INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN TEACHING ECONOMICS TO SENIORS

Ing. Barbora Jordánová
U3A of the Czech University of Life Sciences
Content

- examples of good practices of finding crosscutting links (10 minutes)
- microteaching unit (20 minutes)
Approach instead of method

- current word is really closely connected
- integration topics from other subjects
- advantage: giving complex information
- seniors will obtain broader knowledge
- cooperation with other teachers
- in the Czech ACT OF EDUCATION:
  - Frame educational programme:
    - 4 crosscutting topics
Relation with mathematics

- really connected with economics
- EXAMPLES:
  - calculating costs and profit of company
  - counting tax records
  - calculation of prices
  - counting budget
  - accountancy
  - depreciation of capital
Relation with languages

- many terms in Macro-economy, Micro-economy, Management and Marketing
- terms from English, Latin, French
- EXAMPLES?

GDP, fundraising, budget, franchising, factoring, public relations, product placement, good-will, know-how, joint venture, cash-flow...
Relation with history

- EXAMPLES
  - economic systems
  - history of trade
  - barter / monetary trade
  - monopoly
EXAMPLES
- using internet (links, videos)
- programmes for accountancy such as "POHODA", "FlexiBee" and on-line programme "Allegro".
Relation with environment education

- in accordance with Czech Act of Education - crosscutting topic “People and Environment”.

- EXAMPLE:
  - Discussion on negative externality (how production influences environment)
Relation with art

- marketing
- EXAMPLE
  - creation of logo (drawing)
  - layout of new book (collage)
Relation with civic and geography

- please see my MICROTEACHING lesson
MICROTEACHING TOPIC

GDP
Terms in macro-economy:
- inflation
- unemployment
- exchange rate
- taxes
- economic growth
- aggregate supply
- job market

Terms in micro-economy:
- consumer
- individual supply
- variable costs of firm
- monopoly
- joint stock company
- company budget
GDP = Gross domestic product

three approaches:
- income approach
- expenditure approach
- production approach

All of approaches should, give the same result.
EXPENDITURE APPROACH

= the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices

\[
\text{HDP} = C + I + G + (X - M)
\]

C = consumption of households
I = GROSS business investment in equipment
G = government spending (expenditures on final goods and services)
M = gross imports
X = gross exports
Map of world economies by size of GDP in USD

GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP)

GDP CRITICISM

GDP excludes:

- externality (pollution of environment)
- unpaid work (products made in households)
- wealth distribution – does not contain a wide gap between the rich and the poor in a society
- grey economy
- and other indicators
the economically less developed countries of the world are some African countries (Nigeria, Ethiopia and Chad...)

African countries are not at the same level!

work sheet: to identify differences
TASK IN PAIRS
Thank you for your attention

jordanova@ivp.czu.cz