Dhaka university syllabus economics department 1998 2002 Document

dhaka university syllabus economics department 1998 2002 is a significant reference point for students and educators interested in the academic structure and curriculum evolution of the Economics Department at Dhaka University during that period. These syllabi reflect the academic priorities, economic theories, and pedagogical approaches prevalent in Bangladesh at the turn of the 21st century. Understanding the syllabus from 1998 to 2002 offers insights into how economic education was shaped to meet national development needs and global economic trends.

Overview of Dhaka University Economics Department Syllabus (1998-2002)

The syllabus of the Economics Department at Dhaka University between 1998 and 2002 was designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of both theoretical and applied economics. It aimed to equip students with analytical skills, knowledge of economic policies, and an understanding of Bangladesh?s economic environment.

During this period, the curriculum was periodically reviewed to incorporate emerging economic issues, technological advancements, and global economic integration. The syllabus reflected a balanced combination of classical and modern economic theories, along with practical applications relevant to Bangladesh?s economic development.

Structure of the Curriculum

The curriculum of the Economics Department during 1998-2002 was structured into undergraduate and postgraduate levels, with core courses and electives tailored to develop a well-rounded economic understanding.

Undergraduate Program

The undergraduate syllabus typically included:

- Fundamental courses in Microeconomics and Macroeconomics
- Mathematical and statistical methods for economic analysis
- Development economics focusing on Bangladesh's economic challenges
- Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

- International Economics
- Money and Banking
- Environmental Economics

Postgraduate Program

The postgraduate syllabus expanded on undergraduate courses with more analytical depth and research components, including:

- Advanced Microeconomic Theory
- Advanced Macroeconomic Theory
- Econometrics
- Policy Analysis and Planning
- Sector-specific courses such as Agricultural Economics, Industrial Economics, and Energy Economics
- Research methodology and thesis work

Key Courses and Topics (1998-2002)

The courses offered during this period covered foundational economic principles and contemporary issues faced by Bangladesh and the world.

Core Courses

- **Microeconomics**: Consumer behavior, producer theory, market structures, and welfare economics.
- **Macroeconomics**: National income accounting, fiscal and monetary policy, inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
- **Mathematics for Economics**: Calculus, linear algebra, and optimization techniques.
- **Statistics and Econometrics**: Data analysis, regression analysis, hypothesis testing, and model building.
- **Development Economics**: Poverty, income distribution, economic development theories, and Bangladesh's development strategies.

Elective and Specialized Courses

- International Trade and Finance
- Public Sector Economics

- Environmental Economics
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Industrial Organization
- Money and Banking

These courses aimed to prepare students for practical economic analysis and policymaking relevant to Bangladesh?s socio-economic context.

Pedagogical Approaches and Methodologies

During 1998-2002, the Economics Department at Dhaka University employed various teaching methodologies to enhance learning outcomes:

- Lectures complemented by tutorials and seminars
- Case studies focusing on Bangladesh?s economic issues
- Use of statistical software and econometric tools for data analysis
- Research projects and term papers to foster analytical skills
- Guest lectures and workshops by experts and policymakers

This approach aimed to bridge theoretical knowledge with real-world applications, encouraging critical thinking among students.

Revisions and Updates in the Syllabus

While the core structure remained consistent, the syllabus underwent periodic updates to reflect:

- Changes in global economic conditions
- Advances in economic theory and computational tools
- Bangladesh?s evolving economic policies and challenges

For instance, courses on environmental economics gained prominence owing to increasing awareness of sustainable development. Similarly, the inclusion of econometrics and quantitative methods was emphasized to enhance empirical research skills.

Comparison with Current Syllabi

Although the 1998-2002 syllabus laid the foundation for economic education at Dhaka University, subsequent curricula have incorporated:

- Greater emphasis on globalization and international finance
- Integration of information technology and digital economy
- Focus on sustainable development goals
- Inclusion of contemporary issues such as climate change, digital finance, and economic inequality

Despite these updates, the core principles learned during 1998-2002 remain relevant, providing students with a solid theoretical and analytical base.

