Economics Gr 12 September Exam 2013 PDF

economics gr 12 september exam 2013 was a significant assessment for Grade 12 students studying economics in South Africa. This exam not only tested students' understanding of core economic principles but also evaluated their ability to analyze real-world scenarios, interpret data, and apply theoretical knowledge effectively. For learners and educators preparing for future examinations, reviewing the 2013 exam provides valuable insights into the types of questions asked, common themes, and the expectations of examiners. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the structure of the September 2013 exam, key topics covered, sample questions, and tips to excel in similar assessments.

Overview of the Economics Grade 12 September 2013 Exam

The September 2013 Grade 12 Economics exam was designed to assess learners' understanding of fundamental economic concepts, their ability to interpret economic data, and their competence in applying economic theories to real-life situations. The exam consisted of different sections, each focusing on specific aspects of the syllabus.

Exam Structure and Duration

- Total Duration: 3 hours
- Sections:

- Section A: Multiple-choice questions (MCQs) ? 20 questions
- Section B: Short-answer questions ? 4 questions
- Section C: Extended response questions ? 2 questions

This structure aimed to evaluate a wide range of skills, from quick recall to deep analytical thinking.

Key Topics Covered in the 2013 Exam

The 2013 exam broadly covered the following core areas:

- Basic economic problem and scarcity
- Types of economic systems
- Demand and supply analysis

- Market structures
- Macroeconomic aggregates (GDP, inflation, unemployment)
- Fiscal and monetary policy
- International trade and balance of payments
- Economic growth and development
- Government intervention and market failure

Understanding these topics is essential for students preparing for similar exams.

Analyzing the 2013 Exam Questions

Exam questions from 2013 reflected both theoretical understanding and practical application. Here's a breakdown of the typical question types and what they aimed to assess.

Multiple-Choice Questions (Section A)

These questions tested quick recall and basic understanding. For example, questions might ask students to identify the effects of certain economic policies or interpret simple diagrams.

Sample MCQ Topics:

- Effects of price controls
- Characteristics of different market structures
- Definitions of macroeconomic indicators

Short-Answer Questions (Section B)

These required more detailed responses, often involving calculations or explanation of concepts.

Sample Topics:

- Calculating GDP using expenditure or income approaches
- Explaining the causes of inflation
- Analyzing demand and supply diagrams

Extended Response Questions (Section C)

These were the most comprehensive and evaluated students' ability to synthesize knowledge, analyze data, and produce well-structured essays.

Sample Questions:

- Discuss the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of government intervention in correcting market failure.

Students were expected to support their answers with relevant examples, diagrams, and economic theories.

Key Concepts and Topics from the 2013 Exam

A thorough review of the 2013 exam reveals recurring themes and concepts that are crucial for mastering Grade 12 economics.

1. The Basic Economic Problem and Scarcity

Understanding scarcity and choice forms the foundation of economics. Exam questions often focus on resource allocation, opportunity cost, and the distinction between needs and wants.

2. Types of Economic Systems

Students should be able to compare traditional, command, market, and mixed economies, highlighting their advantages and disadvantages.

3. Demand and Supply Analysis

This section is heavily tested, especially in diagram interpretation and analysis. Key concepts include:

- Market equilibrium
- Price elasticity of demand and supply
- Factors affecting demand and supply

4. Market Structures

Knowledge of perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly is essential. Students should understand characteristics, advantages, disadvantages, and examples.

5. Macroeconomic Indicators

The exam assesses understanding of:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Inflation rates
- Unemployment levels
- Balance of payments

6. Fiscal and Monetary Policy

Students should be able to explain how government spending, taxation, and interest rates influence economic activity.

7. International Trade and Balance of Payments

Topics include:

- Benefits and disadvantages of trade
- Trade barriers
- Exchange rates
- Components of the balance of payments

8. Economic Growth and Development

Understanding sustainable growth, development indicators, and challenges faced by developing countries.

9. Market Failure and Government Intervention

Analysis of externalities, public goods, and government policies aimed at correcting market failures.

Sample Questions and Model Answers from the 2013 Exam

To help students prepare, here are examples of questions from the 2013 exam along with concise model answers.

Question 1: Explain the concept of price elasticity of demand and its significance in business decisions.

Answer:

Price elasticity of demand measures how much the quantity demanded of a good responds to a change in its price. It is calculated as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in price. If the demand is elastic (elasticity > 1), a small price change leads to a significant change in quantity demanded, influencing businesses to consider price strategies carefully. Conversely, inelastic demand (elasticity

Question 2: Describe the effects of inflation on consumers and the economy.

