

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Module code	Z-0008z
Module name	Makroekonomia
Module name in English	Macroeconomics
Valid from academic year	2016/2017

A. MODULE PLACEMENT IN THE SYLLABUS

Field of study	Management and Production Engineering
Level of education	1st degree <i>(1st degree / 2nd degree)</i>
Studies profile	General <i>(general / practical)</i>
Form and method of conducting classes	Full-time <i>(full-time / part-time)</i>
Specialisation	All
Unit conducting the module	The Department of Economic and Finances
Module co-ordinator	Helena Baraniecka, PhD
Approved by:	

B. MODULE OVERVIEW

Type of subject/group of subjects	Basic <i>(basic / major / specialist subject / conjoint / other HES)</i>
Module status	Compulsory <i>(compulsory / non-compulsory)</i>
Language of conducting classes	English
Module placement in the syllabus - semester	2nd semester
Subject realisation in the academic year	Summer semester <i>(winter / summer)</i>
Initial requirements	No requirements <i>(module codes / module names)</i>
Examination	Yes <i>(yes / no)</i>
Number of ECTS credit points	5

Method of conducting classes	Lecture	Classes	Laboratory	Project	Other
Per semester	30	20			

C. TEACHING RESULTS AND THE METHODS OF ASSESSING TEACHING RESULTS

Module target	The aim of the module is to familiarise students with basic problems as regards economy functioning, its measurement methods, economic equilibrium and disequilibrium (economic cycles, unemployment, and inflation), state fiscal policy (budget, taxes), state monetary policy (money, banks), and international exchange.
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Effect symbol	Teaching results	Teaching methods (l/c/lab/p/other)	Reference to subject effects	Reference to effects of a field of study
W_01	A student has basic knowledge of economic phenomena and processes. A student is also able to solve the issues from the field of macroeconomics based on simple quantitative methods.	l/c	K_W01 K_W10	S1A_W01 S1A_W08
W_02	A student is able to describe and understand the significance of certain institutions functioning in market economy (a commercial bank, the central bank, stock exchange, and labour centres).	l/c	K_W10	S1A_W02 S1A_W06
W_03	A student has basic knowledge as regards the dependencies among macroeconomic categories. A student also understands the causes and effects of changes on national and international scales.	l/c	K_W10	S1A_W01 S1A_W03
U_01	A student can gain and utilise basic economic knowledge and interpret the phenomena and economic processes.	l/c	K_U01	S1A_U01
U_02	A student can correctly analyse the relations among particular macroeconomic categories.	l/c	K_U12	S1A_U02
U_03	A student can analyse and forecast processes and phenomena occurring in market economy using typical quantitative methods as regards economic sciences.	c	K_U12	S1A_U03
K_01	A student understands the necessity of self-betterment and is aware of the significance of economic knowledge.	l/c	K_K03	S1A_K01 S1A_K04
K_02	A student is able to think utilising economic knowledge and to search for the solutions to problems concerning the functioning of modern economies.	l/c	K_K05	S1A_K06 S1A_K07

Teaching contents:

1. Teaching contents as regards lectures

Lecture number	Teaching contents	Reference to teaching results for a module
1	Introduction to macroeconomics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the definition and division of economic theory the positioning and significance of macroeconomics in economic sciences the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics models and variables in economic models 	W_03 U_01 K_01
2-3	Measuring the effects of economic activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic aims and tools of state economic policy The notion and methods of calculating GDP The notions and differences among GDP, GNP, and NNP The types of division of national income 	W_01 W_03 U_02 U_03 K_01

