

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SRI Y N COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): NARSAPUR

Course outcomes

Program Specific Outcomes :-

The main objective of the B.A. Economics Degree is to train the students at graduate level for meeting the demands for the skilled man power in both organised and un-organised sectors and also provide an alternate channel for those who aimlessly pursue higher education and to prepare themselves for self reliance.

In this program the study of Economics opting a degree for many students to maintain Economy in their family. They planned the source of income and its proper utilization.

Economics students are known to submerge into a Syllabus that contains practical approach to the subject. They will get to assess the Indian and Andhra Pradesh Economy and also world Economy. The Economics students have rich toolbox of simple models they can use to analyze various facets of the Economy and know to apply the right models. The students are also understood the importance of a model based approach to Economics. Our goal is to produce students who have the capacity to analyze current Economic issues in the context of an Economic frame of Reference.

It is also important for students living in countries with highly open Economics to understand the important links connecting foreign Economics the anatomy of inflation and unemployment has been studied.

An overview course should contain what we feel is the core. The students to know national Income accounting, aggregate supply and demand, issues of inflation and unemployment, goods market, asset market and basics of monetary and fiscal policy. Supply details for consumption, investment, money markets and policy making. The students are also known the federal reserve and financial markets.

Finally the subject of Economics leads students to become Economists, Indian Economic Services, Indian Administrative Services, Entrepreneurs, Industrialists, Farm Managers, Bank Employees, Stock Brokers, Stock market employees, Reserve Bank Employees. Marketing Analysts etc.

COURSES OFFERED AND COURSE CODES

S.No	Program Name	Semester	Paper Code	Course Name
1.	HEP	I	I - 1304	Micro Economics & Consumer Behavior
2.	HEP	II	II - 2304	Micro Economics – Production & Price theory.
3.	HEP	III	III – 3304	Macro Economics – National Income Employment and Money
4.	HEP	IV	IV – 4304	Banking and International Trade
5.	HEP	V	V – 5317	Economic Development and Indian Economy.
6.	HEP	V	VI – 5318	Indian and Andhra Pradesh Economy
7.	HEP	VI	VII – 6318	Agricultural Economics
8.	HEP	Certificate Course - III	-	Self Employment and its managements strategies.

Program Specific Outcome :-

PSO 1 :- Consumer behavior – has been wealth, welfare, scarcity, utility, Demand analysis, price, income, elasticity of demand, budget etc are known to the students.

PSO 2 :- Production and Price Theory : Production function and their laws total, fixed and variable costs, Marginal and average costs, concept of Revenue, Market structures, Price determination and equilibrium of firm and Industry. Monopoly – Oligopoly, Wage determination, Modern theory of wages concept of minimum wage are thoroughly known to the students.

PSO 3 :- National Income – definitions, concepts of Economy. Classical theory of Employment, Keynesian theory of Employment, consumption function, Investment function, Meaning and Functions of Money, RBI classification of Money, etc are known to the students.

PSO 4 :- Students are well aware of Trade cycles, Inflation measures, Function of Commercial Banks, Credit creation – functions of RBI, Non-Bank financial Institutions, Defects of Indian Money Market and International Trade, Taxes, Balance of payments, Public Expenditure and its effects Public Debt and Private Debt.

PSO 5 :- Economic Students are guided Economic growth of India and Andhra Pradesh Economy. Sustainable development, Labour intensive and capital intensive methods. Natural resources, population policy and concepts of population demand, unemployment, measures taken by the Government to reduce unemployment in India. Students are also aware about liberalization, privatization and globalization. Govt. Budgets, Types of budgets and their classification. Deficit Budget etc.

PSO 6 :- Students are know about Indian Agriculture, Productivity, Rural Credit, Microfinance, Self help groups. Crop insurance and Food Security. Industrial Policies, Small scale industrial polices by Govt. of India. FEMA – Service sector in India. IT, Education and Health. Planning in Indian Economy objective of Five Year plans, NITI Aayog, Andhra Pradesh Economy, SEZ etc.

Course Outcome :-

1. Students study about consumer behaviour, wealth, welfare, scarcity, utility, price, income, budgets, Demand and supply analysis.
2. Students are also aware about production of India and Andhra Pradesh Revenue generation, Market structures, Monopoly, oligopoly, wage determination, to improve the sustainability and production efficiency innovative methods.

3. Nation Income, How to increase National Income in Indian and Andhra Pradesh, Unemployment in India. Govt. Jobs and Private Jobs Investments and its importance. Role of RBI about Indian Economy. Public and Private Banks role for increasing income.
4. Inflation and its effects in India. Tax system and its reforms public expenditure and public & Private debt.
5. Economic growth of India and Andhra Pradesh. Proper use of Natural Resources are very important to increase Economic growth. Population control measures. Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization.
6. Indian is mainly Agricultural based Economy country 60% of our country population directly (or) indirectly depend on Agriculture and Agricultural based Industries. To attract small, medium, and large Industries to reduce unemployment and increase productivity it helps for reduction of unemployment in India and increase purchase power to people it helps Indian Economy.

Economics is a positive science is divorced from reality. The science of Economics cannot be separated from the normative aspect. Economics as science is concerned with human welfare and involves ethical considerations. In this age of planning. When all nations aspire to be welfare states, it is only the Economist in a position to advocate, condemn and remedy the Economic ills of the modern world.