

**SEMESTER – I :: COURSE - I**  
**MICROECONOMIC ANALYSIS**  
**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE COURSE**

At the end of the course, the student is expected to demonstrate the following cognitive abilities and psychomotor skills.

1. Remembers and states in a systematic way (Knowledge)
  - a. the differences between microeconomic analysis and macroeconomic analysis
  - b. various laws and principles of microeconomic theory under consumption,
2. Explains (understanding)
  - a. various terms and concepts relating to microeconomic analysis with the help of examples of real life
  - b. consumer's equilibrium and consumer's surplus using indifference curve analysis.
  - c. various laws and principles of consumption, production, and income distribution
  - d. determination of price and output discriminating different market conditions in short term and long term
3. Critically examines using data and figures (analysis and evaluation)
  - a. various laws and principles of microeconomic analysis and market conditions
  - b. application of the concept of demand elasticity and its relation with Average and Marginal Revenue
  - c. the relationship between average and marginal cost/revenue both in long term and

**SEMESTER – 2:: COURSE –2**  
**MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS**  
**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE COURSE**

At the end of the course, the student is expected to demonstrate the following cognitive abilities and psychomotor skills.

**1. Remembers and states in a systematic way (knowledge)**

Various concepts, definitions, laws and principles of macroeconomic theory with reference to income, employment, money, banking and finance

**2. Explains (understanding)**

a. the difference between various concepts and components of national income with illustrations and methods of measuring national income

b. various terms, concepts, laws and principles, theories relating to income, employment, consumption, investment, money, price-level and phases of trade cycles

d. functions of commercial banks and central bank, creation and control of credit

**3. Critically examines using data and figures (analysis and evaluation)**

a. in order to understand the interrelationship between various components of national income

b. the theories of macroeconomics with reference to their assumptions, implications and applicability

c. Empirical evidences of Consumption and Investment Functions and factors influencing them

**4. Draws critical formulae, diagrams and graphs.**

a. consumption and investment functions; concepts of multiplier and accelerator

b. price indices, inflation and trade cycles

**SEMESTER – 3:: COURSE – 3**  
**DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**  
**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE COURSE**

At the end of the course, the student is expected to demonstrate the following cognitive abilities and psychomotor skills.

1. Remembers and states in a systematic way (Knowledge)
  - Various concepts and definitions and indicators relating to economic growth and Development including recent developments
2. Explains (understanding)
  - a. Distinction between growth and development with examples
  - c. Characteristics of developing and developing economies and distinction between the two
  - d. factors contributing to development, Choice of Techniques and a few important models and strategies of growth
3. Critically examines using data and figures (analysis and evaluation)
  - a. the theoretical aspects of a few models and strategies of economic growth
  - b. role and importance of various financial and other institutions in the context of India's economic development
4. Draws critical diagrams and graphs.
  - a. to explain the models and strategies
  - b. to highlight empirical evidences to support the strategies

**Module - 1: Economic Growth and Development**

Economic Development as a Branch of Study of Economics – Scope and Importance - Distinction between Economic Growth and Economic Development -Measures of Economic Development and their limitations - Relevance of Herd (Group) Immunity in the context of COVID 19 - three core values of economic development : Sustainability, Self-esteem and

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**SEMESTER – 4 :: COURSE – 4**  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- INDIA AND ANDHRA PRADESH**  
**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE COURSE**

At the end of the course, the student is expected to demonstrate the following cognitive abilities and psychomotor skills.

1. Remembers and states in a systematic way (Knowledge)
  - a. leading issues of Indian economic development with reference to potential for growth, obstacles and policy responses
  - b. Objectives, outlays and achievements of economic plans and growth strategies
2. Explains (understanding)
  - a. Available Resources, demographic issues, general problems of poverty and unemployment and relevant policies
  - b. Sector specific problems, remedial policies and their effectiveness relating to Agriculture and Industrial Sectors of Indian and AP economy and infrastructure issues of AP economy
  - c. Indian Tax system, recent changes, issues of public expenditure and public debt, recent finance commissions and devolution of funds
  - d. Major issues of economic development of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation and Central assistance
3. Critically examines using data and figures (analysis and evaluation)
  - a. Leading issues of current importance relating to India and AP economy, major policies and programmes
  - b. Covid– 19 and its impact on Indian economy
4. Uses official statistical data and reports including tables and graphs
  - a. To explain the achievements of Indian economy with reference to the objectives of planning and policy and make critical evaluation

**COURSE– 5(Semester - IV)**  
**STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS**  
**NO. OF CREDITS: 4**

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**LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE COURSE**

At the end of the course, the student is expected to demonstrate the following cognitive abilities and psychomotor skills.

1. Remembers and states in a systematic way (Knowledge)
  - a. the definitions, terms and their meaning relating to statistical methods
  - b. various formulae used to measure central tendency, correlation regression and Indices
  
2. Explains (understanding)
  - a. Importance of statistics and its applications
  - b. The method of classification of primary data
  - c. Uses of Correlation and Regression analysis, time series and index numbers in economic analysis
  
3. Analyses and solves using given data and information (analysis and evaluation)
  - a. different kinds of statistical problems using various principles and formulae relating to central tendency, correlation, regression, time series and indices
  - b. to interpret data and suggest solutions to economic problems
  
4. Draws critical diagrams and graphs.
  - a. Histogram, Frequency Polygon and Frequency Curve
  - b. More than cumulative and less than cumulative frequency curves (Ogive)
  - c. Different types of Bar diagrams
  - d. Pie Diagram and its uses in economic analysis

**Course 6C: Insurance Services**  
**(Skill Enhancement Course (Elective), 4 Credits)**

**I. Learning Outcomes:**

Students at the successful completion of the course shall be able to

1. Explain the concept and principles of insurance service and functioning of insurance service agencies;
2. Identify and analyse the opportunities related insurance services in local rural area;
3. Apply the concepts and principles of insurance to build a career in Insurance services;
4. Demonstrate practical skills to enable them to start insurance service agency or earn wage employment in it.

**Course 7C: Banking and Financial Services**  
**(Skill Enhancement Course (Elective), 4 Credits)**

**I. Learning Outcomes:**

Students at the successful completion of the course shall be able to:

1. Explain the concept and essentials banking and financial services.
2. Identify and analyse the employment opportunities related to banks and other financial institutions.
3. Apply the concepts to banking and financial opportunities and formulate ideas related to them.
4. Demonstrate practical skills to enable them to get employment in Banks and other financial institutions as business correspondents or Common Service Centers or marketing agents.