Answer:

Inflation erodes the purchasing power of money, meaning consumers can buy fewer goods and services with the same amount of money. Moderate inflation can encourage spending and investment, stimulating economic growth. However, high inflation creates uncertainty, reduces savings, and can lead to wage-price spirals. It disproportionately affects fixed-income earners and those with savings, as their real income declines. Inflation also distorts price signals, leading to inefficient resource allocation, and can undermine economic stability if unchecked.

Tips for Success in Economics Grade 12 Exams Based on 2013 Insights

- Familiarize yourself with the syllabus: Ensure you understand all core concepts and their applications.
- Practice diagram analysis: Be comfortable drawing and interpreting demand-supply curves, macroeconomic diagrams, and market structure charts.
- Review past exam papers: The 2013 exam serves as a valuable resource for understanding question formats and difficulty levels.
- Develop essay-writing skills: Practice structuring clear, logical, and well-supported extended responses.
- Stay updated with current economic issues: Real-world examples enhance answers and demonstrate understanding.
- Manage your time: Allocate appropriate periods to each section during the exam to ensure completion.

Conclusion: Learning from the 2013 Exam for Future Success

The Economics Grade 12 September 2013 exam offers a comprehensive overview of the types of questions and topics students can expect at this level. By analyzing the structure, key themes, and sample questions from this exam, learners can better prepare and develop the skills necessary to excel. Mastery of core concepts, ability to interpret diagrams, and clarity in written explanations are crucial for success. As with any exam, consistent practice and understanding of the fundamental principles of economics will serve students well in achieving high marks and building a solid

foundation for further economic studies or career pursuits.

Economics Grade 12 September Exam 2013: An In-Depth Review and Analysis

The Economics Grade 12 September Exam 2013 stands as a significant assessment in the academic journey of South African high school students enrolled in the subject. It serves not only as a measure of their understanding of core economic principles but also as a reflection of the curriculum's effectiveness in preparing learners for real-world economic scenarios. This review aims to dissect the exam's structure, content, and question types, providing insights into its strengths and areas for improvement.

Overview of the September 2013 Economics Grade 12 Exam

The 2013 September Economics exam was structured to evaluate students across various core topics, emphasizing comprehension, application, analysis, and synthesis of economic concepts. The exam typically comprises multiple sections, including multiple-choice questions, data response questions, and essay-type questions. The aim is to assess both theoretical knowledge and practical application skills.

Key features of the 2013 exam:

- Total duration: 3 hours
- Total marks: 150
- Sections: Multiple-choice (20 marks), Data response (50 marks), Essay questions (80 marks)
- Focus areas: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Economic systems, and Development economics

This structure aligns with the CAPS (Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement) guidelines, ensuring comprehensive coverage of essential economic topics.

Content Breakdown and Analysis

Microeconomics

The microeconomics section of the 2013 exam tested students' grasp of individual economic agents, market dynamics, and the functioning of supply and demand.

Topics covered included:

- Demand and supply analysis
- Price elasticity of demand and supply
- Market equilibrium and disequilibrium
- Consumer behavior and utility maximization
- Producer behavior and cost analysis

Exam Highlights:

- Several questions involved interpreting graphs related to shifts in demand and supply, requiring students to analyze causes and effects.
- Application questions challenged learners to apply concepts to real-world scenarios, such as changes in consumer preferences or technological advances affecting supply.

Pros:

- Emphasis on graphical analysis helped students demonstrate understanding visually.
- Real-life scenarios increased relevance and engagement.

Cons:

- Some questions were complex, requiring multiple steps of reasoning, which could be challenging under exam conditions.
- Limited focus on microeconomic policies and government interventions, which are vital in practical contexts.

Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics was a significant part of the 2013 exam, assessing understanding of broader economic indicators and policies.

Topics included:

- Economic growth and development
- Unemployment and inflation
- Fiscal and monetary policies
- Aggregate demand and supply
- Balance of payments and exchange rates

Exam Highlights:

- Data response questions presented economic indicators, requiring interpretation and analysis.
- Essays demanded critical evaluation of policies, such as the impact of monetary policy on inflation.

Pros:

- Use of data sets encouraged analytical skills.
- Questions promoted understanding of policy implications.

Cons:

- Some data sets were dense, making interpretation time-consuming.
- The depth of analysis required might be demanding for average students.

Economic Systems and Development

The exam also tested knowledge of different economic systems?capitalist, socialist, and mixed economies?and their features.

Topics included:

- Characteristics and advantages/disadvantages of each system
- Economic development strategies
- Challenges faced by developing countries

Exam Highlights:

- Comparative questions required students to evaluate different systems critically.
- Development questions focused on strategies like investment, education, and infrastructure.

Pros:

- Encouraged critical thinking and comparative analysis.

