



**Revised Syllabus for the B. A. I Year  
(Academic Year 2021-22)**

**(Semester - I & II)**

**Program: - B. A.**

**Subject: Economics**

**CBCS Pattern**

**(Revised Syllabus with effect from June 2021)**

## Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, (Autonomous) Latur

### Choice based Credit System (CBCS) Course Structure (New Syllabus)

#### Faculty of Social Science

#### Department of Economics

#### B. A. First (with effect from 2021-2022)

Semester	Core Course	Course Code	Paper No.	Name of Paper	Lectures in Week	Total No. of Lectures	Internal Marks	ESE	Total Marks	Credits
Sem -I	CCECO-I	U-Eco-127	I	Micro Economics	4	50	30	45	75	3
	CCECO-II	U-Eco-128	II	Banking Theory and Practices	4	50	30	45	75	3
				<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>
Sem- II	CCECO-I	U-ECO-227	III	Micro Economics	4	50	30	45	75	3
	CCECO-II	U-ECO-228	IV	Banking Theory and Practices	4	50	30	45	75	3
				<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>
				<b>Total Sem - I &amp; II</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>12</b>

**Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur**  
**Faculty of Arts**  
**B.A. F.Y. (Sem- I)**  
**Subject: Micro Economics – I**  
**(Core Course – I)**

**No. of Periods per Week: 04**  
**Course Code: U-ECO-127**

**Total Period: 50**

**Marks: 75**  
**Credits: 03**

---

**Learning Objectives:**

After studying this course student will in a position to understand –

1. To acquaint students about one important method of analyzing economic problems.
2. To introduce students important concepts and laws of economics.
3. To provide knowledge about the nature of different markets and determination of prices and output in them.
4. To create interest among students to learning economics.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept of Micro Economics
  2. Read out a Consumer's behavior, Demand analysis
  3. Analyze and do systematic study of cardinal and ordinal utility.
  4. Evaluate elasticity of demand to understand market policy.
- 

<b>Unit - 1</b>	<b>Introduction:</b> Definitions of Economics: Wealth definition, Welfare definition and Scarcity definitions, Meaning of Micro economics and Macro economics, Difference and interdependence between Micro Economics and Macro Economics, Uses of Micro Economics, Limitations of Micro Economics.	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
<b>Unit - 2</b>	<b>Theory of Consumer's Behavior:</b> Meaning of Utility, Concepts of utility- Cardinal and ordinal utility, total utility, marginal utility, measurement of utility, Law of diminishing marginal utility – assumptions, exceptions, importance, the law of Equi-marginal utility.	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
<b>Unit - 3</b>	<b>Ordinal Utility-:</b> Indifference curve -meaning, Assumptions, Properties of indifference curve, Budget Line, Consumer equilibrium, Price, Substitution, Income effect.	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
<b>Unit - 4</b>	<b>Demand Analysis:</b> Meaning of demand, the law of demand, determinants of demand, Elasticity of demand, Types –price, income and cross elasticity of demand, Methods of measuring price elasticity of demand, Factors affecting of elasticity of demand, Importance of elasticity of demand.	<b>(Periods: 15)</b>

