

Guess The Subject!



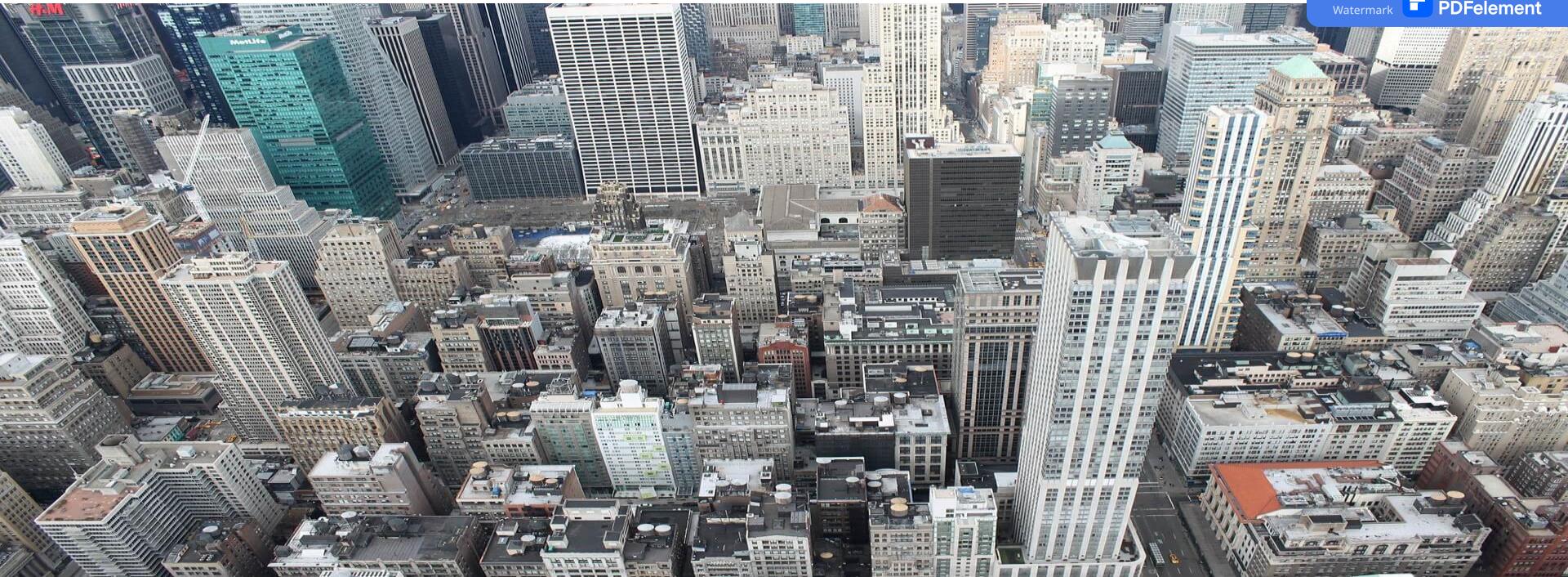


SvitalekyBros

ECONOMICS (GS) FOR UPSC/IAS

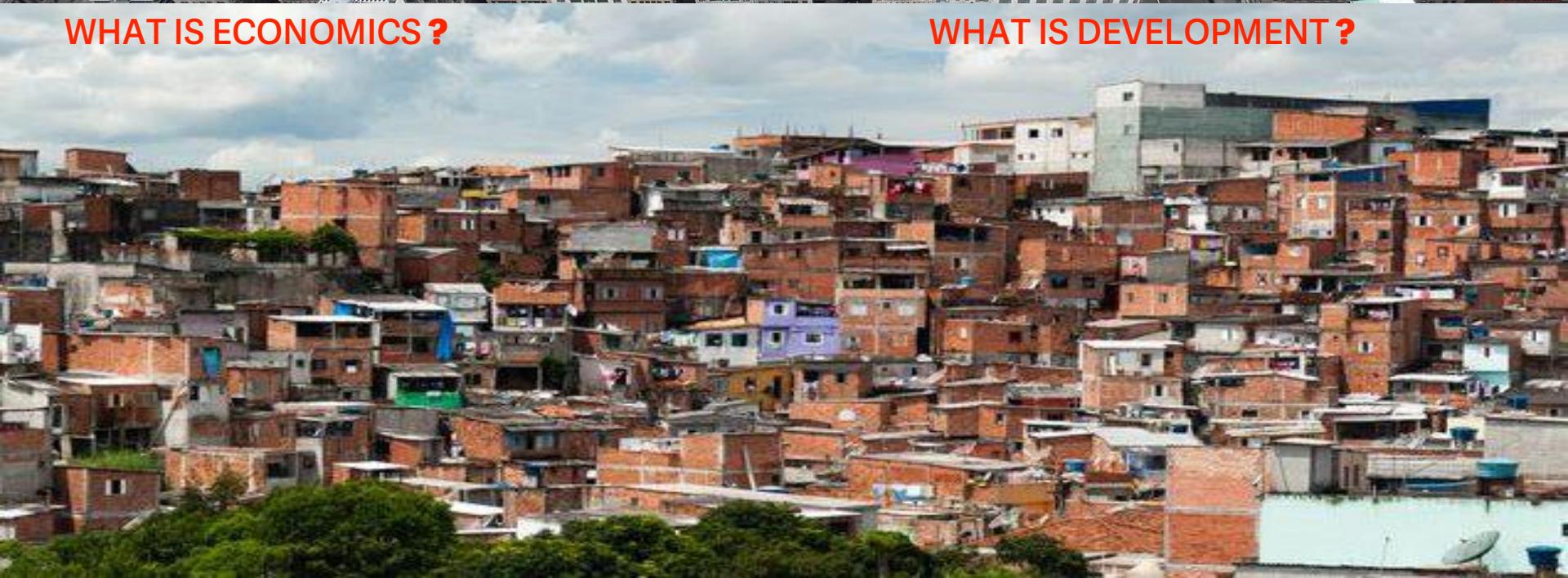
By

MD LAYEEQUE AZAM



WHAT IS ECONOMICS ?

WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT ?



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HAPPINESS





LEARNING ECONOMICS



Diageo Claims Rights of Mallya & Son

Angel Tax Breather: Scheme to Accredite Investors in Works

Differentiate Between Consumer & Biz Data, IBM CEO Advises India

Border Deployment Weighs on Poll Security

Chinese Materials Find Way into Army Bulletproof Vests

New Delhi's Plan to Poll Indians

India too Grounds B-737 Max Jets, Fares Likely to Soar

Safety Concerns +



Introduction to Economics

- Economics

- The study of how people seek to satisfy their needs and wants by making choices.

- Need - Something like air, food, or shelter that is necessary for survival
- Want – An item that we desire but that is not essential to survival



PRODUCTION

DISTRIBUTION

CONSUMPTION

It Concerns with the allocation of scarce productive resources for maximizing the satisfaction of human material wants and needs.



PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION







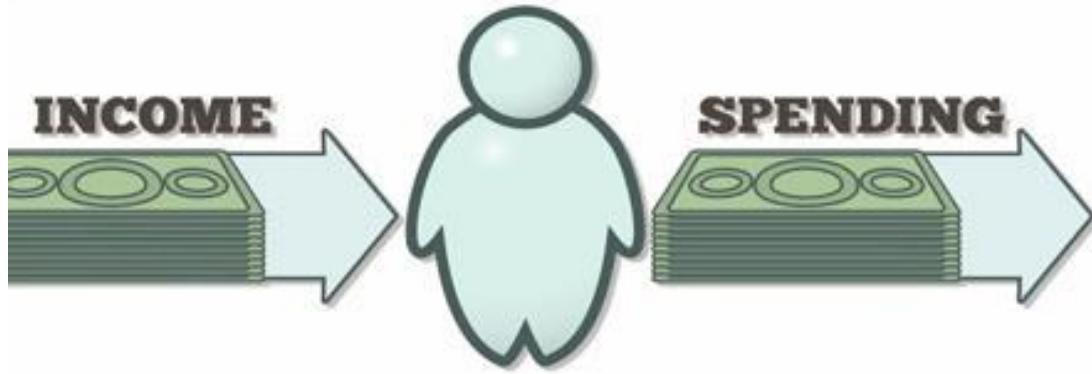
DISTRIBUTION



**Distribution by Govt
(Social Justice/Socialism)**



Distribution by Private Market (Profit/Capitalism)



Standard of Living

Consumption in Economics





Standard of Living

Consumption in Economics



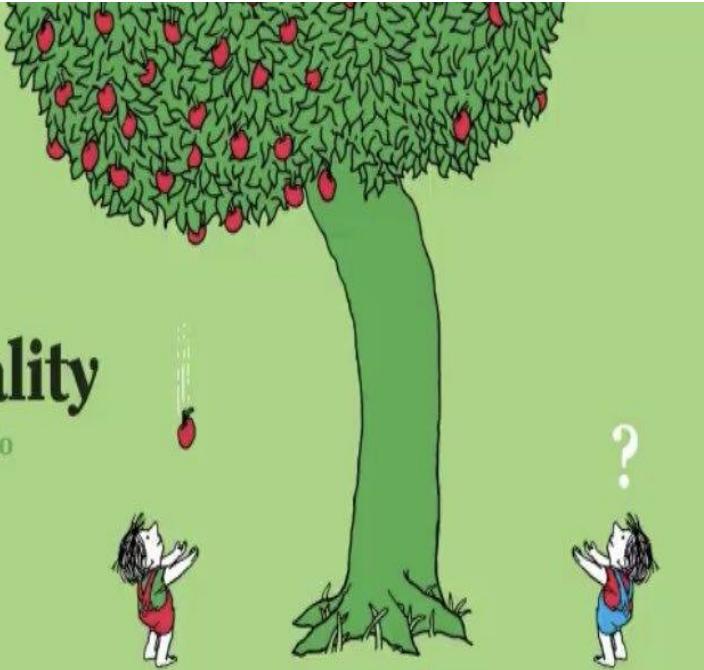


Consumption by Consumer - Rich/Poor
(Downward Filtration Theory)



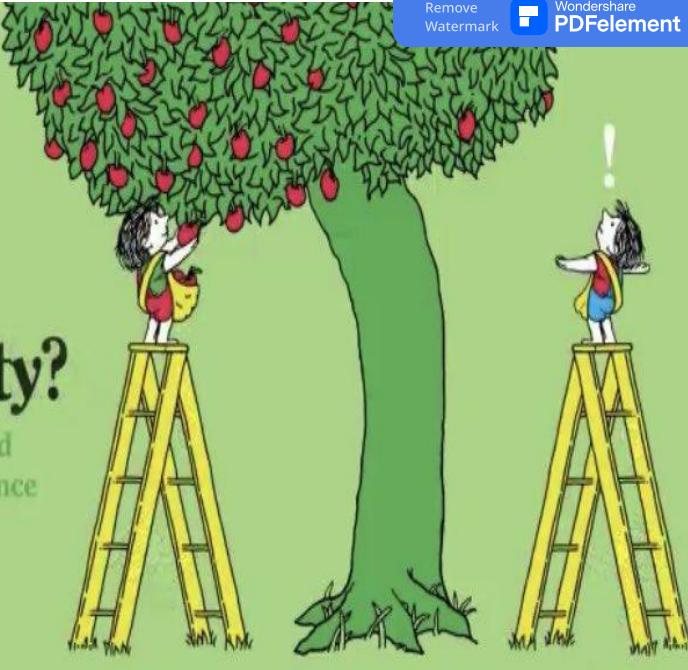
Inequality

Unequal access to opportunities



Equality?

