

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS),MANDYA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

B.A - Economics – Programme (Common to all HEK, HEG, HEP, HES,HEE & HEPHil)

CBCS-Academic year-2020-21

Criterion –II- Teaching - Learning and Evaluation

2.6 Teaching – Learning Process

2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 Programme outcomes, programme Specific outcomes and Course outcomes for all programs offered by the institution are stated and displayed in website of the institution (to provide web link)

Objectives of B.A (Economics) Programme:

- To understand and analyse economic aspects through demonstrative, mathematical and graphical methods.
- To provide need based education in economics at UG level.
- To develop strong competitive spirits at UG level students in broad fields of economics and its application.
- To increase the ability of students to analyse historical and current events from an economic perspective.

Department of Economics

B.A (Economics) Programme HES, HEK,HEPHIL,HEG,HEP,HEE

Year	SEM	Title of the paper	DSC/ SEC	CREDIT S	Course Objective	Course Outcomes
1 st Year	I SEM	Indian Economics	DSC	6 CREDIT S	The objectives of the course are to equip the students with the theoretical, empirical and policy issues relating to the society, policy and economy of India. The course, in particular, has been prepared in the background of the globalization process and its diverse ramifications on the	It makes learners to understand the economic functioning and conditions of our country in the context of past, present and future.

					knowledge economy.	
	II SEM	Principles of Micro Economic s	DSC-	6 CREDIT S	This paper is designed to provide basic understanding of micro economic concepts, behavior of consumers and producers. This paper also deals with the concepts of consumer behavior, production, market and factor pricing	Students will be able to understand supply and demand equilibrium in a market. It also enables them to explain determinants of demand, responses of market and the benefits of exchange.
2 nd Year	III SEM	Principles of Macro Economic s	DSC	6 CREDITS	This paper enhances the capability of students to understand the prevailing macro economic variables such as production, distribution, GDP, demand and supply etc.	Students will get knowledge regarding level of national income, process of economic growth to achieve sustainability, full employment, price stability, external balance, increasing productivity in the long run.
	IV SEM	Mathemati cs and Statistics for Economic s	DSC	6 CREDITS	The objective of this paper is to equip the students with primary statistical and mathematical tools for analyzing economic problems	This provides an introductory idea about statistical methods and tools that are essential for the empirical and analytical study of economics at the

						undergraduate level.
Final Year	V SEM	Money Banking and Public Finance	AUTONOMOUS	CREDITS	The aim of the course is to understand the monetary system, financial institutions and the financial markets of an economy. This paper also focuses on the subject matter that how a government collects revenues and spend it.	It attempts to impart an understanding of role of money. It describes carefully the basics of monetary economics like money, value of money, theories of money, banking, tax, expenditure and international financial institutions.
	V SEM	Managerial Economics and business decision	AUTONOMOUS	CREDITS	To make student understand the demand and supply analysis in business applications. Understand the pricing and output decisions under various market structures.	The students will be able to understand the concepts of cost, nature of production and its relationship to business operations. Students will understand and apply the various decision tools to understand the market structure.

V SEM	Agricultural economics and rural development	AUTONOMOUS CREDITS	<p>This paper enables students to understand agricultural production and economic tools for agricultural decision making. It helps them to acquire knowledge and analytical skills in issues of agricultural marketing. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions.</p>	<p>Students will understand the agricultural and rural development policies and its effect on sustainable agricultural and rural development. They will be able to analyse globalization and its impact on infrastructure and agricultural development in rural areas.</p>
V SEM (GE)	Rural Development	3 CREDITS	<p>To attain the knowledge about inclusive growth and to understand regional imbalances and income inequalities.</p> <p>To inculcate critical thinking to carry out scientific investigation of rural problems.</p>	<p>Paper has been framed to provide different aspects of rural development. It also provides a holistic perspective for students about schemes/ programmes of government.</p>
VI SEM	International Economics	AUTONOMOUS CREDITS	<p>This course provides an overview of theoretical and policy issues relating to international economics.</p> <p>It provides an introduction to the</p>	<p>It enables the students to understand the pattern and nature of international trade and their contribution to</p>

					main theories of international trade, including classical, neo classical approaches and recent theories.	economic development.
VI SEM	Economics of Development	AU	7 CREDITS	Development economics shows how economic analysis can help us to understand the big themes of the 21st century- poverty and inequality, globalization and trade, and the contrasting experience of success and failure in the economies of different regions of the world.	The students who learn this subject can explain inequalities between developed and underdeveloped countries and will have the knowledge of different measurements of poverty and inequality and they can also use different developmental models as tools for analysing economic growth, inequality and poverty.	
VI SEM	Industrial and Labour Economics	AUTONOMOUS	CREDITS	To achieve the assigned target for the development of industries. To provide information about sources of nature, climate for the industrial growth, supplies for production and to understand the theories of industrial organisation and location etc. Labour economics is the branch of economics that studies the nature and determinants of employment and compensation. Particular emphasis is placed on the role played by social institutions and	Students who learn industrial and labour economics will understand issues as the levels at which capacity, output, and prices are set; the extent that products are differentiated from each other; how much firms invest in research and development (R&D).	

					different types of market structures that jointly determine the pattern and mobility or speed of adjustment in the labour market where human labour inputs are bought and sold.	
	VI SEM (GE)	Cooperative Movement		3 CREDITS	<p>The cooperative movement is an economic philosophy that advocates the ownership and democratic control of the means of production.</p> <p>To enable the students to understand the concept and principles of cooperation, cooperative models of both Indian and foreign countries and development of cooperative movement in India and abroad.</p>	<p>The importance of studying cooperative movement is to create strong unity and self-realization.</p> <p>Cooperative movement is the sharing of resources and cooperation with others. It is essential for all people to have a strong sense of cooperation and self-realization.</p>