Syllabus: ECO 310 MJ - Indian Banking [2T]

Class: TYBA Economics

Semester: V

Course Type: Credits Related to Major – Major Elective

Course Code: ECO 310 MJ

Course Name: Indian Banking

No. of Credits: 02 Credits (Theory)

No. of Lectures per week – 2 Hours

No. of Hours: 30 Hours

Total Marks: 50 Marks

Preamble –

The Indian banking system is one of the most important components of the country's financial system. It serves as a bridge between savers and borrowers by accepting deposits from the public and providing loans for various economic activities. Banking in India has evolved from traditional money-lending practices to a modern, technology-driven system that supports economic growth and development.

The Indian banking sector is regulated and supervised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which was established in 1935. The sector consists of public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks, and small finance banks. These institutions provide a wide range of services, including deposit acceptance, lending, fund transfers, investment services, and digital banking facilities.

The primary objectives of Indian banking are:

- Mobilization of savings.
- Provision of credit to productive sectors.
- Promotion of financial inclusion.
- Facilitation of trade and commerce.
- Support for economic development and employment generation.
- Maintenance of financial stability.

With initiatives such as digital payments, mobile banking, and financial inclusion programs, the Indian banking system continues to play a vital role in strengthening the nation's economy and improving the financial well-being of its citizens.

Course Outcomes –

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: Demonstrate an understanding of the Indian banking system’s history, structure, and the role of regulatory bodies like the RBI.

CO2: Apply knowledge of banking operations, including account management, loan processing, and customer service, in real-world scenarios.

CO3: Distinguish between different banking products and services, and manage their operations effectively

CO4: Implement digital banking solutions, stay informed on cybersecurity measures, and adapt to future banking trends.

CO5: Develop the skills and knowledge necessary to be job-ready, with a strong foundation in banking operations, regulatory compliance, and digital banking

CO6: To provide students with comprehensive knowledge of the structure, functions, and role of commercial and cooperative banking in India.

CO7: Analyse the structure of the Indian banking system, including the types of banks and their organizational setup.

UNITS AND CONTENTS

Unit No.	Unit Title & Contents	Hours
1	**1. Banking System**	15
	1.1 - Banking System: Meaning and Evolution	
	1.2 - Structure and Operations of Banking System	
	1.3 - Role of Banking in Economic Development	
	1.4 - Reserve Bank of India (RBI): Role and Functions	
	1.5 - Monetary Policy- Meaning and Objectives, Credit control- Meaning and Instruments of Credit Control	
2	**2. Banking in India**	15
	2.1 - Types Banks in India: Commercial, Cooperative and Regional, Public, Private, Foreign, Offshore Banks, Exim Bank	
	2.2 - Functions of Banks in India	
	2.3 - Process of Credit Creation by Banks	
	2.4 - Mergers and Consolidations in Indian Banking	
	2.5 - Challenges Faced by Banks in India	

References:

1. Bhole L. M (2000), 'Indian Finance System,' Chugh Publications, Allahabad.
2. Reserve Bank of India, Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India.
3. Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance (Annual)
4. Kulkarni k. R., (1958), "Theory and Practices of Cooperative in India and Abroad", Co- operators Book Depot.
5. Kulkarni B. D., Dhamdhere S. V, (2009), Banking and Co-operation in India." Diamond Publication, Pune

Web References:

1. www.rbi.com
2.www.cooperativebanks.in