



**Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati**

Autonomous

Department of Economics

One Year Degree Program in Economics

Faculty of Mental Moral & Social Science

Revised Syllabus for

B.A./B.Com Second Year Semester – III & IV

To Be Implemented From Academic Year 2020-2021

Title of the Course: B.A. (Economics)**Preamble****Introduction:**

Tuljaram Chaturchand 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 Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati - Pune has prepared the syllabus of B. A. 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. 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. 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.

PSO 3. 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.

PSO 5. 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.

PSO 7. 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.

Academic Year 2020-2021
Class : S.Y.B.A. Year-II (G-2) (Semester- IV)
Title of Paper : Co-Operation
Paper Code : ECOGEN2401

Credit : 03

No. of Lectures : 48

Learning Objectives :

- 1) To understand basic concept co-operation.
- 2) To analysis the co-operative movement, co-operative banking and co-operative institutions.

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.

Unit no.	Topic	No. of Lectures
1.	Introduction 1.1 History of Co-operative movement in India. 1.2 Meaning, Nature, Scope & Importance of Co-operation. 1.3 Principles of Co-operation	08
2.	Co-operative Marketing 2.1 Role of Co-operative agricultural Marketing. 2.2 Problems of Co-operative Agricultural Marketing. 2.3 Measures to solve the problems of Co-operative agricultural Marketing. 2.4 State Trading Co-operation.	12
3.	Co-operative Banking in India 3.1 Structure of Co-operative banking in India 3.2 Development of Co-operative banking in India 3.3 Objectives, Functions & Defects- P.A.C's, D.C.C.B's & S.C.B's. 3.4 NABARD – Objectives, Functions & working.	14
4.	Co-operative Institutes in Maharashtra 4.1 Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra 4.2 Dairy Co-operatives- Progress, Problems and measures. 4.3 Consumer Co-operatives - Progress, Problems and measures. 4.4 Housing Co-operatives - Progress, Problems and measures.	14

Total 48

BASIC READING LIST

- Sayers, R.S. (1978), Modern Banking, (7th Edition), Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Bharati Pathak (2009) The Indian Financial System : Pearson Education Publication New Delhi.
- Bhole, L.M. (2000), Indian Financial System, Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
- Machiraju, M.R. (1999), Indian Financial Systems, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Hajela T.N. – Principles, Problems and Practice of Co-operation ; Shiva Lal Agarwal & Com. Agra. 1988
- Mathur B.S. Co-operation in India; Sahitya Bhawan, Agra 1991
- Patnaik Umesh- Introduction to Cooperation Management; Kalyani Publisher N.Delhi 1992
- Memoria
- Kulkarni K.R.- Theory and Practice of Cooperation in India and Abroad- I, II, III
- Kulkarni S.K. – Cooperation-PhadakePrakashan, Kolhapur
- Dr. Ghanekar V.V. – Cooperative Movement in India-1904 to 2004; Institute of Rural Development and Education, Pune 2004
- Dr. B. D. Kulkarni, Dr. S. V. Dhamdhare - Banking and Co-operation in India- Diamond Publication, June 2009, Pune.
- sarafmaaohnavadapkormaoXa .sahkarivaVap`kaXananaagapur
pTvaQa-navanarvaaDkr..sahkar: t%va AaiNa vyavaharklpnaap`kaXananaaMdoD

ADDITIONAL READING LIST

- Gupta, S.B. (1983), Monetary Economics, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
- Ranganarjan, C. (1999), Indian Economics: Essays on Money and Finance, UBS Publication, New Delhi.
- RBI (1983), Functions and Working of RBI.
- Sayers, R.S. (1967), Modern Banking, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Verma, J.S. (1989), A Manual of Merchant Banking, Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
- Datt, R. and K.P.M. Sundharam (2001), Indian Economy, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
- Dhingra, I. C. (2001), The Indian Economy : Environment and Policy, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
- Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri (2001), Indian Economy — Its Development Experience, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8
Introduction to Banking	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Familiarize with Basic Functions	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
Banking Regulations and Supervision	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	3
Role of Regulatory Authorities	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	3
Types of Banks	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Banking Products and Services	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2

Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8
Risk Management in Banking	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	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 somewhat addressed in the understanding of banking regulations and risk management but could be further developed.

