

Y&M AKI's

Poona College of Arts Science and Commerce

Department of Economics

Programme Outcomes of BA

PO1: Communication Skills : A graduate student in arts/social sciences/humanities shall be confident to speak, write, read, listen and understand the English language and one or more Indian languages. Relate the ideas, knowledge, books, and people.

PO2: Social responsibility: Develops an obligation to act for the benefit of society at large. Cultivates the responsibility to maintain a balance between the economy and the ecosystems.

PO3: Critical, logical and rational thinking: Acquire the ability for objective, rational, sceptical, logical, and unbiased analysis of factual evidences to form a judgment or conclusion. Enhance the process of rational thinking, problem solving and analytical evaluation from different perspectives.

PO4: Enlightened and effective Citizenship: Cultivates progressive citizenship for a knowledge society for peace and prosperity of nations and the world. Develops clear, rational and progressive thinking.

PO5: Values and Ethics: Recognizes the importance, worth and usefulness of principles and standards of behaviour, moral dimensions of one's own decisions and judgment of what is important in life. Understand the rules of behaviour based on systematizing, defending and recommending the concepts of right and wrong.

PO6: Sustainable development: Understands, organizes and promotes the principle of human development goals by sustaining the ability of natural systems, natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends.

PO7: Life-long process of Learning: Cultivates the proficiency to engage in independent, life-long Learning.

PSO of BA Economics

- Understand the Behaviour of Indian and World Economy.
- Analyse macroeconomic policies including fiscal and monetary policies of India.
- Determine economic variables including inflation, unemployment, poverty, GDP, Balance of Payment using statistical Methods.
- Understand the behaviour of financial and money markets and perform cost-benefit analysis for making investment decisions.

Details of Course Outcomes

1. F.Y.BA. Economics (General – 1) Indian Economy
 - Understand the nature of Indian Economy.
 - Problem and Prospects.

2. S.Y.BA. Economics (General - 2) Modern Banking
 - To create the awareness among the students of Modern Banking System.
 - Banking constitutes important components towards understanding of economics.
 - Clear understanding of the operations of banking their interaction with the rest of the economy is essential to realize how monetary forces operate through a multitude of channels- market, non-market, institutions and among others, the state.

(Spl – 1) Micro Economics

 - As a foundation course, in this Paper, student is expected to understand the behaviour of an economic agent, namely, a consumer, a producer, a factor owner and the price fluctuation in a market.
 - This Paper deal with the nature and scope of economics, the theory of consumer behaviour, analysis of production function and equilibrium of a producer, the price formation in different markets structures and the equilibrium of a firm and industry.
 - In addition, the principles of factor pricing and commodity pricing as also the problems of investment and welfare economics have been included.

(Spl – 2) Macro Economics

 - Macroeconomics has become a major area of economic analysis in terms of theoretical, empirical as well as policy-making issues.
 - Macroeconomics has an extensive, substantive as well as methodological content. It deals with the functioning of the economy as a whole, the objective of the course is to familiarize the students the basic concept of Macro Economics and application.
 - Macro economics 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.
 - The Paper entitled Macroeconomics is designed to make an undergraduate student aware of the basic theoretical framework underlying the field of macroeconomics.

3. T.Y.B.A. Economics (General - 3) Economic Development & Planning
 - The Study of Economic Development has gained importance because of stained interest of the developing countries in uplifting their economic conditions by restructuring their economics to acquire greater diversity,

efficiency and equity, For this and other reasons, there have been many approaches to economic development.

- In recent times, besides hard core economic prescriptions to development, concern hitherto relegated to background, like education, health, sanitation and infrastructural development, have found place of pride in explaining the preference of various economies incorporated in this paper are devoted to the theories of economic development, approaches to economic development, social and institutional aspects of development, constraints on development process, macro economic policies, roll of foreign capital and economic planning etc. in developing countries.

(Spl – 3) International Economics

- This course provides the students a thorough understanding and deep knowledge about the basic principles that tend to govern the free flow of trade in goods and services at the global level.
- The contents of the Paper spread over various modules, lay stress both on theory and applied nature of the subject that have registered rapid changes during the last decade.
- Besides this, the contents prepare the students to know the impact of free trade and tariffs on the different sectors of the economy as well as at the macro level.
- The students would also be well trained about the rationale of recent changes in the export import policies of India.

(Spl – 4) Public Finance

- The term ‘Public Finance’ has traditionally been applied to the package of those policies and operations which involve the use of tax and expenditure measures while budgetary policy is an important part to understand the basic problems of use of resources, distribution of Income, etc.
- There are vast array of fiscal institutions -tax systems, expenditure programs budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government, etc.

(Spl – 4) Elementary Quantitative Technique

- This paper is to train the students to use the techniques of statistical analysis, which are commonly applied to understand and analyze economic problems.
- This paper emphasis on understanding economic concepts with the help of statistical methods.
- The paper also deals with simple tools and techniques, which will help a student in data collection, presentation, analysis and drawing inferences about various statistical hypotheses.