

COURSE PLAN
Subject: Macro Economics

Class: 5 years BCOM LL.B II Semester

Date of commencement of Classes- 11th February, 2019

Course Objectives: to enable students to in understanding the basic macroeconomic principles.

The study helps in understanding the significance in macroeconomic approach that integrated the functioning of modern economic system with the importance of government in contributing towards the development of the country.

Helps legal students to know the relevance and importance of economics in legal studies.

Modules/ Units	Topic	No of Hours	Method of Teaching	Prerequisites- Readings/Assignments	Supplementary Reading	Unit Outcomes
Unit - 1 Macro Economic s and National Income	1. a Macro economics b. Micro- macro paradox c. Importance and uses of macro economics.	2 1 2	PPT	Macro Economics by M.L.Seth	Advanced Economic Theory: by H.L.Ahuja	The units helps students to understand the emergence of macroeconomic variables and its impact that brought a dimensional change in studying and understanding economics in modern era.
	2. Circular flow of income and wealth	2	PPT	Macro Economics by M.L.Seth	Advanced Economic Theory: by H.L.Ahuja	
	3. a. National Income-Concepts- GNP,NNP, NI at factor cost, PI, DPI b. Methods of calculating NI- Output method Income Method Expenditure Method. c. Problems in estimation of NI	3 4 1	PPT	Macro Economics by M.L.Seth		
	1. Classical Theory of Income and Employment-Say's	3	Chalk and Talk	Macro Economics by M.L.Seth		This theory enables students to assess the role of free enterprise economy and its

Unit -2 Classical and Keynesian Theory	Law of Market. Wage Price Flexibility-its critical evaluation. 2. Keynesian Theory of Income, Output and Employment. Effective Demand. Consumption Function Average and Marginal propensity to consume. Factors affecting consumption function. Investment function- Marginal efficiency of capital. Multiplier Accelerator. Comparison between Classical and Keynesian Theory.	2	Chalk and Talk	Macro Economics- M.L.Seth	Advanced Economic Theory: by H.L.Ahuja	assumption based functioning under the conditions of full employment. 1. Keynesian theory marks for commencement of new era in Economics known as modern economics and the new dimensional changes that made assessment of a country with General variables of Income, Employment and Output.
Unit -3 Monetary Economic s	1. Value of Money- a. Cash Transaction approach. b. Cash Balance Approach c. Index numbers simple and weighted	2 2 2 2	Chalk and Talk	Macro Economics- M.L.Seth	Advanced Economic Theory: s by H.L.Ahuja	A theory of money distinguishes the approach of man towards distribution of his income between savings and consumption which will further determine the changes in price level and value of money.
	2. Commercial banking- portfolio management, Credit creation	2	Chalk and Talk	Monetary Economics- M.L.Seth		
	3. Central Banking, functions Methods of credit control a. Quantitative	1	Student presentation PPT	Monetary Economics- M.L.Seth	Advanced Economic Theory: s by H.L.Ahuja	The understanding of the functioning banking system is essential to know the monetary system of a country.

	b. Qualitative:					
Unit- 4 Public Finance	1. a. Public Finance- Meaning, branches, Principle of b. Maximum Social Advantage. c. Sources of Public Revenue. d. Canons of Taxation.	1	Chalk and Talk	Public Finance- Joginder Singh and Lekhi R K	Public Finance – H L Bhatia	Public finance deals with the finance of a country, it enables to understand the finance management, utilization and financial position of an economic system.
	e. Direct and indirect taxes- its impact and incidence. f. Effects of Taxation on Production, Distribution and consumption. g. Public expenditure- its causes, growth effects of public expenditure on Production, Distribution and consumption. h. Public Debt- sources of borrowing Methods of debt redemption. i. Budget- Types	2	PPT	Fundamentals of Public Finance D M Mithani		
		1	PPT			
		1	Student Presentation			
		1				
		1				
		1				
		1				
		1				
		1				
Unit -5 Economic fluctuation s and Business Cycles.	1. a. Inflation meaning. b. Demand pull and cost push c. Effects of Inflation on Production, Distribution and consumption d. Inflationary gap	1	PPT			Inflation is the determinant of economic growth of a country. Their change helps to understand the changes in the major variables like output, production, employment, investment and savings of a country.
		2	Chalk and Talk	Monetary Economics- M L Sethi		
		1	PPT			
		1				

e. Methods to control Inflation- fiscal, monetary and administrative measures.	1	Student Presentation		
f. trade cycles- Phases, causes. Theories of Trade Cycles	2	PPT		
	3	Chalk and Talk		

No. of Teaching Hrs- 63
 No. of Library Hrs- 1
 No. of Assessment Hrs- 2
 No. of Hrs. for revision - 3
 No. of documentaries to be screened: nil
 Service Learning (if any)
 Guest Lectures (if any) 1
 Any Links:

No. of Students Presentation-3
 No. of Hand-Outs: 5
 No. of writing exercises: 3
 No. of Case Studies: nil

Course Outcome: Macroeconomic helps in understanding the functioning of the economic system irrespective of the type of economy adopted by a country based on Keynesian Philosophy.

Industry/Professional Skills: NA Human Values: Speaks of Welfare of a state

Course Teacher



Academic Coordinator



Internal Quality Assurance Cell
 KLE Society's Law College, Bangalore.

Principal



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