# SYLLABUS

# DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY FYUGP



# ECONOMICS

(Recommended by B.O.S. in Economics, D.U. in its meetings held on 22/11/2022)

## B.A. IN ECONOMICS (NEP)

# DETAILED SYLLABUS OF 2ND SEMESTER

Title of the Course : Elementary Macroeconomics

Course Code : MINECO2

Nature of the Course : Minor

Total Credits : 04

Distribution of Marks : 80 (End Sem) + 20 (In-Sem)

### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

 To help students know the meaning of macroeconomics and how the overall production of economy is computed;

2. To familiarize the students with concepts of aggregate demand and aggregate supply;

 To introduce the students with the classical and Keynesian theories of employment and output determination; and

4. To help students understand the meanings of money and other concepts related to money.

UNITS	CONTENTS	L	Т	P	Total Hours
I (14 Marks)	Introduction  Microeconomics vs Macroeconomics; Evolution of Macroeconomics as a separate discipline; Nature and scope of macroeconomics; Schools of macroeconomic thought – the classical, the Keynesian and the monetarist; Microeconomic thinking and Macroeconomic models; Objectives of Macroeconomics – short term vs long run, economic growth vs stabilization	10			
II (16 Marks)	National Income Accounting  Measuring the value of economic activity and its importance;  Meaning of GDP and GNP; Stocks and flows; Circular flow in an economy; Approaches to measuring GDP – Income method, expenditure method, and value added method; GDP deflator; Real GDP vs Nominal GDP; GDP and the underground economy; GDP and Social welfare;	12			
III (14 Marks)	Introduction to Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Concept of aggregate demand; Components and determinants of aggregate demand –consumption, government spending, firms" consumption, and net exports; Consumption function – MPC and APC; Saving – determinants of saving – MPS and APS; Investment – determinants of investment demand; investment function; Concept of Aggregate supply; determinants of aggregate supply; factors shifting aggregate supply	10			

IV (18 Marks)	Determination of output and employment  The classical theory of determination of output and employment; Say"s law of markets; The Great Depression of 1930s – failure of classical school and the Keynesian revolution; the Keynesian theory – equality between output and aggregate demand, the concept of multiplier, equilibrium income	14	
V (18 Marks)	Introduction to money and inflation  Definition of money; Functions of money; Types of money – money in barter system, fiat money, fiduciary money, metallic money, paper money; Measures of Money – M0, M1, M2,M3, and M4; Quantity theory of money; Money, prices and inflation; Inflation – meaning, types and causes; social costs of inflation; Benefit of inflation; Interest rates – nominal vs real; Nominal interest rate and demand for money	14	
	Total	60	

Where, L: Lectures T: Tutorials P: Practicals

#### MODES OF IN-SEMESTER ASSESSMENT:

(20 Marks)

· One Internal Examination

10 Marks

Others (Any one)

10 Marks

- Home assignment
- Viva voce
- Seminar
- Group discussion
- Ouiz

### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- 1. Understand what macroeconomics is all about and how it is different from microeconomics;
- Assess the overall performance of economies on the basis of data related to macroeconomics indicators like GDP, deflator, capital formation, etc.
- Analyse the changes in various components of aggregate demand and how such changes affect equilibrium output and employment;
- To have a critical perspective on the money supply decision of RBI and its implication on the price level.

## SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S. &Startz, R. (2018). Macroeconomics (12thed.). McGraw Hill Education
- Froyen, R.T. (2014). Macroeconomic Theories and Policies (10th ed.). Pearson Education
- Mankiw, N.G. (2007). Macroeconomics(6<sup>th</sup>ed.). Worth Publishers
- Sikdar, S. (2006). Principles of Macroeconomics. Oxford University Press