

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES FOR B.A

PO1. The students acquire knowledge in the field of social sciences, literature and humanities which make them sensitive and sensible enough.

PO2. The B.A. graduates will be acquainted with the social, economical, historical, geographical, political, ideological and philosophical tradition and thinking.

PO3. The program also empowers the graduates to appear for various competitive examinations or choose the post graduate programme of their choice.

PO4. The B. A. program enables the students to acquire the knowledge with human values framing the base to deal with various problems in life with courage and humanity.

PO5. The students will be ignited enough to think and act over for the solution of various issues prevailed in the human life to make this world better than ever.

PO6. Programme provides the base to be the responsible citizen.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Course I – Microeconomic Analysis

- To remember the difference between microeconomic analysis and macro-economicanalysis and various laws and principles of microeconomic theory
- To explain various laws and principles of consumption, production, and income distribution
- To analyze various laws and principles of microeconomic analysis and market conditions
- To draw critical diagrams and graphs to explain and examine the application of various laws and principles of micro economic analysis.

Course II – Macro Economic Analysis

- To understand various concepts, definitions, laws and principles of macroeconomic theory with reference to income, employment, money, banking and finance
- To explain the difference between various concepts and components of national

income, theories relating to income, employment, consumption, investment, money, price-level and phases of trade cycles

- To analyze the interrelationship between various components of national income.
- To draw critical formulae, diagrams and graphs related to consumption and investment functions, concepts of multiplier and accelerator and inflation and trade cycles

Course III – Development Economics

- To understand various concepts and definitions and indicators relating to economic growth and Development including recent developments
- To explain the distinction between growth and development with examples, factors contributing to development, Choice of Techniques and a few important models and strategies of growth
- To examine the theoretical aspects of a few models and strategies of economic growth
- To evaluate the role and importance of various financial and other institutions in the context of India's economic development
- To draw critical diagrams and graphs to explain the models and strategies

Course IV – Economic Development – India and Andhra Pradesh

- To understand the leading issues of Indian economic development with reference to potential for growth, obstacles and policy responses, objectives, outlays and achievements of economic plans and growth strategies
- To explain demographic issues, general problems of poverty and unemployment and relevant policies
- To examine Indian Tax system, recent changes, issues of public expenditure and public debt, recent finance commissions and devolution of funds
- To analyze Leading issues of current importance relating to India and AP economy, major policies and programmes
- To evaluate the impact of COVID 19 on Indian economy
- To explain the achievements of Indian economy with reference to the objectives of planning and policy and make critical evaluation by using official statistical data and reports including tables and graphs

Course V – Statistical Methods for Economics

- To remember the definitions, terms and their meaning relating to statistical methods, various formulae used to measure central tendency, correlation regression and Indices
- To explain the importance of statistics and its applications, uses of Correlation and Regression analysis, time series and index numbers in economic analysis
- To solve different kinds of statistical problems using various principles and formulae relating to central tendency, correlation, regression, time series and indices
- To interpret data and suggest solutions to economic problems
- To draw different types of Bar diagrams and Pie Diagrams for analysis