



Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati
(Autonomous)

Three years degree programme in Economics
(Faculty of Mental Moral & Social Science)
Revised Syllabus for

F.Y.B.A.& B.Com.Economics (Semester I)
For Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati

To Be Implemented From Academic Year 2019-2020

Title of the Course: B.A. & B.Com. (Economics)

Preamble

Introduction:

TuljaramChaturchand College has decided to change the syllabus of various faculties from June, 2022. Taking into consideration the rapid changes in science and technology and new approaches in different areas of economics and related subjects, Board of Studies in economics of TuljaramChaturchand College, Baramati - Pune has prepared the syllabus of B.A., and B.Com. Economics Semester - IV under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The model curriculum as developed by U.G.C. is used as a guideline for the present syllabus.

The BA in Economics program is designed to equip students with a solid foundation in economic theory, quantitative analysis, and applied economics. It aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how individuals, firms, and governments make decisions in the allocation of resources and the functioning of markets. The program may cover various topics such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, international economics, and economic policy. The BA in Economics program is known for its academic rigor, combining theoretical knowledge with analytical and problem-solving skills. Students will be exposed to economic theories, mathematical and statistical techniques, and empirical analysis to understand and analyze complex economic issues. The program may also emphasize critical thinking, research skills, and the application of economic principles to real-world problems. Curriculum and Specializations: The curriculum of the BA in Economics program may be structured to provide a well-rounded education, including general education courses in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, alongside specialized courses in economics. Students may have the option to choose elective courses or concentrations in areas such as labor economics, environmental economics, financial economics, or public policy, depending on the offerings of the institution. The BA in Economics program may be taught by experienced faculty members who are experts in the field of economics. They may use a variety of teaching methods, including lectures, discussions, case studies, and research projects to facilitate learning. Students may also have access to resources such as libraries, research centers, data sources, and technology tools to support their studies and research. The BA in Economics program can prepare students for a wide range of career opportunities in fields such as banking and finance, consulting, government and public policy, international organizations, research and academia, and more.

Programme Outcomes (POs) (B.A. & B.Com. Economics):

PO1 Research-Related Skills: Seeks opportunity for research and higher academic achievements in the chosen field and allied subjects and is aware about research ethics, intellectual property rights and issues of plagiarism. Demonstrate a sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions; ability to plan, execute and report the results of an research project be it in field or otherwise under supervision.

PO2 Effective Citizenship and Ethics: Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centred national development; ability to act with an informed awareness of moral and ethical issues and commit to professional ethics and responsibility.

PO3 Social competence: Express oneself clearly and precisely to build good interpersonal relationships in personal and professional life. Make effective use of linguistic competencies to express themselves effectively in real and virtual media. Demonstrate multicultural sensitivity in group settings.

PO4 Disciplinary Knowledge: Demonstrate a blend of conventional discipline knowledge and its applications to the modern world. Execute strong theoretical and practical understanding generated from the chosen programme.

PO5 Personal and professional competence: Equip with strong work attitudes and professional skills that will enable them to work independently as well as collaboratively in a team environment.

PO6 Self-directed and Life-long learning: Acquire the ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of socio-technological change.

PO7 Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the scientific solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO8 Critical Thinking and Problem solving: Exhibit the skill of critical thinking and use higher order cognitive skills to approach problems situated in their social environment, propose feasible solutions and help in its implementation.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) (B.A. and B.Com. Economics):

PSO 1. Understanding of Economic Concepts and Principles: Graduates of a B.A. Economics program should have a solid understanding of fundamental economic concepts such as supply and demand, microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics. They should also be familiar with economic theories and principles related to various economic phenomena, such as market behavior, consumer choices, production, and distribution.

PSO 2. Analytical and Critical Thinking Skills: B.A. Economics graduates should possess strong analytical and critical thinking skills that allow them to critically evaluate economic issues and problems. They should be able to analyze and interpret economic data, apply economic models and theories to real-world situations, and develop evidence-based solutions to economic problems.

PSO3. Quantitative Skills: Economics is a quantitative field, and B.A. Economics graduates should be proficient in quantitative methods used in economic analysis. This may include statistical analysis, mathematical modeling, and data interpretation using tools such as Excel, statistical software, and econometric techniques.