Impact and Legacy of the 1998-2002 Syllabus

The syllabus from this period played a crucial role in shaping the careers of many economists, policymakers, and researchers in Bangladesh. It emphasized:

- A balanced understanding of theoretical and empirical economics
- The importance of contextual knowledge about Bangladesh?s economy
- Skills in quantitative analysis and policy evaluation

Many alumni from this period have contributed significantly to Bangladesh?s economic development, policy formulation, and academic research.

Resources and References for Further Study

For those interested in exploring the detailed syllabus and academic materials from the Dhaka University Economics Department during 1998-2002, the following resources may be useful:

- University archives and departmental records
- Textbooks used during that period, such as:
- "Microeconomics" by Robert Pindyck and Daniel Rubinfeld
- "Macroeconomics" by N. Gregory Mankiw
- "Development Economics" by Debraj Ray
- Academic journals and publications from Dhaka University

Conclusion

The Dhaka University syllabus of the Economics Department between 1998 and 2002 reflects a comprehensive and pragmatic approach to economic education, tailored to Bangladesh?s unique socio-economic context. It laid a robust foundation for understanding core economic theories while integrating practical policy issues pertinent to the country's development. As Bangladesh continues to evolve economically, the foundational knowledge gained during this period remains relevant and influential in shaping future economic thought and policy.

Understanding this syllabus not only helps current students and educators appreciate the academic history of Dhaka University but also provides valuable insights into the evolution of economic education in Bangladesh.

Dhaka University Syllabus Economics Department (1998-2002): An In-Depth Review

The Dhaka University Economics Department has long been regarded as a cornerstone of higher education in Bangladesh, shaping generations of economists, policy makers, and researchers. The syllabus from the period 1998 to 2002, in particular, reflects a transitional phase?balancing traditional economic theories with emerging global perspectives, and laying foundational knowledge for students in a rapidly changing economic landscape. This in-depth review aims to dissect the curriculum's structure, content, pedagogical approach, and its overall impact during this pivotal period.

Historical Context and Significance of the 1998-2002 Syllabus

Understanding the syllabus's significance requires grasping the broader socio-economic and academic environment of late 1990s to early 2000s Bangladesh.

Backdrop of Bangladesh?s Economy (Late 1990s - Early 2000s)

Bangladesh was experiencing steady economic growth, driven largely by the ready-made garments sector, remittances, and agriculture. The government was increasingly adopting market-oriented reforms, liberalization policies, and privatisation measures. In such a context, the Economics Department at Dhaka University aimed to equip students with analytical tools to understand both domestic and global economic shifts.

Academic Reforms and Curriculum Development

During this era, there was a conscious effort to update curricula to incorporate modern economic theories, quantitative methods, and policy analysis. The syllabus of 1998-2002 reflects this transition, blending classical economic principles with contemporary issues such as development economics, international trade, and monetary policy.

Structural Overview of the Syllabus

The syllabus structure during this period was designed to provide a comprehensive foundation in economic theory, quantitative techniques, and applied economics. It typically comprised core courses, electives, and research components.

Core Courses

- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Quantitative Methods
- Development Economics
- International Economics
- Public Economics

Elective Courses

- Environmental Economics
- Labour Economics
- Agricultural Economics
- Money and Banking
- Econometrics

Research and Thesis

- Final Year Research Project
- Seminars and Presentations

This structure aimed to ensure students developed both theoretical understanding and practical analytical skills.

Detailed Analysis of Key Courses

Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

Microeconomics during this period emphasized consumer theory, producer behavior, market equilibrium, and market failures. It aimed to develop students' understanding of how individual agents make decisions, and how these decisions interact within markets. The course also integrated welfare economics and market structures, providing a solid base for further specialization.

Macroeconomics focused on national income accounting, monetary and fiscal policy, inflation, unemployment, and economic growth. Special attention was given to Bangladesh's macroeconomic challenges, such as inflation control and poverty alleviation strategies.

Pedagogical Approach:

Both courses employed a mix of lectures, problem-solving sessions, and case studies. The curriculum stressed analytical rigor, with an increasing emphasis on mathematical modeling, reflecting global trends in economic education.

Quantitative Methods and Econometrics

Recognizing the importance of empirical analysis, the syllabus integrated Quantitative Methods early in the program, covering:

- Mathematical Foundations of Economics
- Statistical Techniques
- Data Analysis
- Regression Analysis
- Forecasting Methods

Econometrics, as a specialized course, introduced students to applying statistical methods to economic data, enabling them to interpret real-world economic phenomena quantitatively.

