis results effectively. This includes being able to write clear and

		concise reports on data analysis.
III	SEC-A 2	SEC-A 2: Rural Development • Understand the concepts of rural development. This includes the concepts of rural poverty, rural inequality, rural institutions, and rural development strategies. • Be able to analyze rural development problems. This includes being able to identify the causes of rural poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment. • Be able to design and implement rural development projects. This includes being able to select appropriate interventions, manage projects, and evaluate results. • Be able to communicate rural development issues effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on rural development. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Rural Development will also develop a strong foundation in rural development thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply rural development principles, and to think critically about rural development problems. These concepts are used in a variety of applications, such as: • Poverty alleviation • Sustainable development • Gender equality • Food security • Water resources management • Natural resource management
IV	CC8	CC8: Intermediate Microeconomics-II • Understand the advanced concepts of microeconomics. This includes the concepts of imperfect competition, information economics, and game theory. • Be able to apply advanced microeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze market behavior, government policies, and the distribution of resources. • Be able to use economic models to make predictions. This includes being able to use models of imperfect competition, information economics, and game theory

		to predict the effects of changes in prices, taxes, and other factors. ● Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: ● Market analysis ● Financial modeling ● Economic forecasting ● Game theory ● Public policy analysis
IV	CC9	CC9: Intermediate Macroeconomics-II ● Understand the advanced concepts of macroeconomics. This includes the concepts of open economy macroeconomics, monetary policy, and fiscal policy. ● Be able to apply advanced macroeconomic principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to analyze open economy macroeconomics, monetary policy, and fiscal policy, and to evaluate government policies. ● Be able to use economic models to make predictions. This includes being able to use models of open economy macroeconomics, monetary policy, and fiscal policy to predict the effects of changes in government policy or economic shocks. ● Be able to communicate economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise explanations of economic concepts, and being able to use graphs and other visual aids to illustrate economic principles. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: ● International trade ● Foreign exchange markets ● Financial markets

		• Government policy analysis
IV	CC10	CC10: Introductory Econometrics • Understand the basic concepts of econometrics. This includes the concepts of economic theory, statistical inference, and data analysis. • Be able to apply econometric principles to economic data. This includes being able to collect, analyze, and interpret economic data using econometric methods. • Be able to use statistical software to analyze economic data. This includes being able to use software like Stata, R, or Excel to analyze economic data. • Be able to communicate econometric results effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on econometric analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: • Economic forecasting • Data analysis • Market research • Business decision-making
IV	SEC-B1	SEC-B 1: Research Methodology • Understand the principles of research methodology. This includes the concepts of research design, data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation. • Be able to apply research methodology principles to real-world research problems. This includes being able to design and implement research projects, collect and analyze data, and interpret the results of research. • Be able to communicate research findings effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise research reports. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Research Methodology will also develop a strong foundation in research thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply research methodology principles, and to think critically about research problems. Here are some of the research methodology concepts that are typically covered in a Research Methodology course:

		● Research design ● Data collection ● Data analysis ● Data interpretation ● Research ethics ● Plagiarism ● Academic writing These concepts are used in a variety of research applications, such as: ● Scientific research ● Social science research ● Business research ● Policy research
IV	SEC-B2	SEC-B 2: Managerial Economics ● Understand the basic concepts of managerial economics. This includes the concepts of profit maximization, cost minimization, and decision-making under uncertainty. ● Be able to apply managerial economics principles to real-world business problems. This includes being able to analyze business decisions, evaluate different courses of action, and make recommendations. ● Be able to communicate managerial economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on managerial economics analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of business applications, such as: ● Strategic planning ● Marketing ● Finance ● Operations management ● Risk management
V	CC11	CC11: International Economics ● Understand the basic concepts of international economics. This includes the concepts of international trade, international finance, and economic development. ● Be able to apply international economics principles to