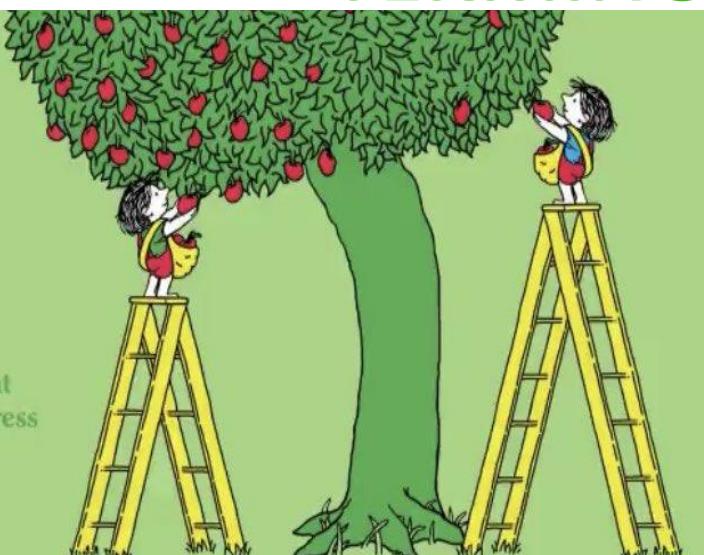
Evenly distributed tools and assistance



TERMINOLOGIES

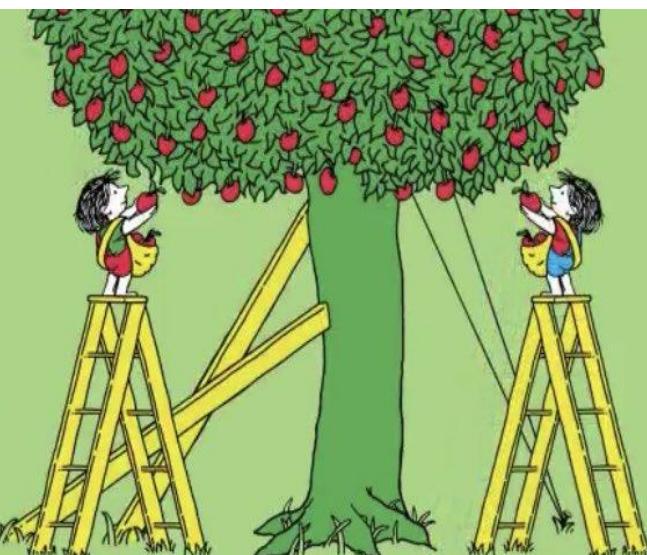
Equity

Custom tools that identify and address inequality

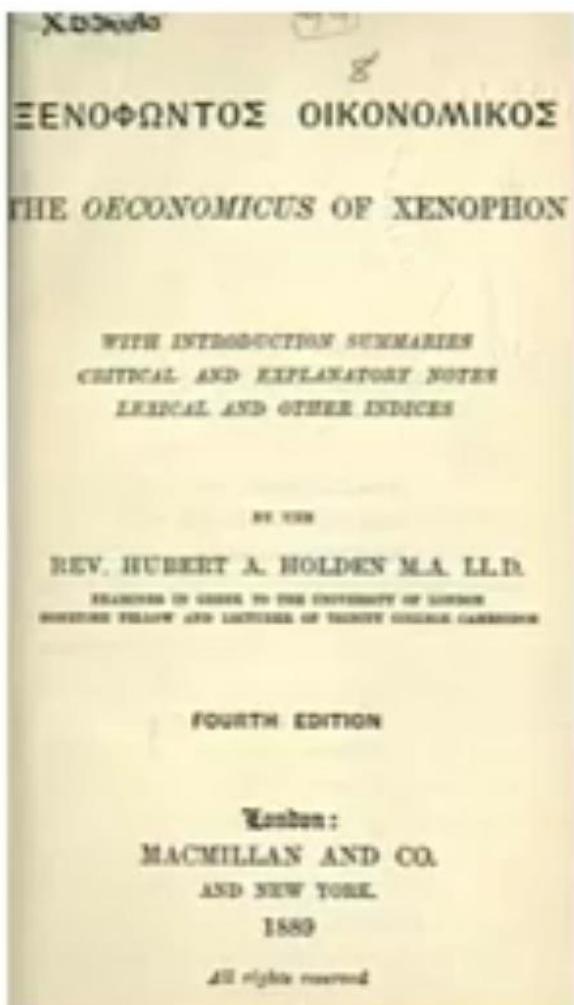


Justice

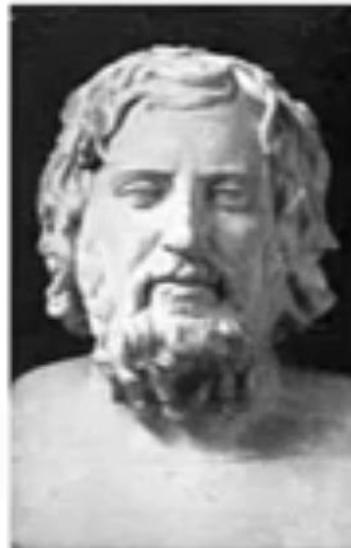
Fixing the system to offer equal access to both tools and opportunities



'The Economist' – by Xenophon



Xenophon of Athens
(430-354 B.C.)



oikos + nomos

household + rule



Smith



Mill



Walras



Jevons



Marx

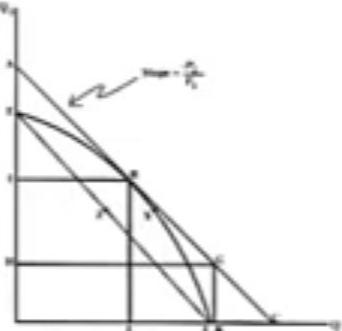


Keynes



Léon Walras

“...a science of economic forces, analogous to the science of astronomical forces.”



William Stanley Jevons

“All branches and divisions of economic science must be pervaded by certain general principles”

Isaac Newton
1643-1727



Siemine nunc Sole ad perterritus mense Luna.

Dilegitur Q. Solis, & Terra, P. Luna, P. A. D. B. orbis Luna. In Q.P. exponit Q.K. exponit Q.F. in quadrilatero rectangulo Q.K. ad Q.P. Atque P.Z. exponit possibilia Z.M. & S. gravitas aequaliter. Terra ad Solem exponitur per dilatationem Q.F. vel Q.K. ex Q.L. gravitas aequaliter Luna in Solem. Ex compositione expositis Z.M. Z.M. gravitas L.M. & ipsius Q.M. per S.M. perterritus menses Luna, ut in Libri priui Prop. LXVI & eius Conclusio expeditum est.

A N
I N Q U I R Y
INTO THE
P R I N C I P L E S
O F
P O L I T I C A L O E C O N O M Y :
B E I N G A N
ESSAY ON THE SCIENCE
O F.

Domestic Policy in Free Nations.

In which are particularly considered

POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, MONEY, COIN, INTEREST, CIRCULATION, BANKS, EXCHANGE, PUBLIC CREDIT, and TAXES.

By Sir JAMES STEUART, Bart.

*Ore trahit quidamque potest atque addit accres.
Hon. Lib. 1. Stat. 1.*

IN THREE VOLUMES.

V O L . I

D U B L I N :

Oeconomy in general [is] the art of providing for all the wants of a family, [so the science of political oeconomy] seeks to secure a certain fund of subsistence for all the inhabitants, to obviate every circumstance which may render it precarious; to provide every thing necessary for supplying the wants of the society, and to employ the inhabitants ... in such manner as naturally to create reciprocal relations and dependencies between them, so as to supply one another with reciprocal wants

- James Stuart, 1767

A N
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POLITICAL OECONOMY:
BEING AN
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By Sir JAMES STEUART, Bart.

