


MACROECONOMICS

The image features a solid blue background with a gradient from light blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. In the bottom right corner, there are several white, parallel diagonal lines that create a sense of motion and depth.


MACROECONOMICS

- ▶ In the 1930s one of the world's strongest economies suffered a devastating collapse. It was the American economy, and the disaster was the Great Depression.
 - ▶ In other words, governments had to have an understanding of macroeconomics.
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- ▶ There are some different aspects between microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics looks at supply and demand for a single product or industry, macroeconomics follows supply and demand patterns for the whole economy




MACROECONOMICS IS NOT ONLY ABOUT KNOWING WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE ECONOMY

- ▶ After the great depression governments realized that an economy needs to be managed. They aim to have steady growth, to control inflation, and to avoid recessions.
 - ▶ Despite the difficulties, they have special mechanisms which help them to do this.
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.


FISCAL POLICY

- ▶ The first mechanism is fiscal policy. Fiscal policy refers to government spending and to the tax system.
 - ▶ With the help of these two mechanisms, governments can have a huge effect on the growth of the economy.
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MONETARY POLICY

- ▶ The second of these mechanisms is monetary policy. With its monetary policy, a government sets interest rates and also controls the amount of money that circulates in the economy.
 - ▶ These interest rates have a big impact on the economy.
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ADMINISTRATIVE APPROACH

- ▶ The third mechanism is administrative approach. This is a range of things that governments do to increase the supply of goods and services to the economy but without increasing prices.
 - ▶ There are a number of ways governments try to do this.
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IN THE END...

- ▶ With the combination of these methods , governments try to steer or guide the economy on a steady and predictable path.
 - ▶ They aim for gradual economic growth and to avoid disasters like the Great Depression.
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