**ALAA MOHAMMAD ALKHALAILAH**

**C O N T A C T**

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**A B O U T**

Information Systems Specialist with a proven ability to provide high value consulting services spanning business requirements analysis, workflow engineering, system integration, business intelligence, and data migration. To obtain a challenging and management position in IT that will effectively use acquired expertise and experience.

**E D U C A T I O N**

Bachelor's degree in Computer Information Systems - Albayt University- 2018-6-30-Good

Master's degree in Business Administration - Albayt University-2021- 5-30-Very Good

PhD Student, University of Almería, Mediterranean Research Center on Economics and Sustainable Development, CIMEDES, Almeria, Spain

**EXPERIENCES**

**Jerash University 2024-**

**P E R S O N A L S K I L L S**

* **Use Computer Software (Word And PowerPoint...)**
* **Work Under Pressuer Teamwork in a team**
* **Proficiency in the use of scientific research methods**
* **Several scientific papers have been written at the bachelor's and master's levels**

**L A N G U A G E S**

**Arabic-mother language**

**English-Intermediate**

**T R A I N I N G C O U R S E S**

**Future security leaders and successful strategic planning course - public security agency**

**I N T E R E S T S A N D K N O W L E D G E I N E C O N O M I C S**

**Knowledge and Proficiency in Economics**

 **The opportunity to study economics at university has**

**been one of the most magnificent events in my academic life since it has revolutionized my view of the contemporary world and applying the acquired knowledge to daily life. Economics, being "a social science concerned chiefly with description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services" as Merriam Webster (2011) notes is a practical, daily engagement since we have the need to constantly produce various goods or services, distribute them as we consume another kind of goods/services. Economics is a daily life application subject that can help make our lives easier if well applied One of the significant aspects I came to appreciate**

**is the nature of the business cycle in the contemporary business environment, filled with contraction and expansion as well as reaching the peak at times, all measured by the real GDP of a country. I also learned that government fiscal policy has a great impact on the economy of a country. Government fiscal policy is the way a government adjusts its spending trends as well as revenue collection in order to control the economic trends of the country, i.e. taxation and expenditure. Some of these basic fiscal policy shocks include government spending and revenues.**

**When the business cycle fills the government coffers with extra cash, governments will eventually spend more, I also came to understand how the deficit spending in fiscal policy can stimulate the consumption and output in an economy during a given duration The fact that monetary policy shock is more often accompanied by a surprise and sudden rise in**

**interest rates make it quite separate and clearer from fiscal policy shock which will result in higher taxes to insulate the government from the high debts that face it yet it has to operate and keep spending This I experienced first hand since my father runs a textile industry in Indonesia and the government taxes are regularly adjusted on the textiles and the related products whenever there is a deficit, the same applies to other industries in a bid to cushion the government from lack of funds to run. It is a symbiotic relationship since the textile industry cannot run as well without an operational government I also became conversant with how linked the forces that drive the market like the output, goods supplies, interest rates, demand, and the rate of savings are. Firstly the output and the interest rates can intertwine to sweep the market of the goods**

**supplied. High levels of goods output result in a downward sloping investment curve, hence this higher level of output leads to lower or decreased real interest rates sending the Investment saving curve on a downward slope. Say the textile industry in Indonesia, if so many people produce the same material in the market, then my father will face inevitable lower manufacturing of the textile and consequently get lesser interest which will make him not invest much in his industry eventually since the market shall have been flooded with the textile and he will have nowhere to take it to. This makes clear the relationship between the savings and interest rates and that the output can affect the interest rates as well as the supply of the goods in the market.**

**Secondly, the interest rates can adversely affect the market equilibrium point, if there is witnessed an increase in interest rates, people will tend to Increase their savings and cut down on consumption consequently making the supplying firms cut down on their investment. This will mean that there will be a decline in the number of goods on demand, in order to restore the equilibrium, the number of goods supplied must be significantly cut down. This made me realize that real high-interest rates are associated with lower output. For instance, as indicated above, when my father halts the production of the textiles in his industry, the situation can be replicated elsewhere hence creating a shortage or lesser supply of textiles, this will in turn create a demand for the textile and an increase in the price of the few that will be in supply hence increasing the real interest rates accordingly.**

**The third important relationship that exists between market forces is the output and prices that can determine the amount of money in the market. If there is a rise in demand for real money with the rise in the levels of output and a fall in the demand for real money will lead to a rise in the interest rates. Hence, if there is a sustained high output then the market eventually runs out of real money. To revert to the equilibrium, the demand for real money will make people sell the nonmonetary items hence making their prices fall and the interest rates rise.**