Impact:

This focus on quantitative skills was particularly significant, as it prepared students for research, policy analysis, and roles in financial institutions.

Development Economics

A central pillar of the curriculum, Development Economics examined issues pertinent to Bangladesh's growth trajectory. Topics included:

- Economic Growth and Development Theories
- Poverty and Income Distribution
- Population and Human Capital
- Agriculture and Industrial Development
- Foreign Aid and Investment

The course encouraged critical thinking about development strategies and policy implications, fostering a nuanced understanding of Bangladesh's unique challenges.

International Economics

This course explored:

- International Trade Theories (Comparative Advantage, Gains from Trade)
- Trade Policies and Barriers
- Exchange Rate Systems
- Balance of Payments
- Impact of Globalization

Given Bangladesh's increasing integration into the global economy, this course was vital for understanding trade dynamics and policy options.

Special Features and Pedagogical Innovations

The curriculum during 1998-2002 was notable for several pedagogical features aimed at enhancing student engagement and practical understanding:

- Case-Based Learning

Real-world case studies, especially related to Bangladesh?s economic policies, were integrated into coursework. This approach helped students connect theory with practice.

- Use of Data and Software

Introduction to statistical software (such as SPSS and Stata) became common, fostering hands-on data analysis skills.

- Seminars and Guest Lectures

Frequent seminars and guest lectures by economists, policymakers, and industry experts exposed students to contemporary debates and career opportunities.

- Research Orientation

Early exposure to research methods and thesis work emphasized analytical rigor and independent thinking.

Assessment and Evaluation Methods

The evaluation framework was designed to test both theoretical understanding and analytical skills through:

- Mid-term and Final Examinations
- Class Participation
- Assignments and Problem Sets
- Research Projects and Theses
- Presentations and Viva Voce

This multi-faceted assessment aimed to produce well-rounded graduates capable of applying economic principles in diverse contexts.

Impact and Legacy of the 1998-2002 Syllabus

The syllabus during this period played a pivotal role in shaping Bangladesh?s economic scholarship and policy-making capacity. Its emphasis on quantitative methods and applied economics equipped students with practical skills, which they carried into government, academia, and private sectors.

Strengths:

- Balanced integration of theory and practice
- Emphasis on empirical analysis and data handling
- Focus on development challenges relevant to Bangladesh
- Introduction of modern pedagogical tools

Limitations:

- Some critics argued that the curriculum was still heavily theoretical and needed more focus on contemporary global economic issues like digital economy and environmental sustainability.
- The rapid pace of economic change called for continuous curriculum updates, which was a challenge during this period.

Long-term Influence:

Many alumni from this era have contributed significantly to Bangladesh?s economic planning, research institutions, and academic circles, testament to the curriculum?s strength.

Conclusion

The Dhaka University Economics Department syllabus from 1998 to 2002 was a thoughtfully crafted curriculum that reflected both traditional economic principles and modern analytical techniques. Its comprehensive structure, innovative pedagogical approaches, and focus on empirical skills made it a robust foundation for students navigating Bangladesh?s evolving economic landscape. While it faced challenges typical of curriculum development, its enduring impact on Bangladesh?s economic academia and policy apparatus remains noteworthy.

For students, educators, and policymakers alike, understanding this syllabus provides valuable insights into the evolution of economic education in Bangladesh and underscores the importance of curriculum relevance in shaping effective economic thinkers and practitioners.

In summary, the 1998-2002 Dhaka University Economics syllabus stands out as a pivotal phase?marking a period of transition, modernization, and deepening engagement with practical economic issues. Its legacy continues to influence the next generations of economists in Bangladesh.