Ore trahit quadrumque potest atque addit auras.
Hon. Lib. 1. Stat. 1.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I

D U B L I N:

Oeconomy in general [is] the **art** of providing for all the wants of a family, [so the **science** of political oeconomy] **seeks** to secure a certain **fund of subsistence for all the inhabitants**, to obviate every circumstance which may render it **precarious**; to provide every thing necessary for supplying the **wants of the society**, and to **employ** the inhabitants ... in such manner as naturally to create **reciprocal relations and dependencies** between them, so as to supply one another with reciprocal wants

- James Stuart, 1767



Economics is the study of...

economies, at both the level of individuals and of society as a whole

MICROECONOMICS

MACROECONOMICS

human behavior, with a particular focus on human decision-making

the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and entire societies make as they cope with scarcity

how human beings coordinate their **wants and desires** given the decision-making mechanisms, social customs, and political realities of the society

how society manages its **scarce resources**



when your exports match your imports
you have reached "economic balance"



SYLLABUS/CHAPTERS

Prelims/ CSAT

MERIT

- **General Studies Paper – I**
- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance – Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- **Economic and Social Development – Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector initiatives, etc.**
- General issues on Environmental Ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change – that do not require subject specialisation
- General Science

QUALIFYING

- **General Studies Paper-II**
- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision-making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) – Class X level)
- Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. – Class X level)

Syllabus - MAIN / GS III

- Indian Economy and issues relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment.
- Inclusive Growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major Crops - Cropping Patterns in various parts of the country, - Different Types of Irrigation and Irrigation Systems; Storage, Transport and Marketing of Agricultural Produce and Issues and Related Constraints; E-technology in the aid of farmers,
- Issues related to Direct and Indirect Farm Subsidies and Minimum Support Prices; Public Distribution System - Objectives, Functioning, Limitations, Revamping; Issues of Buffer Stocks and Food Security; Technology Missions; Economics of Animal-Rearing.

Syllabus - MAIN / GS III

- Food Processing and Related Industries in India- Scope' and Significance, Location, Upstream and Downstream Requirements, Supply Chain Management.
- Land Reforms in India.
- Effects of Liberalization on the Economy, Changes in Industrial Policy and their Effects on Industrial Growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment Models

Suggested Books to read for economics topics for Prelims + GS MAIN Paper III:

- NCERT textbook

IX- Economy

X- Understanding Economic Development

XI- Indian Economic Development

XII- MicroEconomics

XII- MacroEconomics

XII- India People and Economy

- Indian Economy – **Shankar Ganesh**

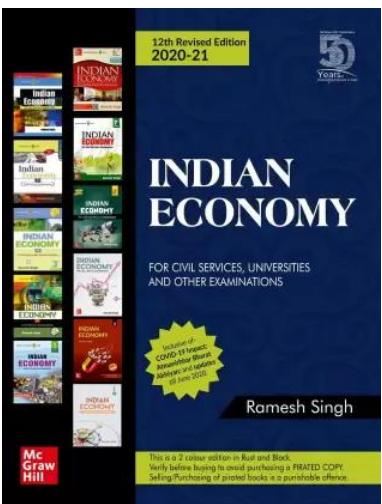
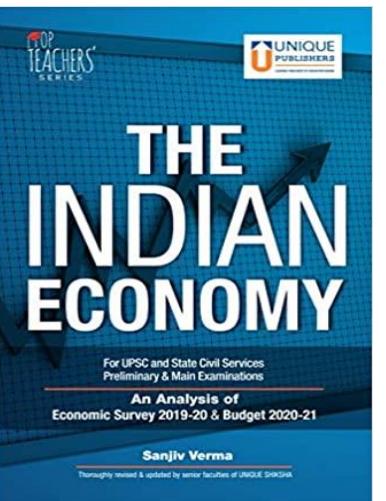
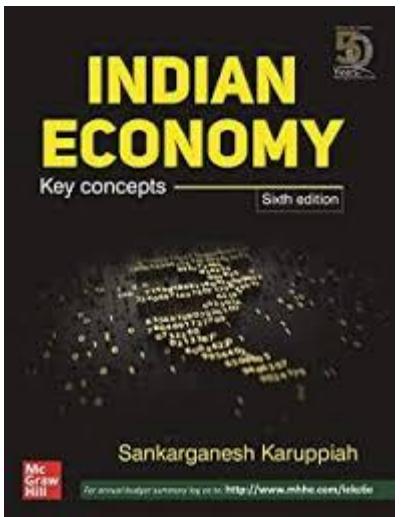
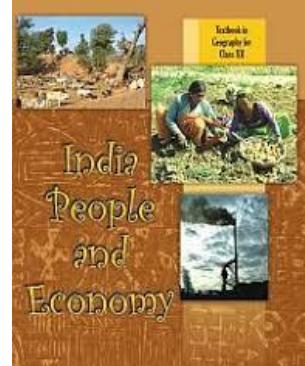
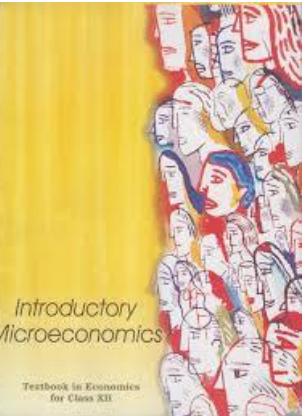
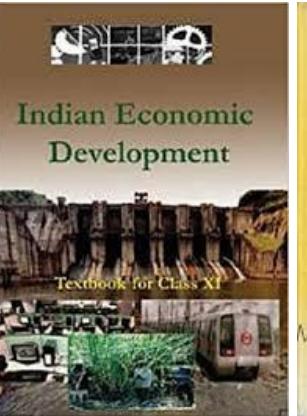
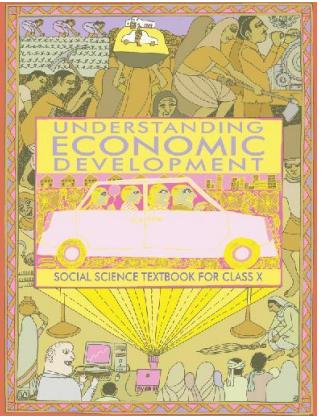
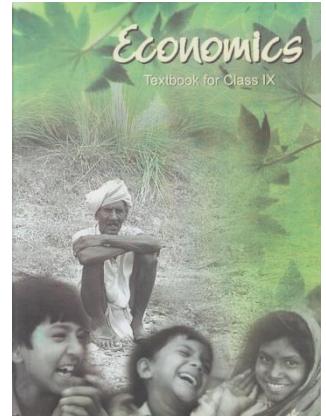
- Indian Economy – **Sanjiv Verma**

- Indian Economy – Ramesh Singh
(Only to refer specific topics)

- **Economic Survey**

- **Budget**

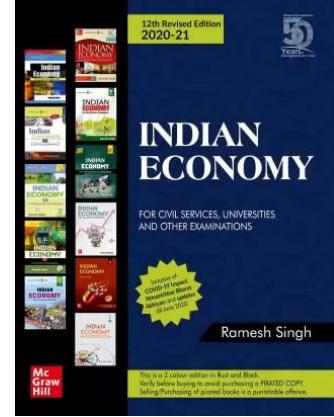
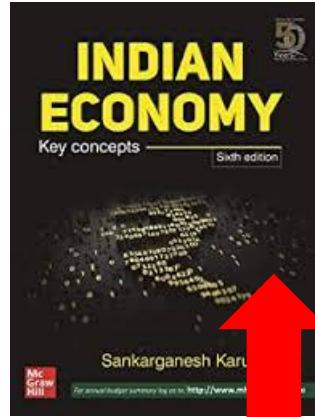
- News Paper -
- **The Hindu/Indian Express**
Business Standard/
Economic Times
- Journal- India year Book,
Yojna, Krukshetra
- RBI site
- Prsindia (Bills/Acts)
<https://prsindia.org/>
- **PIB release**
- Ministry websites of water,
power, Transportation,
Railways, etc.
- **Current affairs & Study Material**
VISION IAS Portal
<http://www.visionias.in>



Selected Chapters

Prelims- CHAPTERS

- National Income (GDP/GDP Growth, NDP, Real Growth etc.)
- Micro Economic Concepts
- Inflation
- Monetary Policy of RBI
- Financial Institution(Banks & Non Banks)
- Govt Budget/ Annual Financial Statement / Fiscal Policy
- Taxation
- Balance of Payment
- Foreign Institution & Agreements



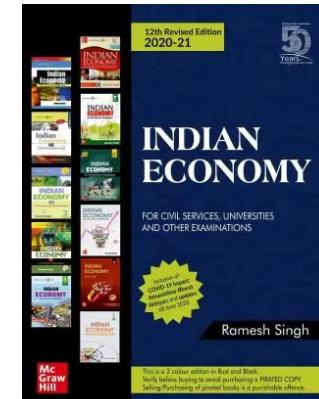
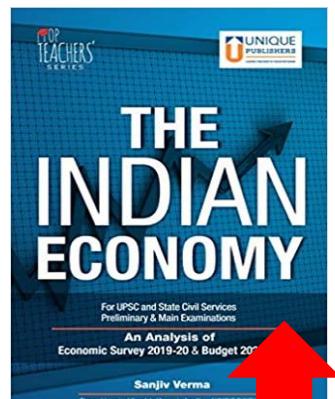
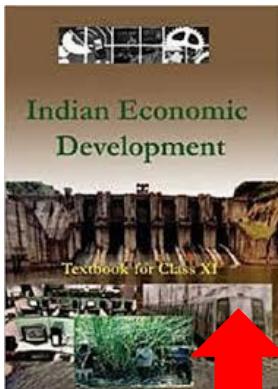
Selected Chapters

Main - CHAPTERS

- **Growth & Development**

GDP Growth & its Trend, Poverty, Inclusive Growth, sustainable Growth, MDGs, SDGs, Green GDP etc, Demographics – census data, populations , literacy levels, socio-economic status

- **Issues in Banking Sector/ Financial Inclusion**
- **Issues in Fiscal Policy (Budget & Taxation)**
- **Economic Reforms & Planning in India- Recent Economic policies for Agriculture, Industry & Services**
- **Investment Models/ Infrastructure Policies- Industry, Power/Electricity, Roads, Railways, Airports etc.**
- **Agriculture - Issues, Challenges & Reforms- Land Reforms /Land Records , Inputs, Marketing & Remunerative Prices, Food Processing Industry, Food – Preservation & Distribution**
- **International trade issues/ Regional cooperation.**
- **Social issues** – Health policy, Education policy, sanitation, drinking water, social security
- **Economic Issues currently in news related** to the above topics – MNERGS, MSMEs, Make in India, industrial corridors, NITI Ayog, black money, international treaties and organisations, India's policies with neighbours.



