

K. N. Bhise Arts and Commerce College, Kurduwadi
Department of Economics

Programme Outcomes

S.N.	Programme	Programme Objectives	Programme Specific Outcomes
1	B.A. Economics	A) Intellectual Growth : PO 1. Develop the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories.	PSO 1. * Explain the function of market and prices as allocative mechanisms. * Apply the concept of equilibrium to both microeconomics and macroeconomics. * Identify key macroeconomic indicators and measures of economics change, growth, and development. * Identify and discuss the key concepts underlying comparative advantage. * Identify and explain major types of market failures.
		PO 2. Demonstrate the ability to employ the “economic way of thinking.”	PSO 2. * Discuss the application of marginal analysis. * Explain the use of benefit/cost analysis. * Explain the contribution of economics to the analysis of non-market social issues.
		PO 3. Demonstrate awareness of global, historical, and institutional forces.	PSO 3. * Assess the role of domestic and international institutions and norms in shaping economies.
		PO 4. Apply economic theories and concepts to contemporary social issues, as well as formulation and analysis of policy.	PSO 4. * Describe how economic trade-offs and social values impact public/private social policy, and the success or failure of policies to achieve intended outcomes.
		PO 4. Recognize the role of ethical values in economic decisions.	PSO 5. * Distinguish between normative and positive economics. * Identify the limits of economic analysis. * Compare and contrast efficiency and equity.
		B) Skill Areas PO 5. Apply both oral and written communication skills within the discipline.	PSO 6. * Present economic arguments in non-quantitative form. * Discuss economic concepts in an articulate manner in a classroom.
		PO 6. Demonstrate quantitative reasoning skills.	PSO 7. * Present an economic argument in quantitative terms. * Be able to conduct economic analysis using equations and graphs.

		<p>PO 7. Demonstrate the ability to collect, process, and interpret data, including statistical inference.</p>	<p>PSO 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Recognize how to use scientific method in economics. * Formulate empirically testable hypotheses. * Construct a data set of economic variables. * Calculate, present, and discuss descriptive statistics. * Conduct a regression analysis. * Critically assess the statistical analysis of other researchers.
		<p>PO 8. Demonstrate computer proficiency within economics.</p>	<p>PSO 9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Access, download, and use electronic databases. * Use standard software packages. i.e. SPSS, Excel etc.
		<p>PO 9. Be able to use critical thinking skills within the discipline of economics about economic matters.</p>	<p>PSO 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Present viewpoints and alternative hypothesis on economic issues. * Recognize underlying assumptions in economic models. * Demonstrate ability to use the economic tools of analysis.
		<p style="text-align: center;">C) Professional Development</p> <p>PO 10. Develop an awareness of career choices for undergraduate economic majors, and the options for graduate study.</p>	<p>PSO 11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Set up and keep current a database concerning career opportunities for undergraduate majors and undergraduate options in economics. * Encourage majors and option students to consult department advisors concerning career goals, and the develop study programs consistent with those career goals.

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Course Outcomes

S. N.	Course	Course Outcomes
1	B. A. I - Indian Economy P.N. I & II (Sem. I & II)	1. To introduce Characteristics of Indian economy. 2. To know the students about cause and measures of Indian population 3. To introduce the poverty, unemployment and rising prices of Indian economy. 4. To know the silent features of maharashtras economy.
2	B.com – I Business Economics I (Sem. I & II)	1. To introduce basic concepts of Business Economics 2. To create awareness among commerce students about fundamental economic problems pervading in the corporate world. 3. To create the ability in the students to understand the cause and effect relation of consumer behavior in different market situation. 4. To create ability among the students to forecast future situation on the basis of present market situation and changes.
3	B.A. II – Money, Banking and Public Finance P.N. III & V (Sem. III & IV)	1. To introduce the concept of money to the students. 2. To introduce the concept of value of money. 3. To make aware the students with recent trends in commercial banking in India. 4. To make familiar the students with functioning of RBI and different monetary measures in India. 5. To introduce the nature and scope of public finance in India.
4	B.A. II – Demography P.N. IV & VI (Sem. III & IV)	1. To make aware the students about the various issues related to population in India. 2. To highlight various concepts and theories of population. 3. To enable the students to understand population policy of India. 4. To introduce various tools and techniques used for Demographic study.
5	B.com – II Business Economics II (Sem. III & IV)	1. To explain the basic concepts and theories of Macro-Economics to the students. 2. To inform the Macro-Economic policies and create awareness about changes in various Macro-Economic theories to the students.
6	B.com – II Money and Financial System (Sem. III & IV)	1. To explain the nature, functioning and issues related to money, banks and nonbank institution in India to the student. 2. To acquaint the students fully with the changing role o financial instructions in the process of growth and development.
7	B.A.III – Micro Economics P.N. VII & XII (Sem. V & VI)	1. As a foundation course, in this paper, student is expected to understand the behavior of an economic agent, namely a consumer, a producer, a factor owner and the price fluctuation in a market. 2. The approach of this paper is to study the behavior of a unit and analyze it in general, static and partial equilibrium framework. 3. The modules incorporated in this paper deal with the nature and scope of

