



MES INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

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Introduction:

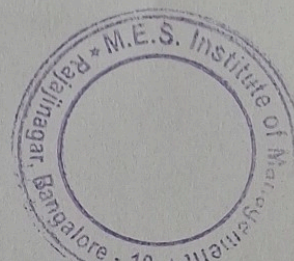
Outcome-Based Education (OBE) is a comprehensive framework that guides the teaching, learning, and evaluation processes in higher education. Understanding the process involved in OBE is crucial for ensuring effective implementation. The key stages of OBE are:

1. Setting Graduate Attributes (GAs)
2. Setting Program-Specific Outcomes (PSOs)
3. Setting Course Outcomes (COs)
4. Evaluating the attainment levels of Course Outcomes and Program Outcomes
5. Taking measures to improve the attainment levels
6. Revisiting GAs, PSOs, and COs periodically as they are dynamic and may change based on context

Graduate Attributes:

Undergraduate programs aim to equip students with the following attributes:

1. Apply classroom knowledge to solve real-life business problems and offer practical solutions.
2. Grasp concepts across various domains of commerce and business, laying a foundation for advanced studies, internships, and employment.
3. Develop communication, managerial, and tactical skills, preparing students to become competent business leaders.
4. Foster social and ethical values, emphasizing the importance of human relationships and contributing to individual and community well-being.
5. Work independently, utilizing ICT tools and online resources for exploring, analyzing, and gathering business information.



6. Analyze business challenges in an ever-evolving environment and offer innovative solutions for modern business issues.

Program-Specific Outcomes (BBA):

1. Understand core concepts of various business administration disciplines such as accounting, finance, marketing, human resources, taxation, and banking.
2. Leverage ICT tools to analyze and solve real-world business problems.
3. Acquire knowledge and skills that will support higher education, career opportunities, and professional certifications.
4. Develop social and ethical values to manage both personal and social systems effectively.
5. Learn techniques for scanning the environment to identify business opportunities, including technical, economic, and financial feasibility, to encourage entrepreneurship.

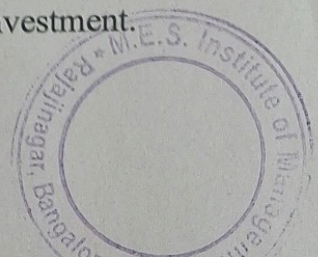
Course Outcomes (COs):

The practice of Outcome-Based Education draws heavily from **Bloom's Taxonomy**, which serves as a guide to strengthen teaching, learning, and evaluation processes in higher education. Bloom's Taxonomy categorizes learning into three critical domains: **Knowledge**, **Skills**, and **Attitudes**. The correct placement of a course within these domains is essential to align the course outcomes with the desired learning levels.

Course: Risk Management and Derivatives

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Distinguish between different types of risks and prepare a capital budget considering these risks.
2. Identify and describe various types of derivatives available for investment.
3. Recognize strategies for mitigating risks in futures contracts.



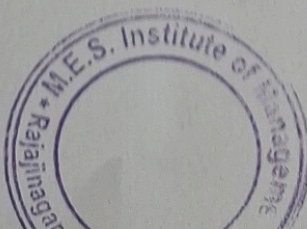
4. Outline various types of options used to diversify risk.
5. Apply various theories for price discovery of options in the market.

Module-wise Outcomes:

- **Module 1: Risk - Meaning, Types, and Risk Analysis in Capital Budgeting**
 - Students will learn to differentiate between types of risks and prepare capital budgets that account for these risks in day-to-day business operations.
- **Module 2: Investment Risks and Derivatives**
 - Students will identify and describe various derivatives in the investment market and understand how these tools can be utilized to maximize returns.
- **Module 3: Futures Contracts – Hedging and Trading**
 - Students will gain an understanding of the principles of hedging and trading and recognize methods to mitigate the risk of loss in investments.
- **Module 4: Options – Basics and Strategies**
 - Students will learn to outline various types of options (e.g., call and put options) and how they can be used to minimize investment risks in the stock market.
- **Module 5: Option Pricing**
 - Students will apply various theories to discover and understand the pricing mechanisms of options available in the market.

Importance of Action Verbs in COs:

While PSOs and COs may seem straightforward, framing them requires thoughtful discussion and deliberation. Choosing the right action verbs is essential, as each verb corresponds to a specific level of learning in Bloom's Taxonomy. These verbs clarify the expected student outcomes and help map the learning process, ensuring that the course objectives reflect the desired level of understanding, skill acquisition, and attitude development.



Bloom's Taxonomy Action Verbs

Definitions	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Bloom's Definition	Remember previously learned information.	Demonstrate an understanding of the facts.	Apply knowledge to actual situations.	Break down objects or ideas into simpler parts and find evidence to support generalizations.	Compile component ideas into a new whole or propose alternative solutions.	Make and defend judgments based on internal evidence or external criteria.
Verbs	• Arrange • Define • Describe • Duplicate • Identify • Label • List • Match • Memorize • Name • Order • Outline • Recognize • Relate • Recall • Repeat • Reproduce • Select • State	• Classify • Convert • Defend • Describe • Discuss • Distinguish • Estimate • Explain • Express • Extend • Generalized • Give example(s) • Identify • Indicate • Infer • Locate • Paraphrase • Predict • Recognize • Rewrite • Review • Select • Summarize • Translate	• Apply • Change • Choose • Compute • Demonstrate • Discover • Dramatize • Employ • Illustrate • Interpret • Manipulate • Modify • Operate • Practice • Predict • Prepare • Produce • Relate • Schedule • Show • Sketch • Solve • Use • Write	• Analyze • Appraise • Breakdown • Calculate • Categorize • Compare • Contrast • Criticize • Diagram • Differentiate • Discriminate • Distinguish • Examine • Experiment • Identify • Illustrate • Infer • Model • Outline • Point out • Question • Relate • Select • Separate • Subdivide • Test	• Arrange • Assemble • Categorize • Collect • Combine • Comply • Compose • Construct • Create • Design • Develop • Devise • Explain • Formulate • Generate • Plan • Prepare • Rearrange • Reconstruct • Relate • Reorganize • Revise • Rewrite • Set up • Summarize • Synthesize • Tell • Write	• Appraise • Argue • Assess • Attach • Choose • Compare • Conclude • Contrast • Defend • Describe • Discriminate • Estimate • Evaluate • Explain • Judge • Justify • Interpret • Relate • Predict • Rate • Select • Summarize • Support • Value



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