

Economics-DSE2-G Macro Economics

Unit 1- Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Macro Economics
- 1.2 Importance and Limitations of Macro Economics
- 1.3 The difference between Micro Economics and Macro Economics

Unit 2 -National Income

- 2.1 Meaning and Importance of National Income
- 2.2 Various Concepts of National Income – GDP, GNP, NNP,PCI, Personal Income, Disposable Income
- 2.3 Methods of National Income Measurement Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income
- 2.4 Circular Flow of National Income

Unit 3- Theory of Employment and Output

- 3.1 Classical Theory of Employment , Say's Law of Market
- 3.2 Keynes' Criticism on Classical Theory
- 3.3 Keynesian Theory of Employment – Aggregate Supply Price and Aggregate Demand Price, Employment Determination

Unit 4-Consumption and Investment

- 4.1 Consumption Function – Meaning, Various Concepts - APC, MPC, Psychological Law of Consumption, Factors Influencing Consumption Function
- 4.2 Saving - APS, MPS. Investment – Meaning, Types, Marginal Efficiency of Capital
- 4.3 The Concept of Multiplier; The Principle of Acceleration

Unit 5-Money

- 5.1 Money – Meaning and Functions
- 5.2 Value of Money – Meaning, Quantity Theory of Money, Cash Balance Approach
- 5.3 Supply of Money – Various Measures of RBI

Unit 6-Inflation

6.1 Inflation – Meaning, Types, Causes – Demand Pull and CostPush Inflation, Effects

6.2 Measures to Control Inflation

6.3 Deflation – Meaning, Causes and Effects

6.4 Philips Curve, Stagflation – Meaning

Unit 7- Business Cycles

7.1 Meaning, Features and Phases of Business Cycle

7.2 Causes and Effects of Business Cycle

7.3 Keynes' Theory of Business Cycle

7.4 Control of Business Cycle- Monetary and Fiscal Control

Unit 8- Macroeconomic Policies

8.1 Objectives of Macroeconomic Policies

8.2 Monetary Policy - Meaning, Instruments, Advantages and Limitations

8.3 Fiscal Policy - Meaning, Instruments, Advantages and Limitations