Current Topics
Recent Budget
Recent Economic Survey

Prelims + Main (Current Affairs/ Issues)

- News Paper - **The Hindu**/ Business Standard/ Economic Times
- Journal- India year Book, Yojna, Krukshetra
- RBI site
- Prsindia.org (Bills/Acts) / Expert videos
- **PIB release**
- Ministry websites of Finance, water, power, Transpn, Railways, etc.
- **Current affairs-** from any IAS Portal
- **Economic Survey & Budget**



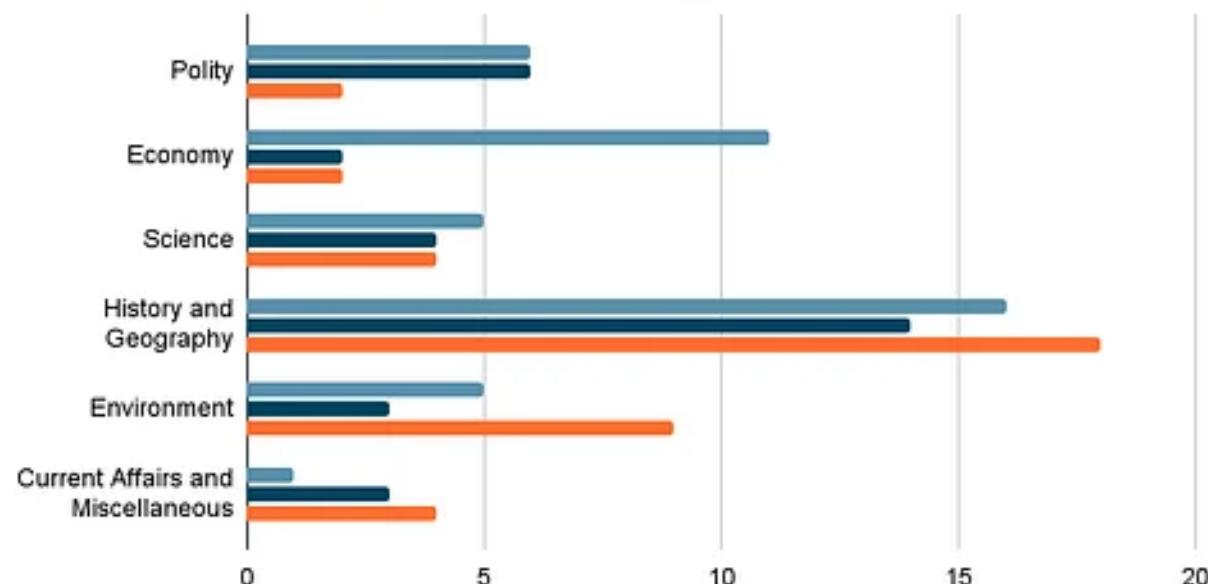
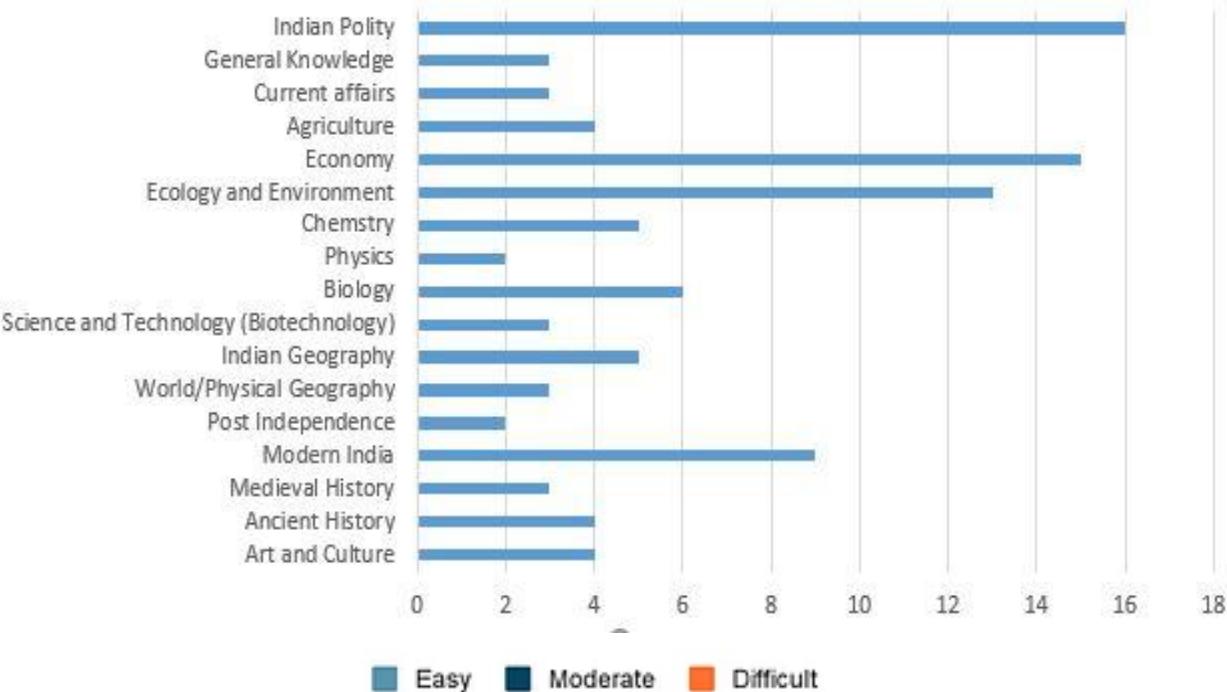
INDIAN ECONOMY

PRELIMS TOPIC WISE ANALYSIS

No.	Topics	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
1	External Sector	8	3	6	11	6	2	3	2	5
2.	Money & Banking	6	7	5	3	3	3	7	3	3
3.	Public Finance	-	3	4	3	1	2	1	-	3
4.	Agriculture	3	4	3	5	6	4	2	4	6
5.	Inflation	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2
6.	National Income	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	2
7	Industry	1	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	1
8	Infrastructure	1	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	1
9	Capital Market	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
10	Planning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	Human Development	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
12	Poverty & Employment	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
13	Government Schemes	1	2	4	3	1	-	-	4	2
	Total	25	23	27	34	24	14	22	19	26

UPSC Prelims Subject-wise Exam Analysis 2020

Subject	No. of Questions
Economy	14
Geography	13
Environment & Ecology	11
Indian Polity	14
History & Art and Culture	19
Science & Technology	10
Current National and International Important Events	19
Total Questions	100





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"The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them." - Albert Einstein

ANALYSIS / APPROACH / SOURCE / STRATEGY: GENERAL STUDIES

PRE 2022 PAPER

- TEAM VISION IAS

Observations on CSP 2022

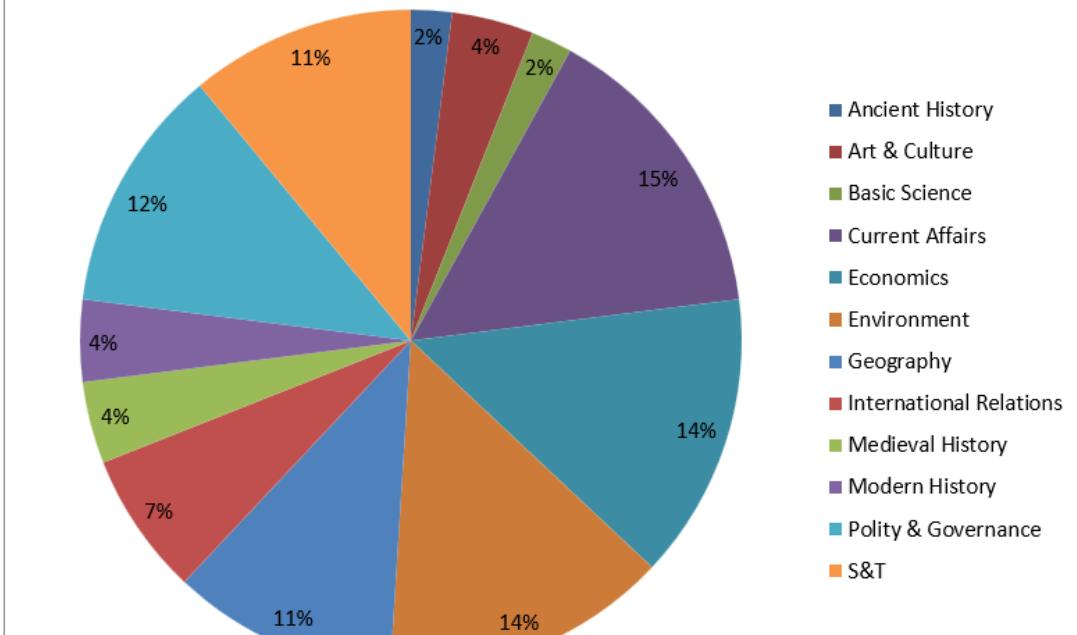
- This year the paper appeared to be on moderately tougher side. Many questions though framed on a single topic demanded in-depth knowledge from the students.
- The different trend followed by UPSC this year was in the framing of the options of pair type questions, which limited the students to solve questions by elimination techniques.
- Also, this time like previous years, UPSC linked the fundamental subjects with Current Affairs and important issues which were in the news. This made the paper more relevant and current affairs dominated.
- Static portions like Environment, Economics, S&T etc. were given due weightage. However, few portions like Modern History saw a dip and other static portions like Geography and International Relations saw a rise in the number of questions being asked as compared to the previous years.
- Questions in almost all the subjects ranged from easy to medium to difficult level.
- This year **International Relations** section questions give us insight on how important it is to regularly read newspapers and follow Current Affairs magazines. The questions were mainly directed towards basic understanding of conflicts & crisis in African and middle eastern countries. Students were also tested on understanding of various UN mechanisms which frequently appeared in news.
- **Polity questions** were a mix of both fundamental topics and current affairs. This time conceptual questions were not asked and mostly questions were solvable by studying standard sources. Unlike previous years, **Governance** aspect was given more weightage e.g. Tea Board, Coal Controller's Organization, etc.
- In the **History section**, questions from Ancient and Medieval India were given more weightage and their difficulty level was also high. Art & Culture questions were linked with current affairs directly e.g. Ramanujacharya and Somnath Temple. However, as a departure from the usual trend, UPSC gave less weightage to Modern Indian History but questions though were easier as compared to last year.