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net Economic Welfare (NEW) and its components 	
4	National income determinants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual and potential output • the features of a demand (Keynesian) economy model • graphic presentation of a consumption function • boundary and mean tendency to consumption • investment expenditure of enterprises • the function of aggregate demand 	W_01 W_03 U_02 U_03 K_01
5	The role of the state in global demand and in economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of state expenses in global demand • the functioning of a balanced budget • the function of the state in economy • the significance of economy in the role of the state 	W_02 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
6	State budget and fiscal policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the notion and functioning of the state budget • budget structure (incomes and expenses in a given year) • budget deficit and public debt • the Laffer theory • automatic stabilisers of an economic situation 	W_01 W_01 W_03 U_02 K_01
7	The role of money and state monetary policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the genesis of money • the notion, features, and functions of money • monetary resources • demand for money; its types • money supply 	W_02 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
8	The banking system in market economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the banking system in Poland • the functions of the central bank • the tools of the central bank • non-banking financial institutions 	W_02 U_02 K_01
9	The causes of economic fluctuations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the types of economic fluctuations • the features of a classical economic cycle • modern economic cycles • the classification of theories concerning economic fluctuations 	W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
10	The problems of imbalance on the labour market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population structure in the working age • the factors determining labour supply and demand • the notion and causes of unemployment • the types of unemployment • the selected theories of unemployment 	W_02 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
11	Inflation and its effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the causes and types of inflation • the effects of inflation for a consumer and for economy • supply and demand inflation theories 	W_02 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
12	The factors of economic growth and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the notions of economic growth and development • the division of economic growth factors • the barriers of economic growth • the selected qualitative indicators of growth 	W_01 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01
13-14	The premises of international goods and services exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liberalism and protectionism in international trade • the directions and structure of Poland's export and import • the selected theories of international exchange • duty as a tool of the state trade policy 	W_01 W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-duty instruments of the trade policy 	
15	Economic conditions of the modern world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integration processes and their significance • the notion and characteristics of the globalisation process • social and economic effects of globalisation 	W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01

2. Teaching contents as regards classes

Class number	Teaching contents	Reference to teaching results for a module
1	Introduction to macroeconomics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the dependencies among business entities • the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics • the significance of macroeconomics • variables in economic models 	W_03 U_01 K_01 K_02
2	The measures of effects of business activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the aims and tools of the state economic policy • the methods of calculating GDP • the differences between GDP, GNP, and NNP • the division of national income • solving tasks 	W_01 W_02 U_01 U_02 K_01 K_02
3	The measures of effects of business activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of GDP <i>per capita</i> • the assessment of the economic situation concerning EU members based on GDP <i>per capita</i> • solving tasks 	W_01 W_02 U_01 U_02 K_01 K_02
4	National income determinants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual and potential output • absolute income hypothesis • graphic presentation of a simple consumption function • boundary and mean tendency to consumption • solving tasks 	W_01 W_03 U_02 K_02
5	The role of the state in global demand and in economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of state expenditure in global economy • the functions of the state in economy • the examples of areas concerning economic activity of the state 	W_03 U_01 U_02 K_02
6	State budget and fiscal policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the notion and functioning of the state budget • basic incomes and expenditure • budget deficit and public debt • the types and significance of taxes • the examples of automatic stabilisers of the economic situation 	W_01 W_03 U_01 U_02 U_02 K_02
7	The role of money and state monetary policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the genesis and history of money • the features and functions of money • monetary resources • the types of demand for money • the factors influencing demand for money 	W_02 W_03 U_01 K_01 K_02
8	Capital market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the structure of the financial market • the division of stock markets according to the selected criteria • the genesis and history of Warsaw Stock Exchange • shares and bonds – definitions and division 	W_01 W_02 U_01 U_02 K_01 K_02
9	The causes of economic fluctuations	W_01

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the types of economic fluctuations • the phases of an economic cycle • modern economic cycles • the selected theories concerning economic fluctuations 	W_03 U_01 U_02 K_01 K_02
10	A final test	

3. Teaching contents as regards laboratory classes

Laboratory class number	Teaching contents	Reference to teaching results for a module