		<p>economics, the theory of consumer behavior, analysis of production function and equilibrium of producer, the price formation in different markets, structures and the equilibrium of a firm and industry.</p> <p>4. In addition, the principles of factor pricing and commodity pricing, the problem of investment and welfare economics have also been included.</p>
8	B.A.III – Macro Economics P.N. VIII & XIII (Sem. V & VI)	<p>1. On account of the growing influence and involvement of the state in economic fields, macroeconomics has become a major area of economic analysis in terms of theoretical as well as policy-making issues.</p> <p>2. Microeconomics has an extensive, substantive as well as methodological content. It deals with the functioning of the economy as a whole, including how the economy's total output of goods and services and employment of resources is determined and what causes these totals to fluctuate.</p> <p>3. The canvass of the study is the whole rather than the part because what is true for the part is not necessarily true for the whole.</p> <p>4. The paper entitled "Macroeconomics" is designed to make an undergraduate student aware of the basic theoretical framework underlying the field of macroeconomics.</p>
9	B.A.III – History of Economic Thoughts P.N. IX & XIV (Sem. V & VI)	<p>1. This course is essential for a student who aspires for advanced training in economics. Contemporary economic science has evolved over many centuries.</p> <p>2. The evolution of economic ideas in each instance was as much a response to immediate economic problems and policy issues as much as it was a self-conscious attempt to refine earlier analysis by correcting mistakes and filling in the gaps in analysis.</p> <p>3. Economic ideas did not evolve in isolation, but were an integral and important part of the evolution of modern social thought. Prevailing ideas of science, scientific rigor and measurement played a significant role in shaping of economic science at each stage of its evolution.</p> <p>4. This course, tracing the history of economic thought, would enable the student to understand how contemporary economics came to be what it is.</p>
10	B.A.III – Development and Research Methodology P.N. X & XV (Sem. V & VI)	<p>1. Modules incorporated in this paper would enable the students to know about theories of growth and development, sectoral aspects of development, investment criteria, allocation of resources, interrelation of international trade and development, domestic macro policies, international aspects of development and the issues relating to sustainable development also find their due place in the modules.</p> <p>2. This paper also attempts to enable students with the research methodology in economics.</p>
11	B.A.III – Agricultural Economics P.N. XI & XVI (Sem. V & VI)	<p>1. The importance of agriculture in the Indian economy hardly needs to be emphasized. The paper on agricultural economics highlights important aspects of the agricultural development and planning in India.</p> <p>2. The paper is split into many chapters; each chapter discusses an aspect of Indian agriculture and role of agriculture in Indian economy.</p> <p>3. This paper also tries to explore the new techniques in agriculture and the changes in agriculture in the contexts of Globalisation.</p>
12	B.com – III Business	<p>1. To Explain the Introduction, Meaning, Concept, & Scope of Business Economics.</p>

	Economics III (Sem. V & VI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Principles of Business Economics. 3. To introduce the Classical and neo-classical approaches regarding business economics. 4. To introduce the LPG model to the students.
13	B.com – III Co-operative Development (Sem. V & VI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Explain the Introduction, Meaning, Concept, & Scope of co-operative development. 2. Explain the various co-operatives institutes. 3. To explain the Role of various co-operative institutions in the economic development of the nation.