PO2: Effective citizenship and ethics are indirectly addressed in discussions related to banking regulations and risk management.

PO3: Social competence is covered to a limited extent in discussions about the historical development and evolution of the banking industry.

PO4: Disciplinary knowledge is directly addressed in all course outcomes as it focuses on various aspects of the banking sector.

PO5: Personal and professional competence is developed through understanding the different types of banks and banking products.

PO6: The course somewhat promotes self-directed and lifelong learning by introducing students to the regulatory framework governing banks.

PO7: Environment and sustainability are not explicitly covered in the given course outcomes.

PO8: Critical thinking and problem-solving skills are developed throughout the course, especially in discussions related to banking regulations, supervision, and risk management.

SYLLABUS FOR S.Y.B.A –(Semester- IV)**MICRO ECONOMICS II****(W.E. FROM JUNE, 2020)****Academic Year 2020-2021****Paper Code : ECOSPL2402****Title of Paper : Micro Economics -II****Credit : 4****No. of lectures: 48****Learning Objectives:**

- 1.To stimulate the student interest by showing the relevance and use of various economic theories.
2. To apply economic reasoning to problems of business.

Learning Outcome:

1. Understanding Fundamental Concepts: Develop a solid understanding of foundational microeconomic concepts, including supply and demand, elasticity, consumer behavior, and production theory.

1. **Market Structures:** Analyze different market structures, such as perfect competition, monopoly, oligopoly, and monopolistic competition, and understand how they impact pricing and output decisions.
2. **Consumer Behavior:** Explore the factors influencing consumer choices, including utility theory, budget constraints, and the concept of indifference curves.
3. **Producer Behavior:** Examine the behavior of firms, including production costs, profit maximization, and the impact of different market structures on firm behavior.
4. **Market Equilibrium:** Understand the forces that lead to market equilibrium and how changes in supply and demand affect prices and quantities.
5. **Welfare Economics:** Explore concepts related to economic welfare, including consumer and producer surplus, deadweight loss, and the efficiency of market outcomes.
6. **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.

TOPICS/CONTENTS:

Chapter No.	Title of the Chapter	Lectures
1	Market Structure and Equilibrium 1.1 Meaning & Classification. 1.2 Monopoly Market - Concept, Characteristics and short and long run Equilibrium, Price Discrimination – Concept and Types. 1.3 Duopoly – Concept, Characteristics 1.4 Oligopoly – Concept, Characteristics.	21

	1.5 Monopolistic Competition - Concept, Characteristics, short & long run Equilibrium, Selling cost- concept.	
	1.6 Perfect Competition – Concept, Characteristics, Price determination in short run and long run, Equilibrium of the Firm and Industry.	
	1.7 Practical and Applications: Case studies on product differentiation, pricing policy by firm	
	Factors Pricing	
	2.1 Classification of Factors.	
	2.2 The Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution.	
2	2.3 Rent – Ricardian Theory of Rent, Modern Theory of Rent, Quasi Rent.	20
	2.4 Wages – Modern Theory of Wages, Collective Bargaining , Backward sloping Supply curve of Labour.	
	2.5 Interest- Loanable Funds Theory, Keynesian Liquidity Preference Theory	
	2.6 Profit – Risk and Uncertainty Theory, Innovation Theory.	
	Welfare Economics	
	3.1 Meaning and Definition.	
3	3.2 Pigou’s Welfare Economics	07
	3.3 Social Welfare Function.	
	3.4 Conditions of Pareto Optimality	

References:

1. Bach. G.L. (1977), Economics, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
2. Gauld. J.P. and Edward P.L. (1996), Microeconomic Theory, Richard. Irwin, Homewood.
3. Henderson J. and R.E. Quandt (1980), Microeconomic Theory : A Mathematical Approach, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Heathfield and Wibe (1987), An Introduction to Cost and Production Functions, Macmillan, London.
5. Koutsoyiannis, A. (1990) Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan.
6. Lipsey, R.G. and K.A. Chrystal (1999) Principles of Economics (9th Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
7. Mansfield, E. (1997) Microeconomics (9th Edition), W.W. Norton and Company, New York.
8. Ray, N.C. (1975), An Introduction to Microeconomics, Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi.
9. D.N. Dwivedi, Micro Economic Theory and Applications, Pearson education.
10. G.S. Maddala And Ellen, Micro Economics Theory and Application, Tata McGraw Hill.
11. R.K. Datir & Other, Sukshma Arthashastra, Nirali Prakashan, Pune.
12. Jhingan M.L., Micro Economic Theory, Virinda Publication, Delhi

Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

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 discussions about market equilibrium, welfare economics, and externalities.