- **Geography** this year was dominated by map-based questions, both national and international. Also, economic geography continues to remain an essential topic owing to the government's emphasis on infrastructure (e.g. Solar park question) and mineral resources development (e.g. question on monazite). However, basic fundamental questions also were seen like summer solstice and clouds.
- This year questions related to **Environment and Climate Change** were a good mix of international initiatives (EP100, Polar Code, Climate Action Tracker), species in news (Golden Mahseer, Ant-Fungi mutualism) and pollution related topics (Acid rain, WHO Air Quality Guidelines, Polythylene Terephthalate). Terms frequently seen in the news (Greenwashing, Miyawaki) remain a favorite with the paper setters. Agriculture, an often underrated subject, continues to maintain a stronghold (System of rice intensification, Crop source of methane, nitrogen-fixing plants). Some unconventional questions testing the fundamental understanding have also been covered (Wetlands as kidneys, Indian laws on wildlife protection).
- In **Economics**, continuing with the previous year trend, questions have been emphasized to test the fundamental understanding of candidates related to concepts like Inflation, Bonds, Monetary Policy Instruments, NEER, etc. with a focus on their applicational aspect. Few questions from current affairs themes like Indirect transfers and foreign e-commerce firms have also been explored. But unlike the trends followed in the previous years by UPSC, Indian economy, agriculture and schemes questions were not seen!
- With regard to **Science & Technology (including Basic Science)** questions, they were by and large of moderate difficulty level. Among the easy-to-answer questions were the ones on 'qubit', 'vaccines', and 'T cells'. In terms of coverage, questions featured from almost every expected section e.g. space technology, computer science and information technology (as many as three questions), cosmology, biology, and biotechnology.

Nature of Question	Source Type	Difficulty Level
F: Fundamental, Conventional and conceptual question which is easily available in commonly recommended books. If a current affairs source is mentioned then it indicates that you had one more reason to prepare this.	EM = Essential material like basic books etc. RM = Reference material	E = Easy M = Medium
FA: Fundamental Applied question is an analytical question which requires information + application of mind. Answer to these questions are from commonly recommended books but not so obvious to find.	EN = Essential News/Current Affairs RR = Random Read like random website	D = Difficult
CA: Current Affair question which can be answered almost completely using given source alone.		
CAA: Current Affair Applied question needs information from more than one source to answer AND/OR application of mind (common sense and overall understanding) of aspirant. This is why source for these questions may not be answering the question completely.		
FCA: Fundamental + Current affair. This is a F or FA question supplemented with current affairs or a current affairs question that needs background information for complete answer. Source to these questions might not answer the questions in entirety.		
U (Unconventional Question): Unconventional Question means the question that is distantly related to syllabus provided by UPSC. It is neither present in even reference sources (in addition to recommended books) nor prominently in news.		

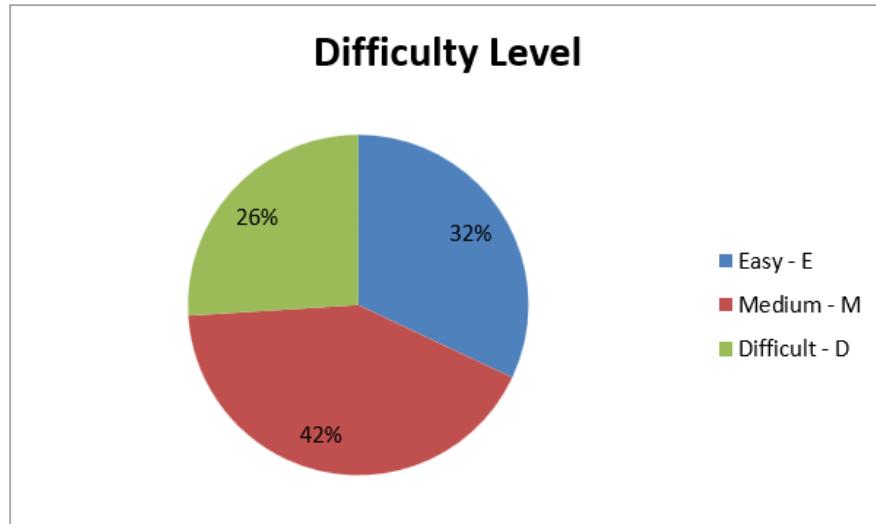
TOPIC

Topic	Number of Questions
Ancient History	2
Art & Culture	4
Basic Science	2
Current Affairs	15
Economics	14
Environment	14
Geography	11
International Relations	7
Medieval History	4
Modern History	4
Polity & Governance	12
S&T	11
Total	100

Topic wise Number of Questions

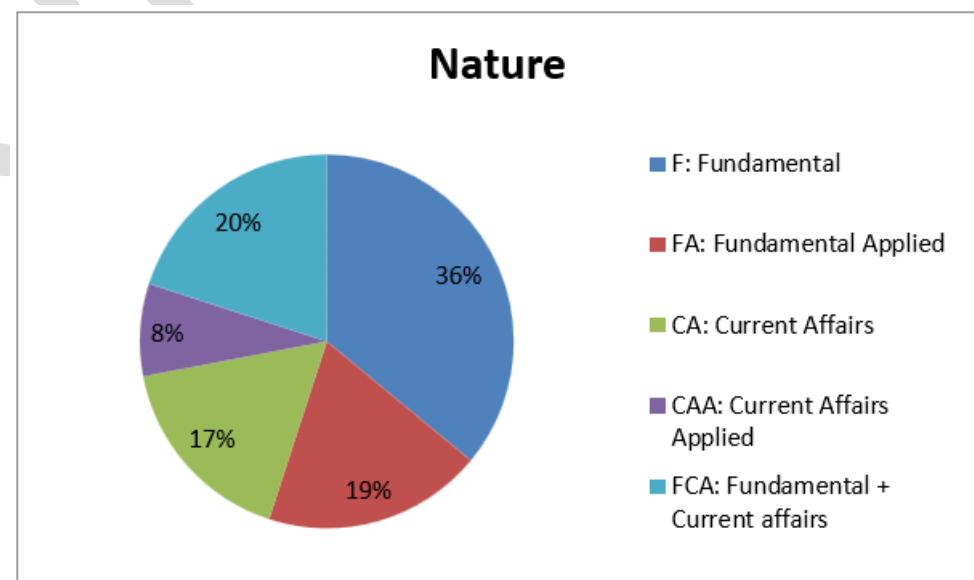
DIFFICULTY

Difficulty Level	Number of Questions
Easy - E	32
Medium - M	42
Difficult - D	26



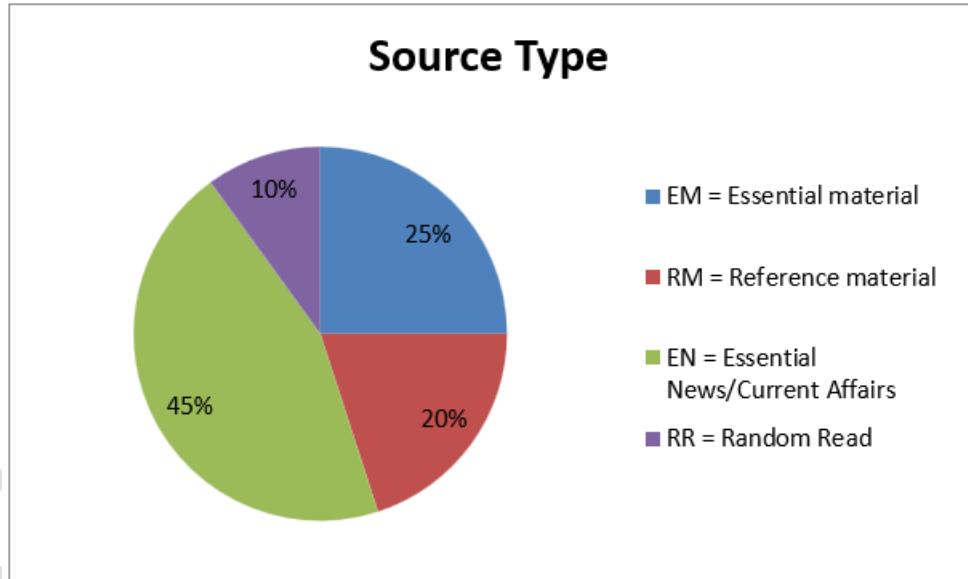
NATURE

Nature	Number of Questions
F: Fundamental	36
FA: Fundamental Applied	19
CA: Current Affairs	17
CAA: Current Affairs Applied	8
FCA: Fundamental + Current affairs	20



SOURCE TYPE

Source Type	Number of Questions
EM = Essential material	25
RM = Reference material	20
EN = Essential News/Current Affairs	45
RR = Random Read	10



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ANALYSIS / APPROACH / SOURCE / STRATEGY: GENERAL STUDIES

PRE 2023 PAPER

- TEAM VISION IAS

Observations on CSP 2023

- This year the paper appeared to be on **moderately tougher side**. Questions in almost all the subjects ranged from medium to difficult level. **Very few questions were easy in this year's paper.**
- Many questions though framed on a single topic demanded **in-depth knowledge of multiple facts** from the students.
- The **different trend** followed by UPSC this year was in the **framing of the options** which limited the students to solve questions by elimination techniques. Although last year, a glimpse was seen of such type of questions but this year the number of such questions was more. Also **assertion-reason type questions have entered this year in a twisted manner.**
- Also, this time like previous years, **UPSC has linked the fundamental subjects with Current Affairs and important issues which were in the news.** This made the paper more relevant and current affairs dominated.
- **Static portions** like Environment, Economics, S&T etc. were **given due weightage**. And on the other hand, few portions like Modern History saw a dip and other static portions like Geography and International Relations saw a rise in the number of questions being asked as compared to the previous years.