QuestionAnswer What were the main topics covered in the Dhaka University Economics syllabus between 1998 and 2002? The syllabus primarily included Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Development Economics, International Economics, Public Economics, and Quantitative Methods, providing a comprehensive foundation in economic theory and applied economics. How did the Dhaka University Economics syllabus evolve from 1998 to 2002? During this period, the syllabus was updated to incorporate more modern economic theories, emphasize quantitative analysis, and include new topics like environmental economics and economic planning to align with global economic developments. Were there any significant changes in the credit structure of the Economics program at Dhaka University between 1998 and 2002? Yes, the credit system was revised to balance theoretical coursework with practical applications, increasing the emphasis on research methodology and statistical techniques. What specific textbooks or reference materials were recommended in the Dhaka University Economics syllabus during 1998-2002? Recommended texts included works by authors like Samuelson and Nordhaus for Microeconomics, Dornbusch and Fischer for Macroeconomics, and other internationally recognized economics textbooks, alongside local research papers and journals. How did the syllabus prepare students for practical economic applications during 1998-2002? The curriculum incorporated case studies, project work, and statistical software training to equip students with practical skills for real-world economic analysis and policy formulation. Was there any focus on research methodology in the Dhaka University Economics syllabus during this period? Yes, research methodology was a core component, with courses designed to develop students? skills in data collection, statistical analysis, and academic research techniques. Are the syllabus details from 1998-2002 still relevant for understanding the evolution of economics education at Dhaka University? Yes, studying the syllabus from this period provides valuable insights into the development of economic curricula, shifts in academic focus, and the foundational knowledge that shaped current programs at Dhaka University.

Related keywords: Dhaka University, Economics Department, syllabus, 1998, 2002, undergraduate, postgraduate, course outline, curriculum, academic program, syllabus update

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS ECONOMICS BY

Department of Economics Economics By is a comprehensive academic discipline dedicated to understanding how societies allocate scarce resources to meet unlimited wants and needs. As a fundamental pillar of social sciences, economics explores the mechanisms behind production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The department of economics plays a vital role in shaping policies, fostering research, and developing analytical tools that help address complex economic challenges in both local and global contexts.

In this article, we delve into the multifaceted world of the department of economics, examining its core functions, academic offerings, research areas, career prospects, and its significance in today's interconnected world.

Understanding the Department of Economics

The department of economics is an academic division within universities and colleges that focuses on teaching and research related to economic theories, models, and applications. It aims to equip students with critical thinking skills, quantitative analysis capabilities, and an understanding of economic principles that influence decision-making at individual, corporate, and governmental levels.

Core Objectives of the Department

- To provide a solid foundation in economic theories and principles
- To develop analytical and quantitative skills for economic analysis
- To foster research and innovation in economic thought
- To prepare students for careers in academia, government, finance, and industry
- To contribute to policy development and societal well-being

Key Components of the Department

- **Undergraduate Programs:** Bachelor?s degrees in Economics, often combined with other disciplines
- **Graduate Programs:** Master?s and Ph.D. programs focusing on advanced research and specialization
- **Research Centers:** Facilities dedicated to applied research, policy analysis, and economic modeling
- **Faculty:** Professors, researchers, and industry experts who contribute to teaching and scholarly work

Academic Offerings and Specializations

The department of economics offers a range of academic programs designed to cater to diverse interests and career goals. These programs often include core courses, electives, and specialization tracks.

Undergraduate Programs

- Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS) in Economics
- Combined degrees (e.g., Economics and Political Science, Economics and Business)
- Focus on foundational economic theories, mathematics, and statistics

Graduate Programs

- Master of Economics (ME) or Master of Business Economics
- Ph.D. in Economics for those interested in academic or high-level research careers
- Emphasis on econometrics, microeconomic and macroeconomic theory, and policy analysis

Specializations and Research Areas

- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Development Economics
- International Economics
- Environmental Economics
- Behavioral Economics

- Public Economics
- Financial Economics
- Health Economics

Research and Impact of the Department of Economics

Research is a cornerstone of the department of economics. Faculty and students often collaborate on projects that influence policy and improve understanding of economic phenomena.

Key Research Areas

- **Economic Development:** Strategies for improving living standards and reducing poverty
- **Public Policy:** Taxation, government spending, and social welfare programs
- **Financial Markets:** Market efficiency, banking stability, and investment analysis
- **Environmental Economics:** Sustainable development and resource management
- **Labor Economics:** Employment, wages, and labor market policies

Impact on Society and Policy

- Informing government policies to foster economic stability and growth
- Providing insights into global trade and financial systems
- Addressing pressing issues such as inequality, climate change, and economic crises
- Supporting development initiatives through empirical research

Career Opportunities for Economics Graduates

Graduates from the department of economics are highly sought after in various sectors due to their analytical skills and understanding of economic systems.

