

# **GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE**

**Department of Economics**

## **BRIDGE COURSE**

**For First Year UG Students**

**2019-20**

**NAME OF THE LECTURER: V.MALATHI**

**Lecturer in ECONOMICS**

**Govt. degree College, PORUMAMILLA.**

**Bridge Course for First Year UG Students**

**Academic year:2019-20**

**Class & Group** : BA  
**Course duration** : \_\_\_\_06\_\_days  
**Course dates** :10-06-2019 TO 15-06-2019

**Objectives of the Course:**

The Bridge Course is aimed to act as a buffer for the new entrants, with an objective to provide adequate time for the transition from Intermediate level to UG level. Students will be groomed for the foundation subjects of English and Communication skills. This gives them a breather, to prepare themselves before courses for first year UG Students. During this interaction of 10 days with the faculty and their classmates, the students will be equipped with the knowledge and the confidence needed to take on bigger challenges.

**Topics to be covered**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<u>10-06-2019</u>	<u>Micro economics</u>
<u>11-06-2019</u>	<u>Macro economics</u>
<u>12-06-2019</u>	<u>National income</u>
<u>13-06-2019</u>	<u>Trade cycles</u>
<u>14-06-2019</u>	<u>inflation</u>
<u>15-06-2019</u>	<u>banking</u>

## Day-1

**Class & Group** : 1BA

**Date** :10-6-2019

**Topic** :Micro economics

**No. of Students attended** :13

**Concepts covered** :\_Microeconomics is the study of individuals, households and firms' behavior in decision making and allocation of resources. It generally applies to markets of goods and services and deals with individual and economic issues.



## Day-2

**Class & Group : 1BA**

**Date :11-6-2019**

**Topic :Macro economics**

**No. of Students attended :09**

**Concepts covered :\_The macroeconomics definition is the branch of economics studying the overall economy on a large scale. Macroeconomics means studying inflation, price levels, economic growth, national income, gross domestic product (GDP), and unemployment numbers.**



### Day-3

**Class & Group : 1BA**

**Date :12-6-2019**

**Topic :National income**

**No. of Students attended :09**

**Concepts covered : National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during a specific period of time. It's also known as gross domestic product (GDP).**

**National income is an important economic indicator that helps measure a country's economic health and well-being. It's used in macroeconomic models to predict things like inflation and employment levels.**



## Day-4

**Class & Group** : 1BA  
**Date** :13-6-2019  
**Topic** :Trade cycles  
**No. of Students attended** :10

**Concepts covered** : **Meaning of Trade Cycle:** A trade cycle refers to fluctuations in economic activities specially in employment, output and income, prices, profits etc. It has been defined differently by different economists. According to Mitchell, “Business cycles are of fluctuations in the economic activities of organized communities.





## Day-5

**Class & Group** : 1BA

**Date** :14-6-2019

**Topic** :Inflation

**No. of Students attended** :10

**Concepts covered** : Inflation is a broad increase in the prices of goods and services over a period of time. It's a measure of how quickly prices change, and it's usually a broad measure, such as the overall increase in prices or the cost of living in a country.

Inflation reduces the value of currency over time, meaning you can buy less with the same amount of money. It also erodes the purchasing power of both consumers and businesses.



## Day-6

**Class & Group** : 1BA  
**Date** :10-6-2019  
**Topic** :Banking  
**No. of Students attended** :07

**Concepts covered** : Banking is an important part of a country's economy, as it facilitates the flow of money and enables economic activities. Banks are financial institutions that act as intermediaries between people who want to lend money and those who want to borrow money. They provide a variety of services, including:

- **Accepting deposits:** Banks take in funds from depositors.
- **Lending money:** Banks pool deposits and lend them to borrowers.
- **Facilitating transactions:** Banks offer services such as checking accounts, home loans, and credit cards.
- **Creating money:** Banks hold some deposits on reserve and lend the rest to borrowers.