		real-world economic problems. This includes being able to analyze the effects of international trade, international finance, and economic development on countries and businesses. ● Be able to communicate international economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on international economics analysis. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete International Economics will also develop a strong foundation in international economics thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply international economics principles, and to think critically about economic problems in a global context. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: ● Trade policy ● Foreign investment ● Development policy ● Economic forecasting ● International business
V	CC12	CC12: Indian Economy ● Understand the basic concepts of the Indian economy. This includes the concepts of economic growth, inflation, unemployment, poverty, and inequality. ● Be able to analyze the performance of the Indian economy. This includes being able to analyze the factors that contribute to economic growth, inflation, unemployment, poverty, and inequality. ● Be able to evaluate government policies that affect the Indian economy. This includes being able to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies in promoting economic growth, reducing inflation, and alleviating poverty. ● Be able to communicate Indian economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on Indian economic analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as:

		• Economic forecasting • Government policy analysis • Business decision-making • Public policy analysis
V	DSE-A 1.1	DSE-A 1.1: Applied Econometrics • Understand the basic concepts of econometrics. This includes the concepts of economic theory, statistical inference, and data analysis. • Be able to apply econometric principles to real-world economic data. This includes being able to collect, analyze, and interpret economic data using econometric methods. • Be able to use statistical software to analyze economic data. This includes being able to use software like Stata, R, or Excel to analyze economic data. • Be able to communicate econometric results effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on econometric analysis. • Be able to apply econometrics to practical problems. This includes being able to use econometrics to analyze economic data and to make predictions about economic behavior. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Applied Econometrics will also develop a strong foundation in econometric thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply econometric principles, and to think critically about economic data. These concepts are used in a variety of economic applications, such as: • Economic forecasting • Data analysis • Market research • Business decision-making Students who complete Applied Econometrics will be well-prepared for further study in econometrics, as well as for careers in economics, finance, and other quantitative fields. Here are some practical examples of how econometrics can be used: • Econometrics can be used to analyze the effects of

		government policies on economic outcomes. For example, econometrics can be used to assess the impact of a tax cut on economic growth. • Econometrics can be used to forecast economic trends. For example, econometrics can be used to predict the future level of unemployment. • Econometrics can be used to analyze the behavior of markets. For example, econometrics can be used to understand why stock prices go up and down. Econometrics is a powerful tool that can be used to answer a wide variety of economic questions. By understanding the principles of econometrics, students can use this tool to make better decisions about economic policy and to better understand the behavior of markets.
V	DSE-A 1.2	DSE-A 1.2: Economic History of India (1857-1947) • Understand the major economic events and trends in India during the period 1857-1947. This includes the concepts of economic growth, industrialization, urbanization, and poverty. • Be able to analyze the economic impact of British rule in India. This includes the concepts of colonialism, imperialism, and economic exploitation. • Be able to evaluate the economic policies of the Indian National Congress. This includes the concepts of Swadeshi, swaraj, and planned economic development. • Be able to communicate economic history concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on economic history analysis. Here are some practical examples of how economic history can be used: • Economic history can be used to understand the causes of poverty and inequality. • Economic history can be used to assess the impact of economic policies on different groups of people. • Economic history can be used to inform future economic planning. Economic history is a valuable tool for understanding the past and for making better decisions about the future. By

		understanding the economic history of India, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that India faces today.
V	DSE-A 2.1	DSE-A 2.1: Comparative Economic Development (1850-1950) • Understand the major economic events and trends in different countries during the period 1850-1950. This includes the concepts of economic growth, industrialization, urbanization, and poverty. • Be able to analyze the economic impact of different factors on economic development, such as geography, institutions, and policies. • Be able to compare and contrast the economic development of different countries. • Be able to communicate comparative economic development concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on comparative economic development analysis. Here are some practical examples of how comparative economic development can be used: • Comparative economic development can be used to understand the causes of poverty and inequality. • Comparative economic development can be used to assess the impact of economic policies on different groups of people. • Comparative economic development can be used to inform future economic planning. Comparative economic development is a valuable tool for understanding the past and for making better decisions about the future. By understanding the comparative economic development of different countries, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that different countries face today.
V	DSE-A 2.1	DSE-A 2.1: Financial Economics • Understand the basic concepts of financial economics. This includes the concepts of financial markets, financial instruments, and financial institutions. • Be able to apply financial economics principles to real-world financial problems. This includes being able to