Potential Career Paths

- Economist in government agencies or international organizations
- Financial analyst or investment banker
- Policy advisor or consultant
- Research analyst in think tanks and research institutions
- Academic researcher or university professor
- Data analyst or quantitative analyst in tech firms
- Entrepreneur or business strategist

Skills Developed

- Quantitative and statistical analysis
- Critical thinking and problem-solving
- Data interpretation and economic modeling
- Policy analysis and evaluation
- Effective communication of complex ideas

The Significance of the Department of Economics in Today's World

In an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, globalization, and complex economic challenges, the department of economics holds immense importance.

Addressing Global Challenges

- Climate change and environmental sustainability
- Economic inequality and social justice
- Financial stability and crisis prevention
- Technological disruptions and workforce adaptation

Fostering Innovation and Policy Development

- Utilizing big data and machine learning for economic forecasting
- Designing effective fiscal and monetary policies
- Promoting sustainable economic growth

Enhancing Decision-Making

- Providing governments and businesses with evidence-based insights
- Supporting informed policy-making to improve societal welfare

Conclusion

The department of economics, often described as "economics by," is a vital academic field that combines theoretical knowledge with practical application. Its diverse programs, rigorous research, and societal impact make it an essential component of higher education institutions worldwide. Whether students seek careers in policy, finance, academia, or industry, a solid foundation in economics opens doors to influential and rewarding opportunities. As the world faces ongoing economic uncertainties and transformations, the role of the department of economics remains more relevant than ever, guiding informed decision-making and fostering sustainable development for future generations.

Department of Economics

Introduction: The Significance of a Robust Economics Department

In the landscape of higher education, the Department of Economics stands as a cornerstone for cultivating analytical thinkers, policy advisors, and innovative researchers. Renowned for its comprehensive curriculum, distinguished faculty, and research output, an economics department not only shapes students' understanding of markets and human behavior but also influences societal and governmental policies globally. As an expert review, this article explores the critical elements that define a top-tier economics department, evaluates its core strengths, and highlights the transformative role it plays in academic and real-world settings.

Core Components of an Exemplary Economics Department

An effective economics department encompasses several fundamental components that together create an environment conducive to academic excellence, research innovation, and student development. These include faculty expertise, curriculum design, research facilities, industry collaboration, and student support services.

Faculty Expertise and Leadership

At the heart of any department lies its faculty. An outstanding economics department boasts a diverse faculty with expertise spanning various subfields such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics, development economics, behavioral economics, and international economics.

Key attributes include:

- Academic Credentials: Faculty members often hold doctorates from leading institutions, ensuring a high level of scholarship and credibility.
- Research Contributions: Professors actively publish in top-tier journals, influence policy, and participate in renowned conferences.
- Diverse Perspectives: Inclusion of economists from different cultural, geographic, and theoretical backgrounds fosters a richer learning environment.
- Mentorship and Teaching Excellence: Faculty committed to mentoring students and fostering

critical thinking are pivotal to student success.

Curriculum Design and Educational Approach

A well-structured curriculum balances foundational theories with contemporary issues, emphasizing both quantitative and qualitative skills.

Features of a comprehensive curriculum:

- Core Courses: Microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, and econometrics form the backbone.
- Electives and Specializations: Fields like environmental economics, health economics, financial economics, and behavioral economics allow students to tailor their studies.
- Practical Skills: Emphasis on data analysis, programming (e.g., R, Python), and policy evaluation.
- Interdisciplinary Integration: Courses that intersect with politics, sociology, and technology prepare students for complex real-world problems.

Innovative Teaching Methods:

- Case studies, simulations, and experiential learning.
- Use of online platforms and digital resources.
- Collaborative projects with industry and government agencies.

Research and Innovation Infrastructure

The vitality of an economics department is reflected in its research output and infrastructure.

