

RAJARSHI SHAHU MAHAVIDYALAYA (AUTONOMOUS), LATUR



**Revised Syllabus for the B. A. I Year
(Academic Year 2018-19)**

(Semester - I & II)

Program: - B. A.

Subject: Economics

CBCS Pattern

(Revised Syllabus with effect from June 2018)

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 2018-2019)

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
				Total	8	100	60	90	150	6
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
				Total	8	100	60	90	150	6
				Total Sem - I & II	16	200	120	180	300	12

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

Total Period: 50

Marks: 75

Course Code: U-ECO-127

Credits: 03

Learning Objectives:

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

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

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help the student to learn about the concept of micro Economics, Consumer's behavior, Demand analysis, cardinal and ordinal utility.
- It may also provide the information to the student for elasticity of demand, price, and income and cross elasticity of demand.
- This course is beneficial to the society for managing and growing the business.
- It is a discipline that is designed to provide a solid foundation economic understanding in order for business managers to make well information and well analyzed managerial decision.

Unit - 1	Introduction: 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.	(Periods: 12)
Unit - 2	Theory of Consumer's Behavior: 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.	(Periods: 12)
Unit - 3	Ordinal Utility-: Indifference curve -meaning, Assumptions, Properties of indifference curve, Budget Line, Consumer equilibrium, Price, Substitution, Income effect.	(Periods: 12)
Unit - 4	Demand Analysis: 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.	(Periods: 15)

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 –

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

Course Outcomes:

- This course is beneficial the society and also suggest financial institution play in a society and also suggest ways of improving the benefits which financial institution provide to society.
- It may also provide the information to the student of ATM core Banking E – Banking, money and Capital markets, kinds of banks, functions of banks, banking system and concept of central bank.

Unit – 1 Indian Banking System: (Periods: 12)

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

Unit – 2 Evaluation of modern banking: (Periods: 12)

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.

Unit – 3 Money and Capital Markets: (Periods: 12)

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.

Unit – 4 Reserve Bank of India: (Periods: 15)

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) $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{11}{12}$ $\frac{13}{14}$ $\frac{15}{16}$ $\frac{17}{18}$ $\frac{19}{20}$ $\frac{21}{22}$ $\frac{23}{24}$ $\frac{25}{26}$ $\frac{27}{28}$ $\frac{29}{30}$ $\frac{31}{32}$ $\frac{33}{34}$ $\frac{35}{36}$ $\frac{37}{38}$ $\frac{39}{40}$ $\frac{41}{42}$ $\frac{43}{44}$ $\frac{45}{46}$ $\frac{47}{48}$ $\frac{49}{50}$ $\frac{51}{52}$ $\frac{53}{54}$ $\frac{55}{56}$ $\frac{57}{58}$ $\frac{59}{60}$ $\frac{61}{62}$ $\frac{63}{64}$ $\frac{65}{66}$ $\frac{67}{68}$ $\frac{69}{70}$ $\frac{71}{72}$ $\frac{73}{74}$ $\frac{75}{76}$ $\frac{77}{78}$ $\frac{79}{80}$ $\frac{81}{82}$ $\frac{83}{84}$ $\frac{85}{86}$ $\frac{87}{88}$ $\frac{89}{90}$ $\frac{91}{92}$ $\frac{93}{94}$ $\frac{95}{96}$ $\frac{97}{98}$ $\frac{99}{100}$
- 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

Marks : 75

Total Period:50

Course Code :U-ECO-227

Credits : 03

Learning Objectives:

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

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

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help the students to learn about the concept of micro economics and general economics, environment within which business and other organization operate.
- It may also provide information to students about the concept of cost and revenue of a business firm. Theory's of production, market structure such as monopoly, perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly.
- It may also help the student for analyzing the theory of distribution like wages, interest, rent and profit.
- This course is beneficial to the society to clarifies the role of business firm play in a society and also suggest ways of improving the benefits which firms provide to society.

Unit – 1 Analysis of Costs and Revenue of a business firm: (Periods: 15)

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.

Unit – 2 Theory of Production : (Periods: 12)

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.

Unit – 3 Market Structure : (Periods: 12)

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.

Unit – 4 Theory of Distribution : (Periods: 12)

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, Macmillion London.
- 2) Lipsey R.G. Chrystaika, (1999) – Principles and Economics, OxfordUniversity Press Oxford.
- 3) Rayn WJL, (1962) – Price theory, Macmillion 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) $\text{€} \text{Á} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{¼} \text{Ö} \text{ } \text{Ö} \text{™} \text{ü} \text{ß} \text{»} \text{Ö} \text{ - } \text{^} \text{""} \text{Ö} \text{ÿ} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{ü} \text{ } \text{†} \text{Ö} \text{Ù} \text{£} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{ } \times \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{Ó} \text{ÿ} \text{Ö} \text{ } \text{'} \text{Ö} \text{Ó} \text{Ö} \text{ê} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{ } \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Í} \text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{æ} \text{,} \text{ü} \text{ - 1998}$
- 14) $\text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{.} \text{ } \text{—} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{Ó} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{ê} \text{ü-} \text{ } \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{ã} \text{Ö} \text{'Ö} \text{ } \text{†} \text{£} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{Ä} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{ } \text{Ø} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{ö} \text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{ã} \text{,} \text{ê} \text{ü} \text{ } \text{†} \text{ò} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{Ó} \text{ü} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{ß} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Û} \text{»} \text{Ö} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{æ} \text{,} \text{ü} \text{ - 2002}$
- 15) $\text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{μ} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{ê} \text{»} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{,} \text{ü} \text{ - } \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{ã} \text{Ö} \text{'Ö} \text{ } \text{†} \text{£} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{Ä} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{ } \times \text{¼} \text{Ö} \text{²} \text{Ö} \text{ã} \text{Æ} \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{ } \text{-} \text{Ö} \text{Û} \text{»} \text{Ö} \text{;} \text{Ö} \text{Ä} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{,} \text{ } \text{†} \text{Ö} \text{í} \text{,} \text{Ó} \text{ü} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{²} \text{Ö} \text{Ö} \text{ü} \text{ - 1997}$

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

Marks : 75

Total Period:50

Course Code : U-ECO-228

Credits : 03

Learning Objectives:

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

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

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help the students to learn about the concept of banking system in India.
 - We acquainted the students about the nature and functions of different types of banks and financial institution and Indian money market.
 - We guide the students about the evaluation and development of banking.
 - Students should know about the natural, structure of capital market. Provided them real experience of bank work.
-

Unit – 1 Recent Challenges of Banking in India: (Periods: 15)

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).

Unit – 2 Mutual Funds: (Periods: 12)

Types of Mutual fund- Equity funds, buying and selling mutual funds, Hybrid fund, New Fund Offer scheme (NFO) Mutual funds plan.

Unit – 3 Banks and Other Financial Institutions: (Periods: 12)

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.

Unit – 4 New Technologies in Banking: (Periods: 12)

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.