		analyze financial data, evaluate financial instruments, and make investment decisions. • Be able to communicate financial economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on financial economics analysis. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Financial Economics will also develop a strong foundation in financial economics thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply financial economics principles, and to think critically about financial problems. These concepts are used in a variety of financial applications, such as: • Financial forecasting • Investment analysis • Portfolio management • Risk management Students who complete Financial Economics will be well-prepared for further study in financial economics, as well as for careers in business, finance, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how financial economics can be used: • Financial economics can be used to analyze the performance of financial markets. • Financial economics can be used to evaluate the riskiness of financial instruments. • Financial economics can be used to make investment decisions. Financial economics is a valuable tool for understanding the financial world and for making better financial decisions. By understanding the principles of financial economics, students can better understand the risks and rewards of investing, and make better decisions about their financial future.
VI	CC13	CC13: Public Economics • Understand the basic concepts of public economics. This includes the concepts of public goods, externalities, and market failures. • Be able to apply public economics principles to real-world public policy problems. This includes being able to analyze the costs and benefits of government

		intervention, and to design public policies that are efficient and effective. ● Be able to communicate public economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on public economics analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of public policy applications, such as: ● Environmental policy ● Education policy ● Health care policy ● Social welfare policy Students who complete Public Economics will be well-prepared for further study in public economics, as well as for careers in government, business, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how public economics can be used: ● Public economics can be used to analyze the costs and benefits of environmental regulations. ● Public economics can be used to design education policies that are equitable and efficient. ● Public economics can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of social welfare programs. Public economics is a valuable tool for understanding public policy problems and for designing effective public policies. By understanding the principles of public economics, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that governments face, and make better decisions about public policy.
VI	CC14	CC14: Development Economics ● Understand the basic concepts of development economics. This includes the concepts of economic growth, poverty, inequality, and development. ● Be able to analyze the causes of underdevelopment and the factors that promote development. ● Be able to evaluate the effectiveness of development policies and programs. ● Be able to communicate development economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on development economics

		analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of development applications, such as: • Economic forecasting • Government policy analysis • Business decision-making • Public policy analysis Students who complete Development Economics will be well-prepared for further study in development economics, as well as for careers in business, finance, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how development economics can be used: • Development economics can be used to analyze the performance of developing economies. • Development economics can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of development policies and programs. • Development economics can be used to inform future development planning. Development economics is a valuable tool for understanding the development process and for making better decisions about development policy. By understanding the principles of development economics, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that developing countries face, and make better decisions about development policy.
VI	DSE-B 1.1	DSE-B 1.1: Money and Financial Markets • Understand the basic concepts of money and financial markets. This includes the concepts of money, interest rates, financial institutions, and financial instruments. • Be able to analyze the behavior of money and financial markets. This includes being able to analyze the factors that influence interest rates, the performance of financial institutions, and the prices of financial instruments. • Be able to apply money and financial market concepts to real-world problems. This includes being able to make investment decisions, design financial policies, and analyze the impact of economic policy on financial markets. • Be able to communicate money and financial market

		concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on money and financial market analysis. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Money and Financial Markets will also develop a strong foundation in money and financial market thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply money and financial market principles, and to think critically about financial problems. These concepts are used in a variety of financial applications, such as: • Financial forecasting • Investment analysis • Portfolio management • Risk management Students who complete Money and Financial Markets will be well-prepared for further study in money and financial markets, as well as for careers in business, finance, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how money and financial markets can be used: • Money and financial markets can be used to analyze the performance of financial markets. • Money and financial markets can be used to evaluate the riskiness of financial instruments. • Money and financial markets can be used to make investment decisions. Money and financial markets are a vital part of the economy, and by understanding the principles of money and financial markets, students can better understand the risks and rewards of investing, and make better decisions about their financial future.
VI	DSE-B 1.2	DSE-B 1.2: Issues in Indian Economy • Understand the basic concepts of Indian economy. This includes the concepts of economic growth, inflation, unemployment, poverty, and inequality. • Be able to analyze the performance of the Indian economy. This includes being able to analyze the factors that influence economic growth, inflation,

