

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME

B.A.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

At the end of the completion students are able to attain the following attributes

- **Critical thinking:** Undergraduate program syllabus for different courses is designed by Board of Studies of Hemchand Yadav University, Durg. The combination of different subjects in the courses in graduation level leads to knowledge gathering of students. They develop critical thinking about the subject and are able to check the assumptions and ideas from different perspectives.
- **Effective communication:** Foundation course includes two language papers as Hindi language and English language in the undergraduate programme, which aims for development of communication skills. The students will be able to communicate with people, express ideas through books, media and technology.
- **Social interaction:** In UG programme, the courses include practical's and most of the subjects includes field excursion, and field studies, industrial visits which assist students for participative discussions and interactions with experts, professionals, industrialists, entrepreneurs, social activists etc.
- **Ethics:** College administration induce the ethical conducts to students during the entire stay of students in campus and by conducting induction program in the beginning of session and imparting code of conduct to students from time to time thus helping them to develop ethical values amongst the students.
- **Environment and Sustainability:** As per the supreme court guideline the undergraduate courses incorporate Environmental studies as a subject which imparts studies related to environmental issues and sustainability in which the students are given projects pertaining to the environmental concerns. It leads students to understand the issues of environmental contexts and sustainable development.
- **Effective Citizenship:** During the three-year UG programme, students actively participate in NCC, NSS, Red cross society activities. This participation helps them in developing effective citizenship, awareness of national issues and concerns and to be good citizens.
- **Self-directed and lifelong learning:** Students acquire various traits on completion of the course and program and develop the ability to learn by their own, consequently lifelong learning process is part of the personality.

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME

M.A.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

At the end of the completion of Postgraduate Programme, students are able to attain the following attributes

At the end of PG programme, students are able to attain the following attributes:

- **Disciplinary knowledge:** The enhanced domain knowledge during the entire programme leads to profound expertise in discipline and increase confidence to take up new challenges in discipline as per demand.
- **Research aptitude:** abilities to investigate, innovate, use intellect to target problems and needs of societal welfare are the integral part of research, which is imbibed in students during their learning process.
- **Effective citizenship:** The students develop sense of responsibilities as good citizens, build-up contributory approach to national development in small steps by remaining sensible to cultural- regional variations and respect of ideas.
- **Leadership qualities:** The students as part of post graduate programmes develop leadership qualities, develop capabilities of working as a team to achieve goals.
- **Ethical awareness:** Professional ethics are expected from the individuals for serving any work place, which students learn from their learning environment.
- **Self-directed learning and lifelong learning:** The challenges posed during programme as question-based learning enable them to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for problem solving, managing projects. Fast learning through ICT tools, integrates self-directed learning, digital learning with life-long learning.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Course Outcome in Economics

B.A. Part – I

- Explain the function of market and prices as collective mechanisms
- Apply the concept of equilibrium to both micro economics and macroeconomics.
- Identify and explain major types of market failures.
- Discuss the application of marginal analysis.
- Explain the use of benefit/cost analysis.
- Explain the contribution of economics to the analysis of non-market social issues.
- Present economics argument in non-quantitative form.
- Synthesize the arguments found in both academic and popular economic media.
- Discuss economics concepts in an articulate manner in a classroom.
- Recognize how to use scientific method in economics.
- Recognize underlying assumptions in economics methods

B.A. Part – II

- Develop ideas of the basic characteristics of Indian economy, its potential on natural resources.
- Understand the importance, causes and impact of population growth and its distribution, translate and relate the with economic development.
- Grasp the importance of planning undertaken by the government of India, have knowledge on the various objectives, failures and achievements as the foundation of the ongoing planning and economic reforms taken by the government.
- Understand agriculture as the foundation of economic growth and development, analyse the progress and changing nature of agricultural sector and its contribution to the economy as a whole.
- Not only be aware of the economy as a whole, they would understand the basic features of Mizoram's economy, sources of revenue, how the state government finance its program and projects.
- Understand how factor market works, illustrate basic tools in.

B.A. Part – III

- Demonstrate the meaning and function of money, high powered money, monetary and paper system, illustrate various version of quantity theory of money.
- Identify types of banks, explain the meaning and function of commercial banks, illustrate how banks create credit, and suggest the instruments to control credit.
- Analyse different phases of trade cycle, demonstrate various trade cycle theories, understand the impact of cyclical fluctuation on the growth of business, and lay policies to control trade cycle.
- Illustrate the meaning of inflation, deflation, stagflation and reflation, identify different kinds of inflation, causes and effects of inflation on different sectors of the economy, describe different measures to control inflation.
- Explain economic growth and development, illustrate Harrod-Domra and Solow's growth model, distinguish between economic growth and technical progress.
- Understand the conditions of financial markets and its impact in the economy.
- Demonstrate the role and significance of foreign exchange rate and its markets with its impact on various sectors in the economy.