**Basic Reading List**

- 1) Mansgiled. E., (1997) – Micro Economics, W.W. Norton and Company, New York.
- 2) Ray. N. C., (1975) – An Introduction to Micro Economics, Mac million Company & India Ltd Delhi.
- 3) Ahuja. H. L, (2005) – Advanced Economics Theory, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.
- 4) Koutsoyiannis A, (1980) – Modern Economics, Mac million Press Ltd, London.
- 5) Mehta PL, (2006) – Managerial Economics Analysis, Sultana Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
- 6) Stonier AW and HagueDC (2004) – A Text Book and Economic Theory, Person Education, Delhi.
- 7) Ray N.C. (1995) – An Introduction to Micro Economics, Mac million& Company India Ltd, Delhi.
- 8)  $\epsilon \hat{u} \ddot{\alpha} \ddot{\beta} \ddot{\gamma} \ddot{\delta} \ddot{\epsilon} \ddot{\zeta} \ddot{\eta} \ddot{\theta} \ddot{\iota} \ddot{\kappa} \ddot{\lambda} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\nu} \ddot{\xi} \ddot{\omicron} \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\rho} \ddot{\sigma} \ddot{\tau} \ddot{\upsilon} \ddot{\phi} \ddot{\chi} \ddot{\psi} \ddot{\omega} \ddot{\delta} \ddot{\epsilon} \ddot{\zeta} \ddot{\eta} \ddot{\theta} \ddot{\iota} \ddot{\kappa} \ddot{\lambda} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\nu} \ddot{\xi} \ddot{\omicron} \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\rho} \ddot{\sigma} \ddot{\tau} \ddot{\upsilon} \ddot{\phi} \ddot{\chi} \ddot{\psi} \ddot{\omega}$  -  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$  - 1998
- 9)  $\ddot{\alpha} \ddot{\beta} \ddot{\gamma} \ddot{\delta} \ddot{\epsilon} \ddot{\zeta} \ddot{\eta} \ddot{\theta} \ddot{\iota} \ddot{\kappa} \ddot{\lambda} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\nu} \ddot{\xi} \ddot{\omicron} \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\rho} \ddot{\sigma} \ddot{\tau} \ddot{\upsilon} \ddot{\phi} \ddot{\chi} \ddot{\psi} \ddot{\omega}$  -  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$  - 2002
- 10)  $\ddot{\alpha} \ddot{\beta} \ddot{\gamma} \ddot{\delta} \ddot{\epsilon} \ddot{\zeta} \ddot{\eta} \ddot{\theta} \ddot{\iota} \ddot{\kappa} \ddot{\lambda} \ddot{\mu} \ddot{\nu} \ddot{\xi} \ddot{\omicron} \ddot{\pi} \ddot{\rho} \ddot{\sigma} \ddot{\tau} \ddot{\upsilon} \ddot{\phi} \ddot{\chi} \ddot{\psi} \ddot{\omega}$  -  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\delta} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\eta} \hat{\theta} \hat{\iota} \hat{\kappa} \hat{\lambda} \hat{\mu} \hat{\nu} \hat{\xi} \hat{\omicron} \hat{\pi} \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} \hat{\upsilon} \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \hat{\psi} \hat{\omega}$  - 1997

**RajarshiShahuMahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur**  
**Faculty of Arts**  
**B.A. F.Y. (Sem. I)**  
**Subject: Banking Theory and Practice**  
**(Core Course – II)**

**No. of Periods Per Week: 04**

**Total Period: 50**

**Marks: 75**

**Course Code:- U-ECO - 128**

**Credits: 03**

**Learning Objectives:**

After studying this course student will in a position to understand –

1. To acquaint students about nature and functions of different types of banks and financial institutions.
2. To provide students the insight of evolution and development of banking.
3. To introduce students the nature, structure of capital market and its role.
4. To provide insight and real experience of bank work.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Understand the development of banking sector in India.
2. Relate the functions of various banks and its structure.
3. Evaluate the role of banks in developing countries like India.
4. Analyze the importance of money market and capital market in the development of the country.
5. Know the functioning of RBI, its Monetary policy and instruments of credit control.

<b>Unit – 1</b>	<b>Indian Banking System:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
-----------------	-------------------------------	----------------------

Early growth of joint stock Banks in India, salient features of commercial Banking system in India, Growth of commercial Banking in India, Lead Bank Scheme, Credit development to priority sectors, Analysis of credit, Innovative Banking – Demat account

<b>Unit – 2</b>	<b>Evaluation of modern banking:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
-----------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------

Meaning and definition, Evaluation of banking in India, Structure of Indian banking, Functions of commercial Banks, Structure and organization of Banks, Credit creation and limits of credit creation, Role of Banks in a developing economy.

<b>Unit – 3</b>	<b>Money and Capital Markets:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
-----------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------

Meaning of money market; Quantity theory of money, Constituents of the money market, The structure of the Indian money market, Deficiencies of the India money market, Measures for its improvement Capital market: Meaning, importance, constituents of capital market.

<b>Unit – 4</b>	<b>Reserve Bank of India:</b>	<b>(Periods: 15)</b>
-----------------	-------------------------------	----------------------

What is a central Bank? Functions of RBI, Primary and Secondary Functions Regulation of RBI, Money measure  $M_0$   $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$  Monetary Policy Instruments of credit control.