PO3: Social competence is covered in the exploration of 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.

Draft of Syllabus for S.Y. B.A. (S-2)
Subject Name -: Macro Economics II
Semester – IV
Paper Code : ECOSPL2403

Objectives:

1. To acquaint students with the basic concepts of Macro Economics.
2. To help students understand the behaviour of the economy.
3. To equip students with the tools for analysing the relationship among broad aggregates.

Outcomes**1. Understanding Macroeconomic Concepts:**

Grasp fundamental macroeconomic concepts such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product), inflation, unemployment, and interest rates.

2. Analyzing Macroeconomic Models:

Explore various macroeconomic models, including the Keynesian model, neoclassical model, and others, to understand how different factors influence economic outcomes.

3. Policy Analysis:

Evaluate the role of government policies in influencing macroeconomic variables. This includes fiscal policy, monetary policy, and other interventions.

4. International Economics:

Study the impact of international trade, exchange rates, and globalization on macroeconomic performance.

5. Economic Growth:

Examine theories and factors contributing to economic growth, such as capital accumulation, technological progress, and productivity.

6. Employment and Unemployment:

Analyze the determinants of employment and unemployment in an economy, including factors like labor market dynamics and government interventions.

7. Inflation and Deflation:

Understand the causes and consequences of inflation and deflation, as well as the tools used by central banks to control price stability.

Unit 1	Value of Money A) Meaning and Concept of Value of Money B)Fisher’s Quantity Theory of Money C) Cash Balance Approach D)Milton Friedman’s Approach	14
Unit 2	Inflation and Deflation A) Meaning and Types of Inflation B) Causes and Effects of Inflation C)Deflation- Meaning Causes and Effects D) Phillips Curve and Stagflation	12
Unit 3	Trade Cycles	8

A) Meaning and Features of Trade Cycles

B) Phases of Trade Cycles

C) Policy and Control of Trade Cycles-

Unit 4

Public Finance

14

A) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Finance

B) Public Revenue and Expenditure

C) Types of Taxation

D) Principles and Effects of Taxation

E) Causes of increasing Public Expenditure

Reference Books:

1. Macro Economics, H L Ahuja, S Chand Publications
2. SthulArthashastra (Marathi), Ram Deshmukh, Vidya Prakashan

Mapping of Program Outcome with Course Outcome

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
Understanding Macroeconomic Concepts	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO1 contributes significantly to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking in grasping fundamental macroeconomic concepts (PO8).
Analyzing Macroeconomic Models	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO2 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in exploring various macroeconomic models and understanding the influence of different factors (PO8).
Policy Analysis	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO3 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in evaluating the role of government policies in influencing macroeconomic variables (PO8).
International Economics	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO4 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in studying the impact of international trade, exchange rates, and globalization on macroeconomic performance (PO8).
Economic Growth	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO5 contributes to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking in examining theories and factors contributing to economic growth (PO8).
Employment and Unemployment	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	CO6 aligns with PO4 and involves critical thinking in analyzing

Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	Justification
									determinants of employment and unemployment, including labor market dynamics and government interventions (PO8).
Inflation and Deflation	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	CO7 contributes to research-related skills (PO1) and involves critical thinking in understanding the causes and consequences of inflation and deflation (PO8).

3. Rating Scale:

4. 4: Strong alignment with the Program Outcome.
5. 3: Moderate alignment with the Program Outcome.
6. 2: Partial alignment with the Program Outcome.
7. 1: Limited alignment with the Program Outcome.
8. 0: No alignment with the Program Outcome.