- Highlighted real-world relevance of economic systems.

Cons:

- Some questions could be too broad, leading to vague answers.
- The integration of theory and current examples could be improved.

Question Types and Student Performance

The 2013 exam employed various question formats to assess different cognitive skills:

- Multiple-choice questions (MCQs): Tested factual recall and basic understanding.
- Data response questions: Assessed analytical skills and interpretation of economic data.
- Extended writing questions: Evaluated reasoning, evaluation skills, and ability to synthesize information.

Student Performance Insights:

- MCQs generally had good performance, indicating solid recall of definitions and concepts.
- Data interpretation questions were more challenging, with some students struggling to extract and analyze relevant information efficiently.
- Extended questions revealed varying levels of critical thinking; top performers demonstrated strong evaluative skills, while others found it difficult to develop comprehensive arguments.

Tips for future exams:

- Practice data interpretation extensively.
- Develop essay-writing skills with emphasis on structuring arguments.
- Focus on understanding concepts deeply rather than rote memorization.

Strengths of the 2013 Exam

- Comprehensive Coverage: The exam covered a wide range of topics, ensuring a balanced assessment.
- Application Focus: Many questions encouraged real-world application, fostering practical understanding.

- Data Skills: Incorporation of data response questions enhanced analytical capabilities.
- Alignment with Curriculum: The exam adhered to CAPS guidelines, ensuring relevance.

Areas for Improvement

- Question Clarity: Some questions were ambiguously worded, potentially confusing students.
- Time Management: The breadth of questions required effective time allocation strategies.
- Difficulty Balance: Higher difficulty questions, particularly in data analysis and essays, could be balanced better to cater to average learners.
- Inclusion of Policy Questions: More emphasis on government policies and their economic impacts could improve practical relevance.

Conclusion

The Economics Grade 12 September Exam 2013 served as a robust assessment tool that tested students on multiple levels?knowledge, application, analysis, and evaluation. Its design aligned well with the CAPS curriculum, emphasizing both theoretical understanding and practical skills. While it posed certain challenges, particularly in data interpretation and essay questions, it overall provided a comprehensive measure of learners? economic literacy.

For students preparing for future exams, the key takeaways include mastering graph analysis, practicing data interpretation, and developing well-structured essays that demonstrate critical evaluation. Educators can use the insights from this review to refine teaching strategies, focusing on areas that students find most challenging. Ultimately, the exam reflected the dynamic nature of economics as a discipline?requiring not just memorization but active engagement, critical thinking, and practical application.

By analyzing past papers like the 2013 September exam, students and teachers can better understand the expectations and tailor their preparation accordingly, leading to improved performance and a deeper appreciation of economics in real-world contexts.

QuestionAnswer What were the key topics covered in the Grade 12 Economics September 2013 exam? The exam covered topics such as supply and demand, market structures, macroeconomic indicators, fiscal and monetary policies, and economic growth and development. How did the September 2013 Economics exam assess understanding of supply and demand? It included questions requiring students to analyze shifts in supply and demand curves, interpret graphs, and apply these concepts to real-world scenarios. What types of questions were most common in the Grade 12 Economics September 2013 exam? Multiple-choice questions, short-answer questions, and data interpretation questions were most common, testing both theoretical knowledge and analytical skills. Were there any questions on government intervention in markets in the 2013 exam?

Yes, students were asked to explain government policies such as taxes, subsidies, and price controls, and their effects on markets. Did the September 2013 exam include case studies or real-world applications? Yes, there were case-based questions that required applying economic theories to real-world situations, such as analyzing the impact of inflation or unemployment. What was the focus of the macroeconomic section in the 2013 exam? It focused on concepts like GDP, inflation, unemployment, fiscal policy, and monetary policy, including their causes, effects, and policy measures. How did the 2013 exam test students' understanding of economic growth and development? Questions involved explaining factors influencing economic growth, the role of infrastructure, and the importance of sustainable development. Were diagrams an important part of the September 2013 Economics exam? Yes, students were required to draw and interpret diagrams such as supply and demand graphs, the circular flow model, and macroeconomic diagrams. What skills were emphasized in the 2013 exam: recall, analysis, or application? The exam emphasized analysis and application skills, requiring students to interpret data, analyze scenarios, and apply economic principles. How can students best prepare for future Economics exams based on the 2013 paper? Students should focus on understanding core concepts, practicing diagram drawing, analyzing case studies, and solving past exam papers to improve their application skills.

Related keywords: economics grade 12, September 2013 exam, grade 12 economics exam, economics exam questions, grade 12 economic concepts, exam preparation economics, 2013 economics paper, economics syllabus grade 12, economic principles grade 12, exam tips economics, past papers economics

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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