

## ECONOMICS

### EC 101. BASIC ECONOMICS

3 HRS.

This course is for non-business majors and provides a basic understanding of the economic ideas and institutions. Introductory topics from micro, macro, and international economics are covered in the course.

### EC 305. INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104 or equivalent and junior standing.) This course is an intermediate level course in microeconomic theory. Particular emphasis is placed upon the theory of the consumer and firm. Market equilibrium conditions under perfect and imperfect competition are discussed.

### EC 306. INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104 or equivalent and junior standing.) This course is a study of aggregate economic analysis from the perspective of different schools of thought. Consideration is also given to the effects of monetary and fiscal policy on such aggregate economic variables as income, prices, and economic growth.

### EC 313. MATHEMATICAL APPLICATION FOR ECONOMICS

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103, BC 104, and college algebra or equivalent and junior standing.) An introduction to the applications of mathematical techniques to economic analysis. The mathematical tools used will be selected from the areas of matrix algebra, linear programming, game theory and calculus. Specific computational procedures will be introduced and used to analyze economic relationships.

### EC 351. LABOR PROBLEMS

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104 or equivalent and junior standing.) The attitudes and problems of the worker in economic society as they find expression in such forms of behavior as strikes, boycotts, and lockouts; various remedies; benevolent employers, collective bargaining, government ownership of industry, political organization, and direct action.

### EC 375. COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

2-3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104 or equivalent and junior standing.) A comparative study of capitalism, socialism, and communism. Theoretical differences among these economic systems, together with their strengths and weaknesses, are examined.

### EC 410. INTERNSHIP IN ECONOMICS

1-6 HRS.

(Prerequisite, Junior standing.) An academic offering that provides special employment for students who wish to gain career-related experience before graduation. Students are placed in supervised positions and assigned faculty advisors who design job-related academic projects.

### EC 471. INDEPENDENT STUDY

1-3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, 6 hours of economics, plus consent of instructor and the department chair, and junior standing. Does not answer general education requirements.) Special project or readings on a topic initiated by the student and approved by the instructor.

### EC 501. HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

2-3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104.) A survey of the growth and development of economics from ancient times to the present.

### EC 554. PUBLIC FINANCE

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104.) This course extends economic theory to the public sector of the economy. In particular, it develops an economic theory of public expenditures and taxation at the federal, state, and local levels.

### EC 560. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3 HRS.

(Prerequisites, BC 103, and BC 104 or equivalent.) An introductory course concerning the characteristics,

obstacles, and problems of economic development facing the less-developed or less-industrialized countries of the world. Certain problems involved in the relation of the less-industrialized countries to the more-industrialized countries are examined. Designed to acquaint the student with the theory, history and policy of economic development.

**EC 701. SEMINAR IN ECONOMICS**

**1-3 HRS.**

Selected main events, trends and interpretations in economics will be examined through readings, reports and discussions. Designed to introduce the important literature on significant economic topics.

**EC 740. BUSINESS CYCLES AND FORECASTING**

**3 HRS.**

(Prerequisites, BC 103 and BC 104 or equivalent.) An analysis is made of the nature and causes of business fluctuations. Methods are developed to measure and predict changes in business activity.