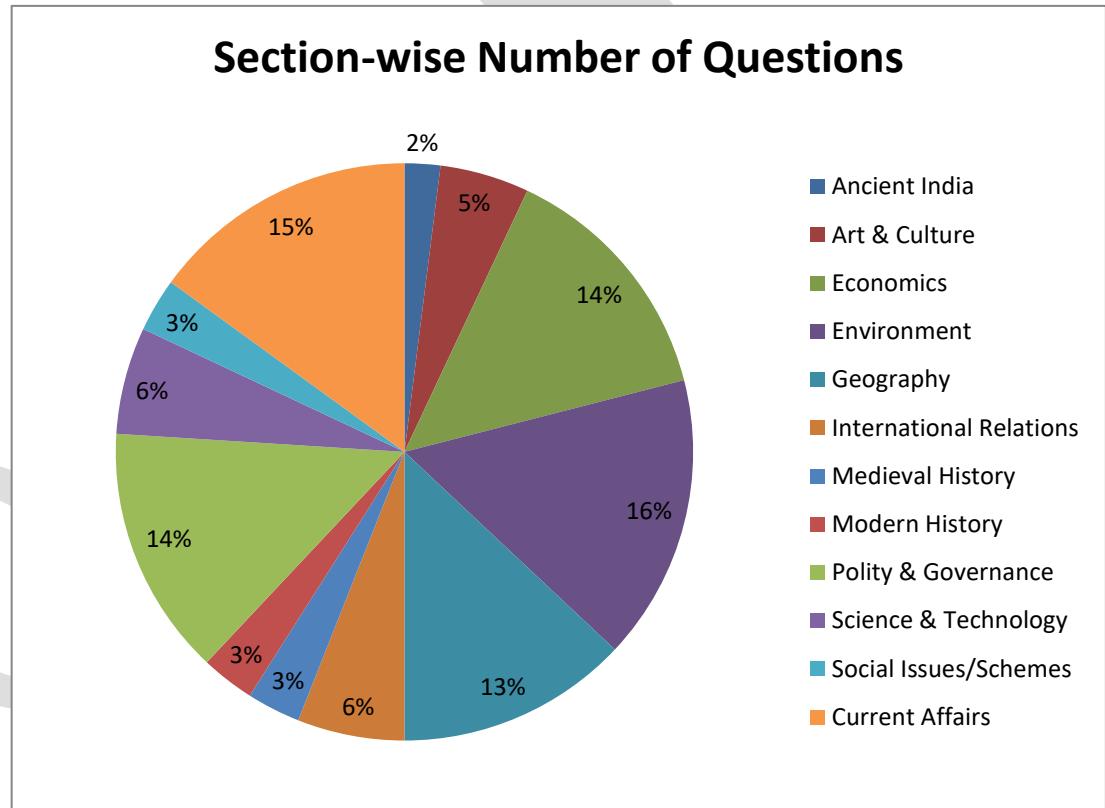
- This year **International Relations section** questions gives us insight on how important it is to **regularly read newspapers and follow Current Affairs magazines**. The questions were mainly directed towards basic understanding of conflicts & crisis in African and middle eastern countries.
 - As regards to **Polity**, UPSC has continued to ask questions based on political philosophy e.g. Constitutionalism/Constitution, the essence of the principles used in judicial review, etc. In **Governance section**, significant number of questions were asked from diverse current affairs linked topics like Prisons Act 1894, old-yet-important Acts e.g. Official Secrets Act, etc, standard topics like Constitutional bodies/Non-constitutional bodies also featured in this year's paper.
 - In the **History section**, questions from Ancient, Medieval and Art & Culture were given more weightage over Modern Indian History which signifies a pattern change. This brought the overall section's attempt-ability to difficult.
 - **Geography** this year was dominated by map-based questions, both national and international. Also, economic geography continues to remain an essential topic owing to the government's emphasis on infrastructure (golden quadrilateral, corridor, etc) mineral resources development (e.g. question on Ilmenite, cobalt, etc). However, basic fundamental questions remained the part of this year's paper like earth's atmosphere, Indian physiography, drainage etc.
 - In the **Environment & Ecology section**, the environment questions were largely on previous years lines with themes on pollution, climate change and species. A continued focus is placed on behavioural aspects of species (squirrels, orangutan, nocturnal animals) with equal importance being given to new technologies (green hydrogen, biofilters). In order to prepare effectively for such questions (squirrels, orangutans), one should cultivate an inquisitive mind and learn about their unique behaviours through additional sources, such as documentaries.
 - As compared to the previous years, the main focus of this year's **Economy questions** was on the **Economic and Human Geography part** (Infra, mineral reserves -uranium& gold), ports, MSME, SHG, smaller farmer large field, MSP, trade). Although a few conceptual questions (Intangible assets, capital markets) were seen but they were very few in numbers.
 - In **S&T section**, the same thematic pattern continued like astrophysics, space (pulsars), missile technology (ballistic missiles), navigation systems, operational technology (carbon fibres) and also new discoveries like aerial metagenomics etc but the in-depth coverage of facts made this section moderately difficult to difficult.
- **Suggestions to the students:**
- Regardless of the different pattern adopted by UPSC this year by changing the options and limiting the elimination techniques, the students should focus on intentional and observational acquisition of knowledge rather than superficial studying.
 - They should read the newspapers and prepare current affairs comprehensively as the inspiration to ask even the static questions has been current affairs.

- General awareness themes like sports and national days can not be ignored completely. Though the focus should remain in this section also to cover them from current affairs perspective.
- Standard text books and holistic coverage will remain the key to success in almost all the patterns adopted by UPSC.

Nature of Question	Source Type	Difficulty Level
F: Fundamental, Conventional and conceptual question which is easily available in commonly recommended books. If a current affairs source is mentioned then it indicates that you had one more reason to prepare this.	EM = Essential material like basic books etc. RM = Reference material	E = Easy M = Medium D = Difficult
FA: Fundamental Applied question is an analytical question which requires information + application of mind. Answer to these questions are from commonly recommended books but not so obvious to find.	EN = Essential News/Current Affairs RR = Random Read like random website	
CA: Current Affair question which can be answered almost completely using given source alone.		
CAA: Current Affair Applied question needs information from more than one source to answer AND/OR application of mind (common sense and overall understanding) of aspirant. This is why source for these questions may not be answering the question completely.		
FCA: Fundamental + Current affair. This is a F or FA question supplemented with current affairs or a current affairs question that needs background information for complete answer. Source to these questions might not answer the questions in entirety.		
U (Unconventional Question): Unconventional Question means the question that is distantly related to syllabus provided by UPSC. It is neither present in even reference sources (in addition to recommended books) nor prominently in news.		

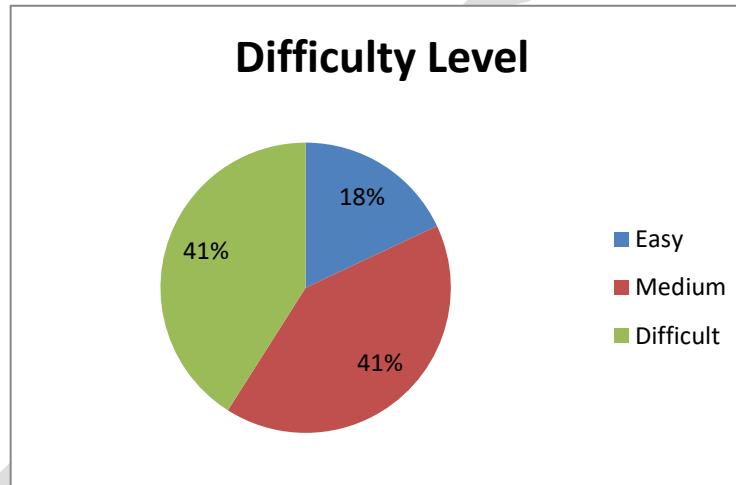
SECTION

Section	Number of Questions
Ancient India	2
Art & Culture	5
Economics	14
Environment	16
Geography	13
International Relations	6
Medieval History	3
Modern History	3
Polity & Governance	14
Science & Technology	6
Social Issues/Schemes	3
Current Affairs	15
Total	100



