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**Phd in Economic Geo**

**Curriculum Distribution**  
**Subject (Economics)**

**Quarter One**

**Unit One: Principles of ECONOMICS?**

1. Why do we study Economics?
2. Goals of economist.
3. Branches of Economics.
4. Economic problem.
5. Opportunity cost.
6. Characteristics of needs and resources.
7. The factors of production.
8. Market and Command economy.
9. Market failure.
10. Efficiency and Equality.
11. Marginal utility.

**Objectives**

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

- Explaining the Fundamental economic problem.
- Learning how to draw and analyze graphs.
- Understanding the relationship among scarcity, value, utility, and wealth.
- Making a comparison between microeconomics and macroeconomics.
- Explaining decision –making strategies
- Analyzing trade – offs and opportunity costs.
- Being aware of market failure causes.
- Defining inflation and its consequences.
- Problems and Applications.

## Unit Two: How Markets Work?

1. Assumptions and Models.
2. Circular – Flow diagram.
3. The production possibilities frontier.
4. The PPF and opportunity cost.
5. The PPF can change over time.

### Objectives

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

- Understanding the difficulty that faces Economists.
- Finding a substitute for a laboratory experiments.
- Making assumptions to simplify the complex world economy.
- Understanding the Circular-Flow diagram.
- Analyzing the PPF curve.
- Problems and Applications.

## Quarter Two

### Unit Three: ( The Market Forces of Supply and Demand )

- 1- Quantity demand.
- 2- Law of demand.
- 3- Demand curve.
- 4- Elasticity of demand.
- 5- Determinates of demand elasticity.
- 6- What is supply?
- 7- Law of supply.
- 8- Determinates of supply elasticity.
- 9- How prices are decided.
- 10- Supply and demand curves.

## Objectives

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

- Describing and illustrating the concept of demand.
- Explaining how demand and utility are related.
- Analyzing the factors that could cause a change in demand.
- Explaining why elasticity is a measure of responsiveness.
- Specifying the reasons for a change in supply.
- Understanding the law of demand and supply.
- Differing between surplus and shortage.
- Identify how prices are defined and computed.
- Problems and Applications.

## Unit Four: Production ( Nation's Out put )

1. Gross Domestic Product definition.
2. Things are excluded from GDP.
3. The difference between GDP and GNP.
4. National and personal income.
5. Business Cycle.
6. real and Nominal GDP.
7. Inflation rate.
8. GDP and population.
9. Economic growth.
10. Factors influence GDP.

## Objectives

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

- Measuring Gross Domestic Product.
- Understanding the importance of GDP.
- Explaining how a price index is constructed.
- Understanding the difference between Real and Nominal GDP.
- Being aware of the importance of GDP deflator.
- Explaining how production is estimated.
- Describing the factors affect population growth.
- Outlining the factors of economic growth.
- Relating production to population growth.

## Quarter Three

### Unit Five: ( Elasticity and its Applications )

- 1- Price elasticity of demand.
- 2- The variety of demand curves.
- 3- Income and revenue elasticity of demand.
- 4- The elasticity of supply.
- 5- Variety of supply curves.

#### Objectives

- \*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**
- Measuring the price elasticity of demand.
  - Analyzing the different demand curves.
  - Computing the price elasticity of supply.
  - Understanding the variety of supply curves.
  - Problems and Applications.

### Unit Six: Interdependence and The Gains from Trade

- Absolute Advantage and comparative advantage.
- Specialization and trade.
- Restricting international trade.
- Associations that organize international trade.
- Balance of payments.
- Foreign exchange rate.

#### Objectives

- \*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**
1. Explaining the importance of international trade in today's economy.
  2. Differing between local and international trade.
  3. Being aware of the theory of international trade.

4. Explaining how international trade can be restricted to protect infant industries.
5. Studying the history of free trade movement.
6. Describing the problem of a trade deficit and the main solution to The problem.
7. Problems and Applications.

## Quarter Four

### Unit Seven (Employment, Labor, and Wages)

- Civilian labor force.
- The importance of unions
- Types of unions.
- Union legislations.
- Kinds of union arrangements.
- Categories of labor.
- Wage determination.
- Regional wage differences.
- Employment issues.
- Unemployment rate.

### Objectives

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

- 1- Explaining why unions are important.
- 2- Discussing the development of the labor movement.
- 3- Explaining the differences among kinds of unions.
- 4- Identifying the main categories of labor.
- 5- Describing three different approaches to wage determination
- 6- Explaining why union membership has declined.
- 7- Specifying kinds of unemployment.
- 8- Computing unemployment rate.
- 9- Problems and Applications.

## Unit Eight (Developing Countries)

- Interest in economic development.
- Obstacles to development.
- International agencies.
- Stages of economic development.
- Industrial nations.
- Regional cooperation.
- The South Korean success story.

### Objectives

**\*\* At the end of this unit, the student should be able to:**

1. Identifying the obstacles to economic development.
2. Comparing per capita GNP among various countries and regions.
3. Explaining the stages of economic development.
4. Studying the industry steps that countries can take to achieve development.
5. Explaining how regional co-operation can assist economic growth.

**Case Study: Problems of Industry in Egypt.**