## Basic Reading List

- 1) Mithani D.M. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance. Himalaya Publishing House, 2010.
- 2) Mitra S. (1970), Money and Banking, Random House, New Delhi.
- 3) Margo R.C. (1982) A Treatise on Practical Banking, National Publishing House.
- 4) Davar S.R. (1976) Law and Practice of Banking, Progressive Corporation Private Ltd.
- 5) Sundharam and Varstiney, (2006) Banking and Financial Systems. Sultan Chand and Sons.
- 6) Vashlani. T.A. (1968) Indian Banking System, Lalvani Publishing House.
- 7) Kurlkar. R.P. (1979)  $\text{²ÖÑÓØ ú Ö YÖç}^{\frac{3}{4}}\text{Öê †Ö× Ö ²ÖÑÓ× Óú Ö }^{-\text{ÖαËü-ÖYÖß}}$
- 8) Ravichandran K. (2008) Merchant Banking and Financial Services – Himalaya Publishing House.
- 9) Khan. M.Y. (1996) : Indian Financial System, Tata Mcgraw. Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- 10) Desai. S.S. M. (1983) Rural Banking InIndia, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 11) Pathak. Bharati V. (2003) Indian Financial System, Pearson Education.
- 12) Varshney P.N. and Mittal D.K. (2010) Indian Financial System. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.

**RajarshiShahuMahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur**  
**Faculty of Arts**  
**B.A. F.Y. (Sem. II)**  
**Subject: Micro Economics**  
**(Core Course – III)**

**No. of Periods Per Week : 04**  
**Course Code :U-ECO-227**

**Marks : 75**

**Total Period:50**  
**Credits : 03**

---

**Learning Objectives:**

After studying this course student will in a position to understand –

1. To acquaint students about one important method of analyzing economic problems.
2. To introduce to students important concepts and laws of economics.
3. To provide knowledge about the nature of different markets and determination of prices and output in them.
4. To create interest among students to learning economics.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Know the meaning and Types of costs, short run long run costs curves.
2. .Comprehend of production, Concepts and Production functions, Law of variable Proportions.
3. Understand and develop the meaning of market and types of market Annalysis .
4. Analyze and do systematic study of Theory of Distribution .

---

<b>Unit – 1</b>	<b>Analysis of Costs and Revenue of a business firm:</b>	<b>(Periods: 15)</b>
	Meaning, Types of costs, short run long run costs curves, Meaning of revenue, Types of revenue, Relationship between Total revenue, average revenue and Marginal revenue in Perfect competition and Imperfect Competition.	
<b>Unit – 2</b>	<b>Theory of Production :</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	Meaning of production, Concepts and Production functions, Law of variable Proportions, Laws of returns to scale, Meaning of supply, Law of supply, Determinants of supply.	
<b>Unit – 3</b>	<b>Market Structure :</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	Meaning of market, Types of market – Perfect competition – Features, Equilibrium of firm and Industry in long and short run, Monopoly – Features, Equilibrium of firm in short run and long run, Monopolistic Competition – Features, Equilibrium and firm and industry in short run and long run, Oligopoly-Meaning, Futures.	
<b>Unit – 4</b>	<b>Theory of Distribution :</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	The marginal productivity theory of distribution, Rent – Concept, Classical and Modern theory of rent. Wages – Modern theory of wages, collective bargaining. Interest – Concept, Loanable theory of interest, Liquidity theory of interest. Profit – Meaning, Risk bearing theory of profit, Innovation theory of profit.	