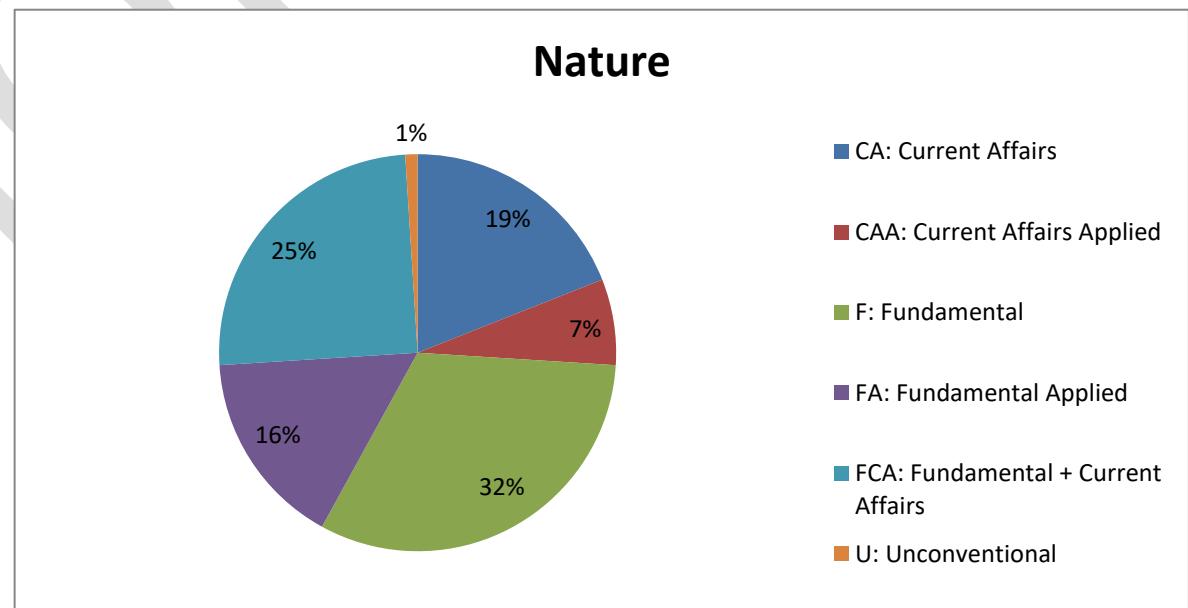
DIFFICULTY

Difficulty Level	Number of Questions
Easy - E	18
Medium - M	41
Difficult - D	41



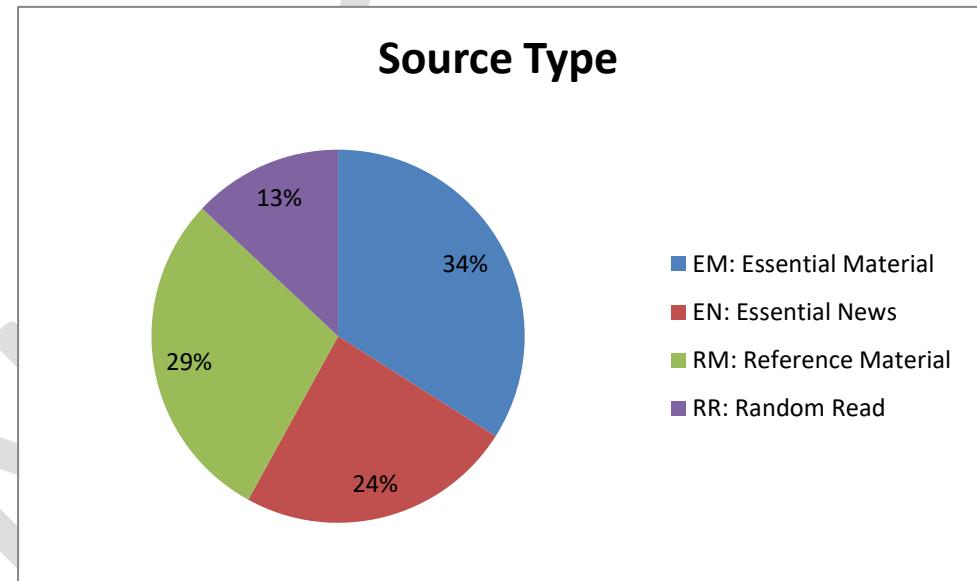
NATURE

Nature	Number of Questions
CA: Current Affairs	19
CAA: Current Affairs Applied	7
F: Fundamental	32
FA: Fundamental Applied	16
FCA: Fundamental + Current Affairs	25
U: Unconventional	1



SOURCE TYPE

Source Type	Number of Questions
EM: Essential Material	34
EN: Essential News	24
RM: Reference Material	29
RR: Random Read	13



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INTRODUCTION

RESOURCES/ FACTORS OF PRODUCTION/ INPUT

Land

(Free gifts of nature, e.g., soil, forests, rivers, mines, air, etc.)



LAND

Labour

(Mental or physical work done for income)



LABOUR

Capital

(Man-made means of production, e.g., machinery, buildings)



CAPITAL

Entrepreneur

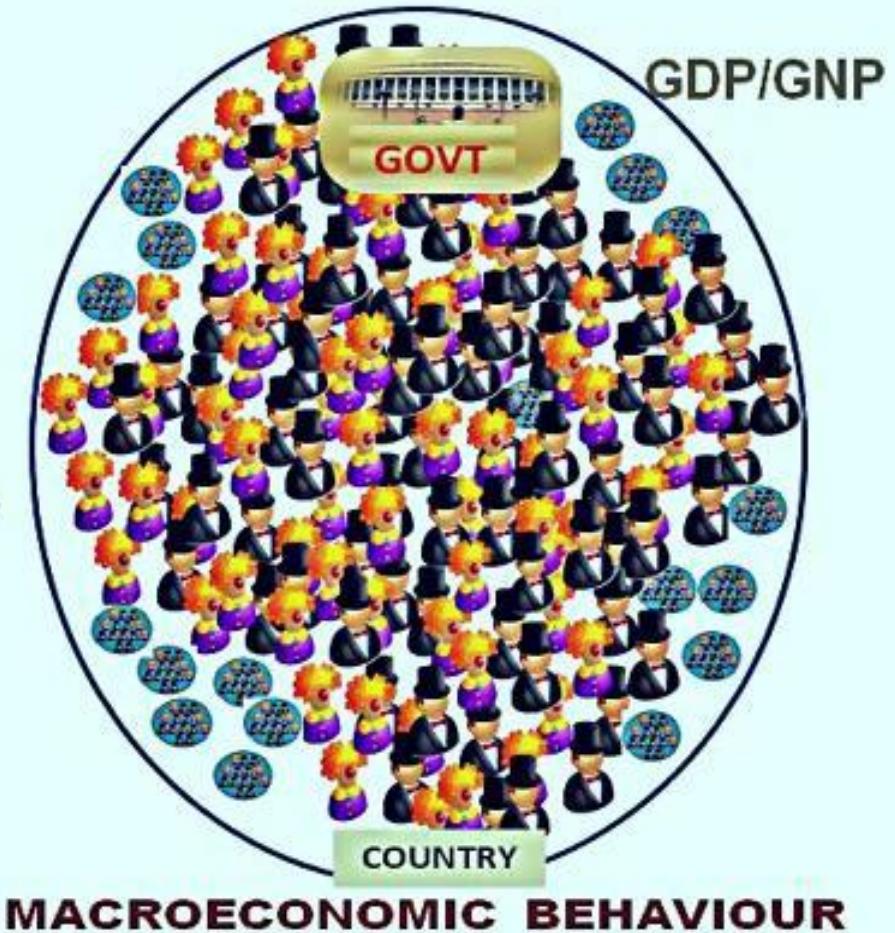
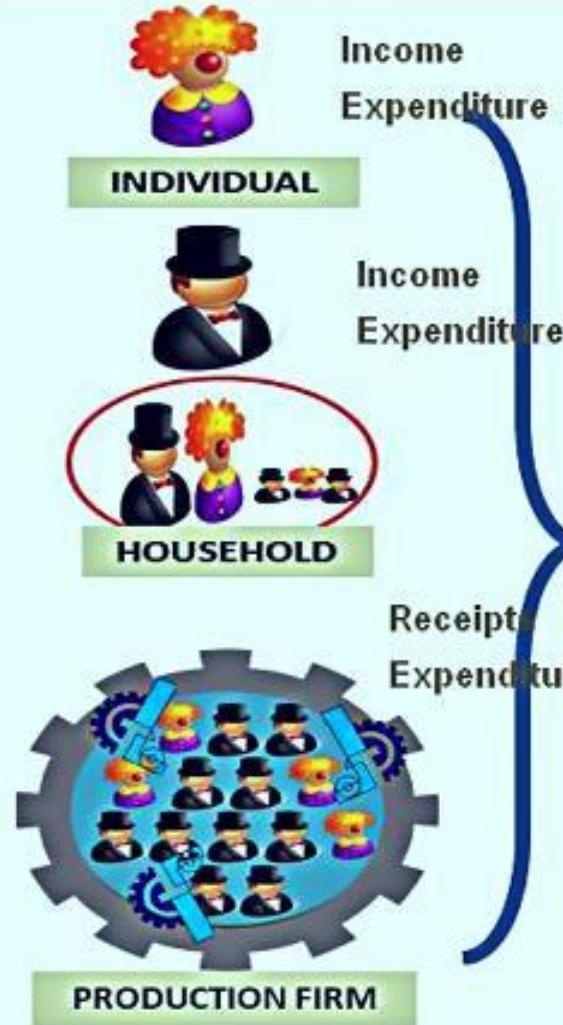
(Risk taker, organiser, binder of other factors)



ENTERPRISE

MICROECONOMICS Vs MACROECONOMICS

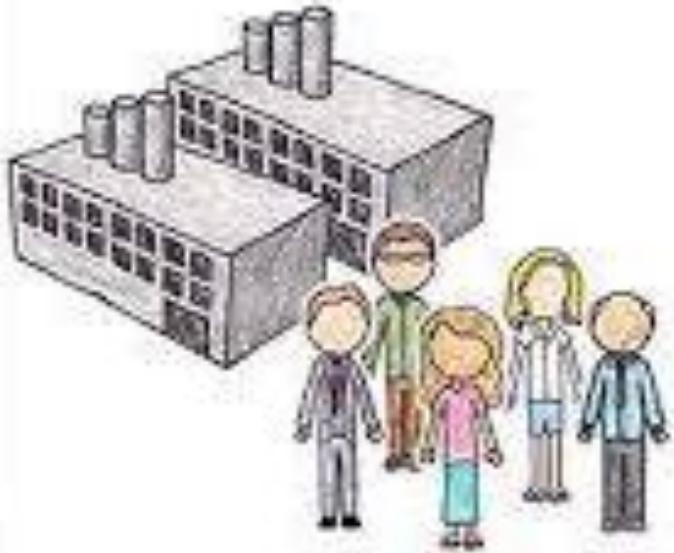
MICROECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR



MACROECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR

MICRO

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL



MACRO

COUNTRY LEVEL



- ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES
- PRICES
- DEMAND
- SUPPLY

- ALLOCATION OF SCARCE RESOURCES
- INFLATION
- AGGREGATE DEMAND
- AGGREGATE SUPPLY
- NATIONAL INCOME/ ECONOMIC GROWTH
- EMPLOYMENT
- FISCAL POLICY/ GOVT. BUDGET
- MONETARY POLICY/ ROLE OF RBI
- CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT
- BALANCE OF PAYMENT/EXCHANGE RATE