4. The characteristics of project assignments

The methods of assessing teaching results

Effect symbol	Methods of assessing teaching results <i>(assessment method, including skills – reference to a particular project, laboratory assignments, etc.)</i>
W_01	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student should acquire basic knowledge as regards economic phenomena and processes. In order to gain an A mark, a student should additionally know and understand economic processes, understand causes and effects in market economy and evaluate these changes.</p>
W_02	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student should be able to describe and know the significance of some institutions functioning in market economy. In order to gain an A mark, a student should additionally evaluate the significance and impact of these institutions on both economic and social life.</p>
W_03	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to be able to acquire knowledge as regards economics and interpret economic processes and phenomena. In order to gain an A mark, a student should additionally analyse and evaluate these phenomena and processes.</p>
U_01	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to be able to acquire and utilise basic economic knowledge to interpret economic phenomena and processes. In order to gain an A mark, a student should their correct evaluation.</p>
U_02	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to make correct analyses of relationships between among particular macroeconomic categories. In order to gain an A mark, a student should make a thorough analysis and evaluation of these relationships.</p>
U_03	<p>A final test and a written examination.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to analyse and forecast processes and phenomena occurring in market economy using typical quantitative methods (as regards economic sciences). In order to gain an A mark, a student should additionally evaluate the phenomena and processes as well as interpret the obtained results.</p>
K_01	Observing a student's involvement during the classes and a discussion.

	<p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to be aware of the necessity as regards continuous acquiring economic knowledge. In order to gain an A mark, a student additionally understands the significance of acting based on economic knowledge (a student acquires this knowledge to a larger extent than other group members).</p>
K_02	<p>Observing a student's involvement during the classes and a discussion.</p> <p>In order to gain a B mark, a student ought to think and act utilizing economic knowledge and search for solutions to problems. In order to gain an A mark, a student should improve this knowledge during the discussion (to a larger extent than other group members).</p>

D. STUDENT'S INPUT

ECTS credit points		
	Type of student's activity	Student's workload
1	Participation in lectures	30
2	Participation in classes	20
3	Participation in laboratories	
4	Participation in tutorials (2-3 times per semester)	20
5	Participation in project classes	
6	Project tutorials	
7	Participation in an examination	5
8		
9	Number of hours requiring a lecturer's assistance	75 <i>(sum)</i>
10	Number of ECTS credit points which are allocated for assisted work <i>(1 ECTS point=25-30 hours)</i>	3
11	Unassisted study of lecture subjects	15
12	Unassisted preparation for classes	10
13	Unassisted preparation for tests	5
14	Unassisted preparation for laboratories	
15	Preparing reports	
15	Preparing for a final laboratory test	
17	Preparing a project or documentation	
18	Preparing for an examination	20
19		
20	Number of hours of a student's unassisted work	50 <i>(sum)</i>
21	Number of ECTS credit points which a student receives for unassisted work <i>(1 ECTS point=25-30 hours)</i>	2
22	Total number of hours of a student's work	125
23	ECTS points per module <i>1 ECTS point=25-30 hours</i>	5
24	Work input connected with practical classes <i>Total number of hours connected with practical classes</i>	55
25	Number of ECTS credit points which a student receives for practical classes <i>(1 ECTS point=25-30 hours)</i>	2.2

E. LITERATURE

Literature list	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milewski R. (red), <i>Elementarne zagadnienia ekonomii</i>, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1999. 2. Caban W. (red), <i>Ekonomia. Podręcznik dla studiów licencjackich</i>, PWE, Warszawa 2001. 3. Milewski R. (red), <i>Podstawy ekonomii</i>, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 1991. 4. Marciniak S. (red), <i>Makro- i mikroekonomia. Podstawowe problemy</i>, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2005. 5. Skawińska E., Sobiech K.G., Nawrot K.A., <i>Makroekonomia. Teoretyczne i praktyczne aspekty gospodarki rynkowej</i>, PWE, Warszawa 2008.
Module website	