## Basic Reading List:

- 1) Heath field and Wibe, (1987) – An Introduction and Cost and Production Function, Macmillan London.
- 2) Lipsey R.G. Chrystaika, (1999) – Principles and Economics, OxfordUniversity Press Oxford.
- 3) Rayn WJL, (1962) – Price theory, Macmillan and Co. ltd. London.
- 4) Samuelson P.A. and Nordhaus W.O., (1998) – Economics, Tata MCGra Hill, New Delhi.
- 5) Varian H.R., (2000) – Intermidate Micro Economics – East West Press, New Delhi.
- 6) Mankiw N.G., (2002) – Principles of Economics, Thomson Asia, Pvt. Ltd. Singapore.
- 7) Mansfield E., (1999) – Micro Economics, W.W. Norton and Co. New York.
- 8) Dwivedi. D.N.,– Micro Economics – Person Education Pvt. Ltd. Singapore.
- 9) Salvatere D. (2003) – Micro Economics, OxfordUniversity Press.
- 10) Agrawal. H.S. – Economic Analysis.
- 11) Ahuja. H.L. – Principles of Microeconomics
- 12) Jhingan. M.L. – Advanced Economic Theory.
- 13) éúÁ Ö,üÖ¾Ö ¯ÖÖ™üß»Ö - ~““ÖÿÖ,ü †ÖÜ£Ö ú ×ÃÖ”üÖÖÿÖ ‘Ó Öê;Ö ¯ÖĪ úÖ;Ö-Ö, -ÖÖ Ö-Öæ,ü - 1998
- 14) Ö.-ÖÖ. —ÖÖÓ²Ö,êü- ÃÖã ‘Ö †£ÖÖ;ÖÖÃ;Ö, Ø-Ö-ÖöüÖ-Öã,êü †ò »ü Óú-Ö-Öß ¯ÖÛ²»Ö;ÖÃÖÖ, -ÖÖ Ö-Öæ,ü - 2002
- 15) ,üÖµÖ Öê»Ö ú,ü - ÃÖã ‘Ö †£ÖÖ;ÖÖÃ;Ö, ×¾ÖªÖ²ÖãÆÃÖ ¯ÖÛ²»Ö;ÖÃÖÖ, †Öĭ,Óü ÖÖ²ÖÖöü -1997



**RajarshiShahuMahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur**  
**Faculty of Arts**  
**B.A. F.Y. (Sem. II)**  
**Subject:Banking Theory and Practice**  
**(Core Course – IV)**

**No. of Periods Per Week : 04**  
**Course Code : U-ECO-228**

**Marks : 75**

**Total Period:50**  
**Credits : 03**

---

**Learning Objectives:**

After studying this course student will in a position to understand –

1. To acquaint students about nature and functions of different types of banks and financial institutions.
2. To provide students the insight of evolution and development of banking.
3. To introduce students the nature, structure of capital market and its role.
4. To provide insight and real experience of bank work.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Know the challenges before the banking sectors in India
  2. Understand the Mutual Funds, its types and plans
  3. Analyze the roles of Banks and other financial institutions
  4. Explain the role of technology in banking
- 

<b>Unit – 1</b>	<b>Recent Challenges of Banking in India:</b>	<b>(Periods: 15)</b>
	Structure of Co-operative Banking System in India- Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Central Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Banks; Urban Co-operative Banks; National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD).	
<b>Unit – 2</b>	<b>Mutual Funds:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	Types of Mutual fund- Equity funds, buying and selling mutual funds, Hybrid fund, New Fund Offer scheme (NFO) Mutual funds plan.	
<b>Unit – 3</b>	<b>Banks and Other Financial Institutions:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), State Financial Corporation's (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation's (SIDCs),Progress and performance.	
<b>Unit – 4</b>	<b>New Technologies in Banking:</b>	<b>(Periods: 12)</b>
	Opening, operating and closing of Bank Accounts, Concepts of negotiable instruments, E-Banking and Core Banking, Internet Banking, ATM, Credit, Debit and Kisan Credit Cards, Green Banking, E-violet, Net Banking.	

## Basic Reading List

- 1) Mithani D.M. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance. Himalaya Publishing House, 2010.
- 2) Mitra S. (1970), Money and Banking, Random House, New Delhi.
- 3) Margo R.C. (1982) A Treatise on Practical Banking, National Publishing House.
- 4) Davar S.R. (1976) Law and Practice of Banking, Progressive Corporation Private Ltd.
- 5) Sundharam and Varshey, (2006) Banking and Financial Systems. Sultan Chand and Sons.
- 6) Waswani T.A. (1968) Indian Banking System, Lalvani Publishing House.
- 7) Kurlkar. R.P. (1979) <sup>2</sup>ÖÑÓØ ú Ö ÿÖç<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>Öê †Ö× Ö <sup>2</sup>ÖÑÓ× Óú Ö  
ÖÖü-ÖÿÖß
- 8) Ravichandran K. (2008) Merchant Banking and Financial Services – Himalaya Publishing House.
- 9) Khan. M.Y. (1996) : Indian Financial System, Tata Mcgraw. Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- 10) Desai. S.S. M. (1983) Rural Banking InIndia, Himalaya Publishing House.
- 11) Pathak. Bharati V. (2003) Indian Financial System Pearson Education.
- 12) Varshney P.N. and Mittal D.K. (2010) Indian Financial System. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.