PSO 4. Policy Analysis and Evaluation: Graduates of a B.A. Economics program should be able to analyze and evaluate economic policies and their impact on various stakeholders, such as individuals, businesses, and governments. They should understand the trade-offs involved in policy decisions and be able to critically assess the economic consequences of different policy options.

PSO5. Communication Skills: Effective communication is crucial in the field of economics. B.A. Economics graduates should be able to clearly communicate complex economic concepts and analysis, both in writing and verbally. They should be able to prepare economic reports, policy briefs, and presentations that are understandable to a wide range of audiences.

PSO 6. Global Perspective: Economics is a global discipline, and B.A. Economics graduates should have a broad understanding of the global economy, including international trade, finance, and development. They should be able to analyze economic issues from a global

perspective, taking into consideration the interconnectedness of economies and the implications of globalization.

PSO7. Professional and Ethical Behavior: B.A. Economics graduates should exhibit professional and ethical behavior in their work as economists. They should adhere to professional standards, follow ethical guidelines, and demonstrate integrity in their economic analysis and decision-making.

PSO 8. Career Opportunities: Graduates of a B.A. Economics program can pursue various career opportunities in fields such as finance, banking, consulting, government, research, academia, and international organizations. They may also choose to pursue further education, such as a master's or doctoral degree in economics or a related field.

F.Y. B.Com. (Sem-I)
Compulsory Paper
Subject Name -: Business Economics (Micro) Sem I
Subject Code-UCBE111

Credit: 03

Lectures: 48

Objectives:

1. To expose Students of Commerce to basic micro economic concepts and inculcate an analytical

Approach to the subject matter.

2. To stimulate the student interest by showing the relevance and use of various economic theories.

3. To apply economic reasoning to problems of business.

Course Outcome:

1. **Understanding Fundamental Concepts:** Develop a solid understanding of foundational microeconomic concepts, including supply and demand, elasticity, consumer behavior, and production theory.
2. **Market Structures:** Analyze different market structures, such as perfect competition, monopoly, oligopoly, and monopolistic competition, and understand how they impact pricing and output decisions.
3. **Consumer Behavior:** Explore the factors influencing consumer choices, including utility theory, budget constraints, and the concept of indifference curves.
4. **Producer Behavior:** Examine the behavior of firms, including production costs, profit maximization, and the impact of different market structures on firm behavior.
5. **Market Equilibrium:** Understand the forces that lead to market equilibrium and how changes in supply and demand affect prices and quantities.
6. **Welfare Economics:** Explore concepts related to economic welfare, including consumer and producer surplus, deadweight loss, and the efficiency of market outcomes.
7. **Externalities and Public Goods:** Analyze the role of externalities and public goods in market transactions and understand the potential market failures associated with these concepts.

Unit No.		No. of Lectures
1	INTRODUCTION. 1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope, importance and limitations of Business Economics- (Micro) 1.2 Difference between Micro and Macro Economics. 1.3 Tools for Analysis a. Functional Relationships b. Schedules c. Graphs d. Equations 1.4 Goals of firms a) Economic Goals of Firms 1. Profit Maximization	12

	2. Shareholders Wealth Maximization	
	3. Management Reward Maximization	
	4. Growth of the firm	
	5. Sales maximization	
	6. Long run survival	
	b) Non-Economic goals	
	1. Political power, Prestige	
	2. Social responsibility and welfare	
	3. Goodwill of employees	
2	DEMAND ANALYSIS	12
	2.1 Demand- concept,Types, The law of demand and determinants of demand	
	2.2 Elasticity of Demand- Concept, Types and its measurements	
	2.3 Consumer Behaviour	
	a) Utility- Meaning, Concept, Features and The law of diminishing Marginal Utility	
	b) Indifference Curve Analysis:- Concept ,Characteristics and Consumer Equilibrium	
	3) Simulating market situation	
	4) Controlled Market Experiments	
	ii) Indirect Methods	
	1) Simple correlation	
	2) Trend Projections	
3	Demand Estimation and Forecasting	08
	3.1 Demand Estimation and Forecasting	
	a) Meaning and objectives of Demand Forecasting	
	b) Methods of Demand Forecasting	
	i) Descriptive Analysis of	
	a) Direct Methods:	
	1) Consumer Survey	
	2) Expert opinion	
	3) Simulating market situation	
	4) Controlled Market Experiments	
	b) Indirect Methods	
	1) Simple correlation	
	2) Trend Projections	
4		16

Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8
Understanding Fundamental Concepts	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Market Structures	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Consumer Behavior	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	3

Producer Behavior	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Market Equilibrium	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Welfare Economics	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Externalities and Public Goods	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3

Rating Scale:

- 3: Strong alignment between the course outcome and program outcome; the course effectively addresses the program outcome.
- 2: Moderate alignment; the course provides some coverage of the program outcome but may need improvement.
- 1: Limited alignment; the course touches on the program outcome but requires significant enhancement.
- 0: No alignment; the course does not address the program outcome.

Justifications:

- PO1: Research-related skills are incorporated in understanding economic concepts, market structures, and welfare economics.
- PO2: Effective citizenship and ethics are indirectly addressed in the analysis of externalities and public goods.
- PO3: Social competence is covered in discussions about consumer behavior and the analysis of externalities and public goods.
- PO4: Disciplinary knowledge is directly addressed in all course outcomes as it focuses on various microeconomic concepts and structures.
- PO5: Personal and professional competence is developed through understanding microeconomic concepts, market structures, and welfare economics.
- PO6: The course promotes self-directed and lifelong learning by covering foundational microeconomic concepts and market structures.
- PO7: Environment and sustainability are indirectly covered in discussions about externalities and the potential market failures associated with them.
- PO8: Critical thinking and problem-solving skills are developed throughout the course, especially in the analysis of market structures, consumer and producer behavior, and externalities.

F.Y. B.Com. (Sem-I)
Subject Name -: Fundamentals of Banking- I
Subject Code-UCBE121

Credit: 03

Lectures: 48

Course Outcomes :

1. **Introduction to Banking:** Understand the historical development and evolution of the banking industry.
2. **Familiarize yourself :** with the basic functions and services provided by banks.
3. **Banking Regulations and Supervision:** Learn about the regulatory framework governing banks.
4. **Understand the role:** of regulatory authorities and their impact on the banking sector.
5. **Types of Banks:** Explore different types of banks, including commercial banks, central banks, investment banks, and cooperative banks.
6. **Banking Products and Services:** Gain knowledge about various banking products and services such as savings accounts, loans, credit cards, and electronic banking.
7. **Risk Management in Banking:** Understand the different types of risks faced by banks, including credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.

Sr.No.		No. of Lectures
1	Evolution of Banking In India	10
1.1	Origin of Banking	
1.2	Evolution of Banking in British Period (Till 1947)	
1.3	Evolution of Banking After Independence (1947-2018)	
1.4	Structure of Indian Banking System	
2	Fundamental Operations of Banks	16
2.1	Functions of Banks- Primary and Secondary	
2.2	Types of Account Holders	
2.3	Opening and Operating of Banking Accounts	
2.4	Transfer and Closure of Accounts	
3	Principles of lending, Credit Creation and Balance sheet of a Bank	16
3.1	Principles of Lending	
3.2	Multiple Credit Creation- Principles, Process and Limitations	
3.3	Balance sheet of a Commercial Bank	
4.	Methods of Remittances	6
4.1	Traditional Instruments- Drafts, Cheques and Truncation	
4.2	Modern Methods- RTGS, NEFT, Payment Gateway, IMPS, UPI	
4.3	International Remittances- SWIFT	

Recommended Books

1. Practice and Law of Banking- G.S.Gill
2. Banking: Law and Practice- P.N. Varshney
3. Banking: Theory and practice- E.Gordon, K. Talraj
4. Banking: Law and practice in India- Tanna
5. Banking: Law and practice in India- Maheshwari
6. Fundamentals of Banking- Dr.G.V.Kayandepatil, Prof. B.R.Sangle, Dr.
7. G.T.Sangle, Prof. N.C.Pawar

Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

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PO7: Environment and sustainability are indirectly covered in discussions about

externalities and the potential market failures associated with them.

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