		unemployment, poverty, and inequality. ● Be able to evaluate government policies that affect the Indian economy. This includes being able to evaluate the effectiveness of fiscal policy, monetary policy, and industrial policy. ● Be able to apply Indian economic concepts to real-world problems. This includes being able to make economic policy recommendations, design economic programs, and analyze the impact of economic policy on different groups of people. ● Be able to communicate Indian economic concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on Indian economic analysis. These concepts are used in a variety of Indian economic applications, such as: ● Economic forecasting ● Government policy analysis ● Business decision-making ● Public policy analysis Students who complete Issues in Indian Economy will be well-prepared for further study in Indian economics, as well as for careers in business, finance, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how Indian economic concepts can be used: ● Indian economic concepts can be used to analyze the performance of the Indian economy. ● Indian economic concepts can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies. ● Indian economic concepts can be used to inform future economic planning. The Indian economy is a complex and ever-changing field, but by understanding the principles of Indian economics, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that India faces, and make better decisions about economic policy.
VI	DSE-B 2.1	DSE-B 2.1: Environmental Economics ● Understand the basic concepts of environmental economics. This includes the concepts of environmental quality, pollution, and environmental

		policy. ● Be able to analyze the economic impacts of environmental problems. This includes being able to analyze the costs of pollution, the benefits of environmental protection, and the trade-offs between economic growth and environmental quality. ● Be able to apply environmental economics principles to real-world problems. This includes being able to design environmental policies, evaluate the effectiveness of environmental regulations, and assess the impact of environmental policy on different groups of people. ● Be able to communicate environmental economics concepts effectively. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on environmental economics analysis. In addition to these specific skills, students who complete Environmental Economics will also develop a strong foundation in environmental economics thinking. This will allow them to better understand and apply environmental economics principles, and to think critically about environmental problems. These concepts are used in a variety of environmental applications, such as: ● Environmental policy analysis ● Environmental impact assessment ● Environmental management ● Environmental consulting Students who complete Environmental Economics will be well-prepared for further study in environmental economics, as well as for careers in government, business, and other related fields. Here are some practical examples of how environmental economics can be used: ● Environmental economics can be used to analyze the costs and benefits of environmental regulations. ● Environmental economics can be used to design environmental policies that are efficient and effective. ● Environmental economics can be used to assess the impact of environmental policy on different groups of
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		people. Environmental economics is a valuable tool for understanding environmental problems and for designing effective environmental policy. By understanding the principles of environmental economics, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that we face in protecting our environment.
VI	DSE-B 2.2	DSE-B 2.2: Issues in Development Economics • Understand advanced concepts in development economics. This includes the concepts of economic growth, poverty, inequality, and development, as well as more advanced concepts such as structural change, institutions, and globalization. • Be able to analyze the causes of underdevelopment and the factors that promote development in a more sophisticated way. This includes being able to use more advanced economic models and statistical methods to analyze development problems. • Be able to evaluate the effectiveness of development policies and programs in a more critical and nuanced way. This includes being able to consider the political, social, and institutional context in which development policies are implemented. • Be able to communicate development economics concepts effectively to a variety of audiences. This includes being able to write clear and concise reports on development economics analysis, as well as being able to give presentations on development issues. These concepts are used in a variety of development applications, such as: • Economic forecasting • Government policy analysis • Business decision-making • Public policy analysis Here are some practical examples of how advanced development economics can be used: • Advanced development economics can be used to analyze the performance of developing economies. • Advanced development economics can be used to

		evaluate the effectiveness of development policies and programs. • Advanced development economics can be used to inform future development planning. Advanced development economics is a valuable tool for understanding the development process and for making better decisions about development policy. By understanding the principles of advanced development economics, students can better understand the challenges and opportunities that developing countries face, and make better decisions about development policy. Here are some additional course outcomes that may be specific to your institution or instructor: • Be able to apply advanced development economics concepts to real-world case studies. • Be able to write policy briefs on development issues. • Be able to conduct original research in development economics.
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