Essential elements include:

- Research Centers: Specialized institutes focusing on areas such as development studies, fiscal policy, or behavioral science.
- Data Facilities: Access to economic databases (e.g., World Bank, IMF, national statistics), labs, and computational resources.
- Funding and Grants: Active pursuit of research funding from governmental and private sources to foster innovative projects.
- Publication and Dissemination: Encouragement of faculty and students to publish findings, participate in conferences, and influence policy debates.

Impact and Global Recognition

A department's reputation is often gauged by its contribution to academia and society at large. Leading economics departments influence policy, contribute to economic modeling and forecasting, and produce influential research that shapes national and international strategies.

Research Output and Publications

High-quality research published in peer-reviewed journals advances economic theory and practice. Departments that consistently produce impactful publications tend to attract top students and faculty.

Notable indicators include:

- Number of publications in top-tier journals.
- Citations and academic influence.
- Interdisciplinary collaborations.

Alumni and Industry Connections

Strong industry networks and alumni success stories serve as testimonials to a department?s quality.

Alumni roles include:

- Policy advisors at governmental agencies.
- Economists in international organizations like the IMF or World Bank.
- Researchers at think tanks and academia.
- Leaders in finance, consulting, and entrepreneurship.

Special Features of Leading Economics Departments

Some departments distinguish themselves through unique offerings and strategic initiatives.

Interdisciplinary Programs

Integrating economics with data science, political science, public health, or environmental studies prepares students for multifaceted challenges.

Global Engagement and Partnerships

Collaborations with international universities, research institutions, and governmental bodies foster cross-cultural exchanges and joint research initiatives.

Focus on Policy and Society

Departments emphasizing policy implications and societal impact train students to become change agents.

Activities include:

- Policy labs.
- Consulting projects.
- Public seminars and forums.

Emphasis on Sustainability and Ethics

Incorporating environmental and ethical considerations into economic analysis aligns with global priorities on sustainable development.

Choosing the Right Economics Department: What Prospective Students Should Consider

For students contemplating their academic future, understanding the strengths and focus areas of a department is crucial.

Key considerations:

- Faculty expertise and research interests.
- Curriculum flexibility and specialization options.
- Research opportunities and funding availability.
- Industry and internship partnerships.
- Graduate success rates and employment outcomes.
- International exposure and exchange programs.

Conclusion: The Transformative Power of a Strong Economics Department

In an era marked by rapid technological change, global interconnectedness, and complex economic challenges, a robust Department of Economics serves as a vital engine for knowledge creation and societal progress. Whether through pioneering research, shaping policy, or preparing future leaders, top-tier departments exert a profound influence that extends well beyond university walls.

Investing in an exceptional economics department is not merely about academic excellence; it is about fostering a deeper understanding of human behavior, societal dynamics, and sustainable development. As stakeholders?students, educators, policymakers, and society at large?recognize its significance, the department?s role in shaping a better future becomes ever more essential.

In summary, a distinguished Department of Economics combines expert faculty, innovative curricula, extensive research infrastructure, and societal engagement to produce influential scholars and policymakers. Its impact resonates in the corridors of academia and the corridors of power, making it a pivotal element in addressing the economic challenges of today and tomorrow.

QuestionAnswer What is the primary focus of the Department of Economics? The Department of Economics primarily focuses on studying how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices regarding the allocation of resources, analyzing economic behavior, and understanding market dynamics. How does the Department of Economics by university contribute to student career development? It provides students with analytical skills, economic theory knowledge, and practical experience through research and internships, preparing them for careers in finance, policy analysis, consulting, and academia. What are the key courses offered by the Department of Economics? Key courses typically include Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics, Development Economics, International Economics, and Public Policy. How does the Department of Economics incorporate current economic trends into its curriculum? It updates its curriculum regularly to include topics like behavioral economics, digital currencies, global trade issues, and sustainability to ensure students are engaged with contemporary economic challenges. What research areas are prominent within the Department of Economics? Prominent research areas include behavioral economics, environmental economics, health economics, development economics, and monetary policy. How can students engage with the Department of Economics beyond coursework? Students can participate in research projects, internships, economics clubs, seminars, and conferences organized by the department to enhance their practical understanding and network with professionals.

Related keywords: economics department, economics courses, economics faculty, economics research, economics programs, economics majors, economics degree, economics faculty list, economics research topics, economics university

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