MICRO ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

Demand & Supply

Demand



Consumer/ Buyer's point of view

Demand

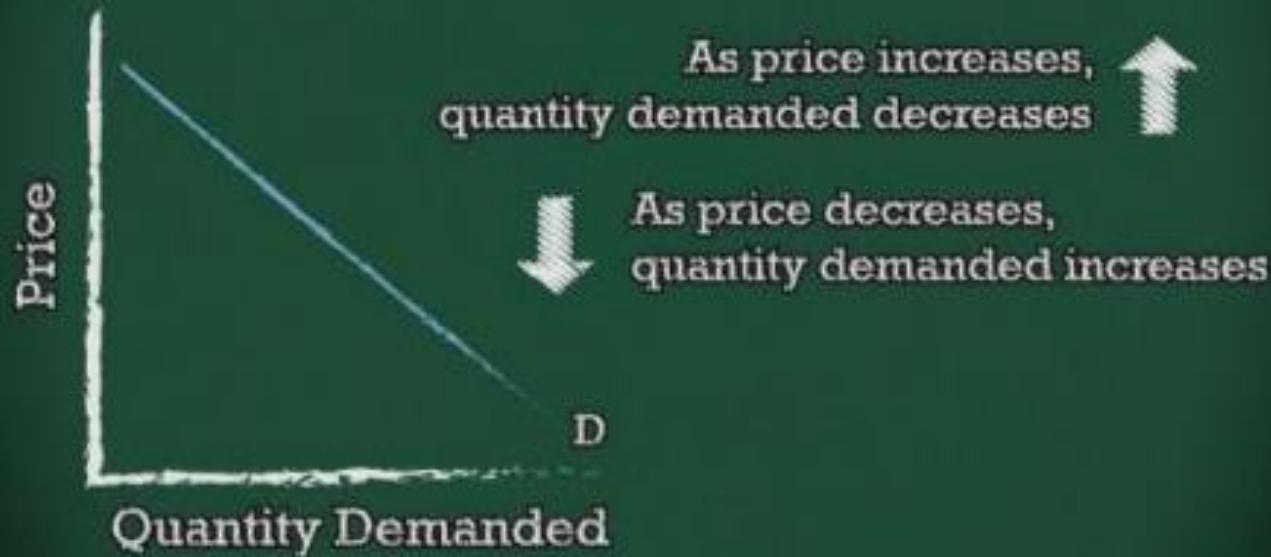


Consumer/ Buyer's point of view

LAW of DEMAND

Micro economics

Law of Demand



Consumer/ Buyer's point of view

Look into variation in quantity demanded with respect to price, when other variables like supply, quality, are constant i.e. ceteris peribus

Supply



Producer/ Seller's point of view

LAW of SUPPLY

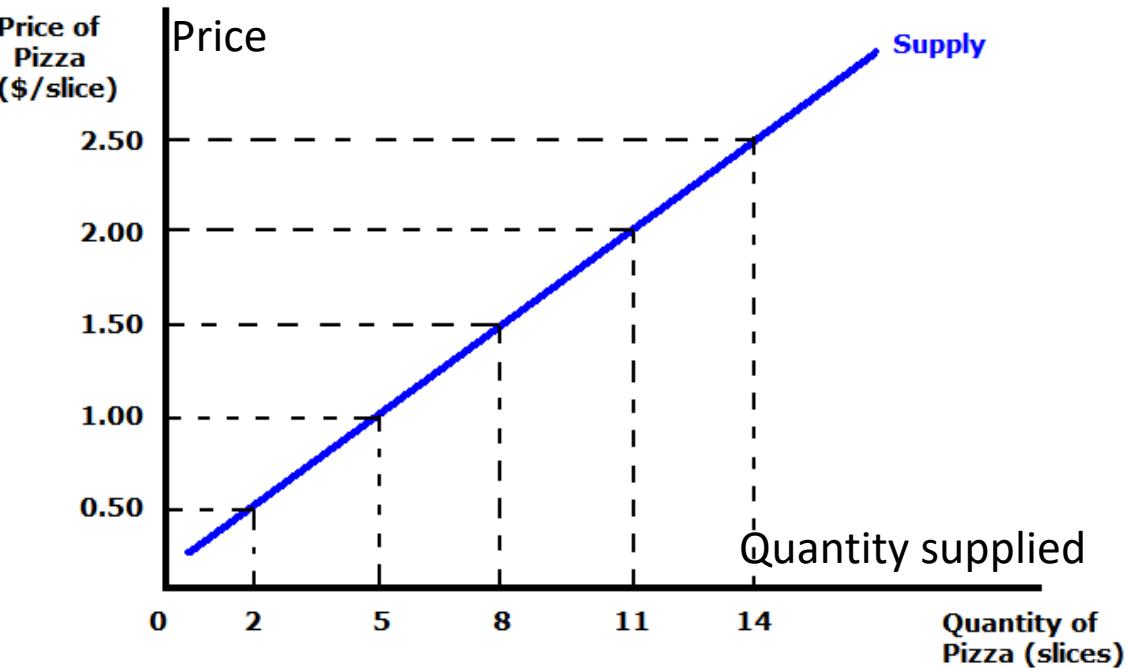
The Law of Supply

- According to the law of supply, the higher the price, the larger the quantity produced.



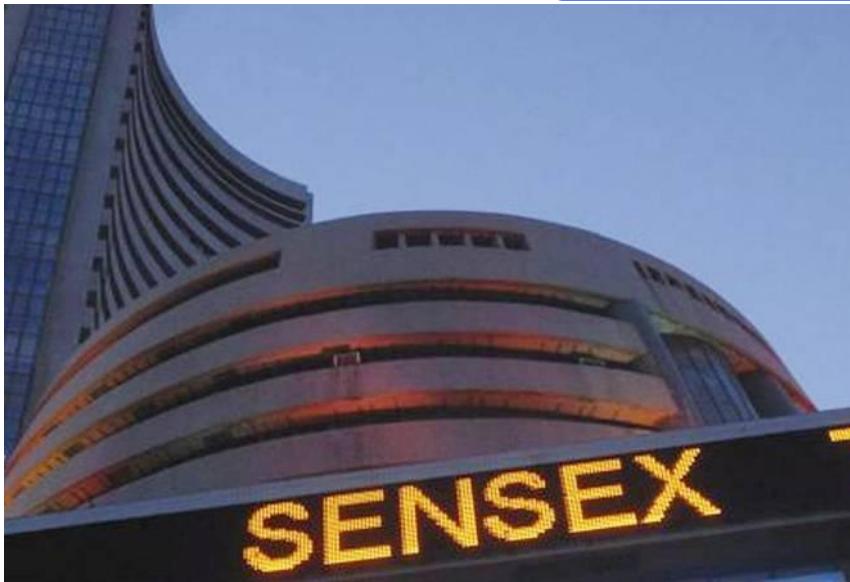
Supplier/ Producer's point of view

Look into variation in quantity supplied with respect to price, when other variables like demand, quality are constant i.e. ceteris peribus

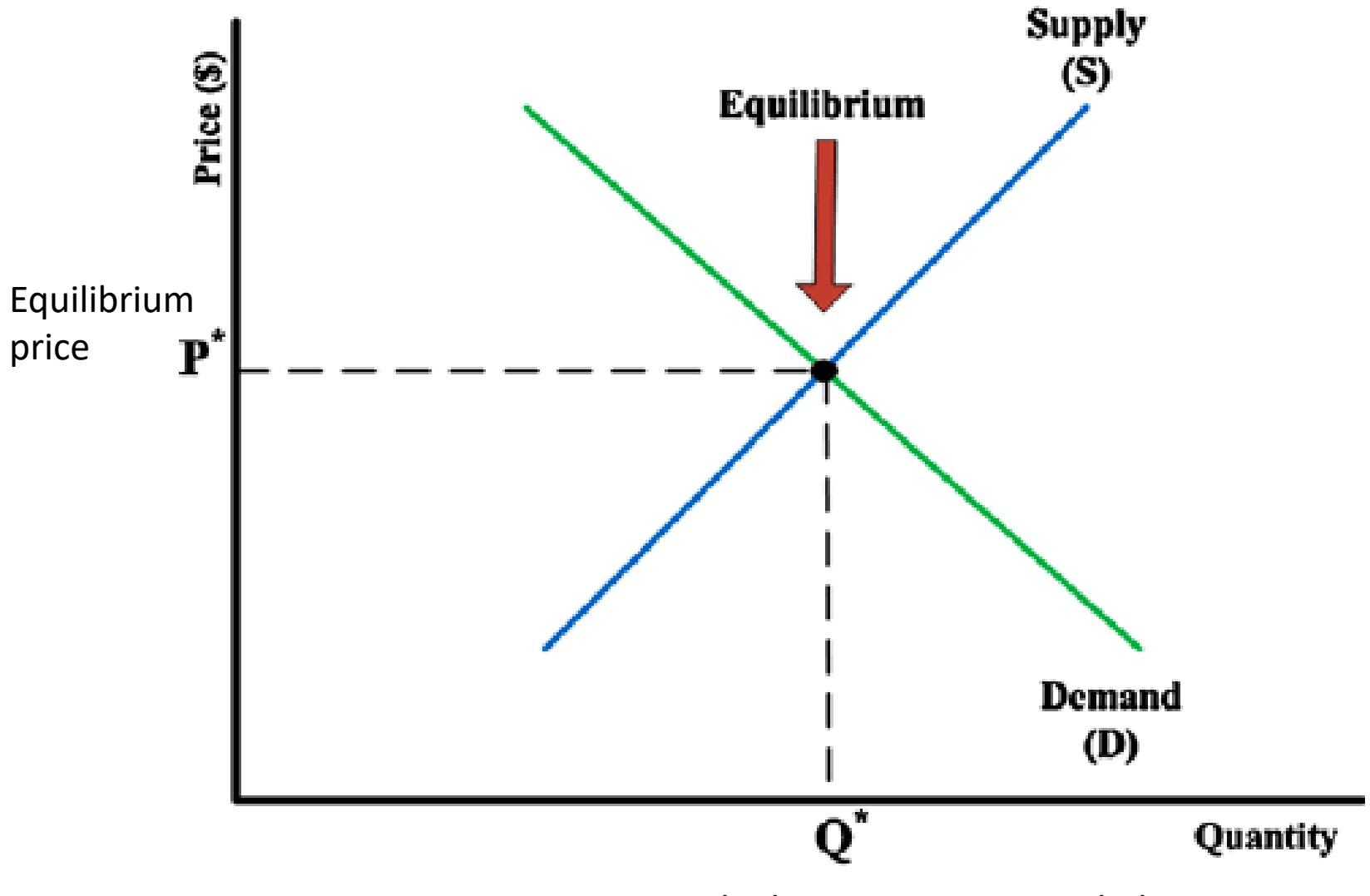


GOODS & SERVICES

MARKET



Market

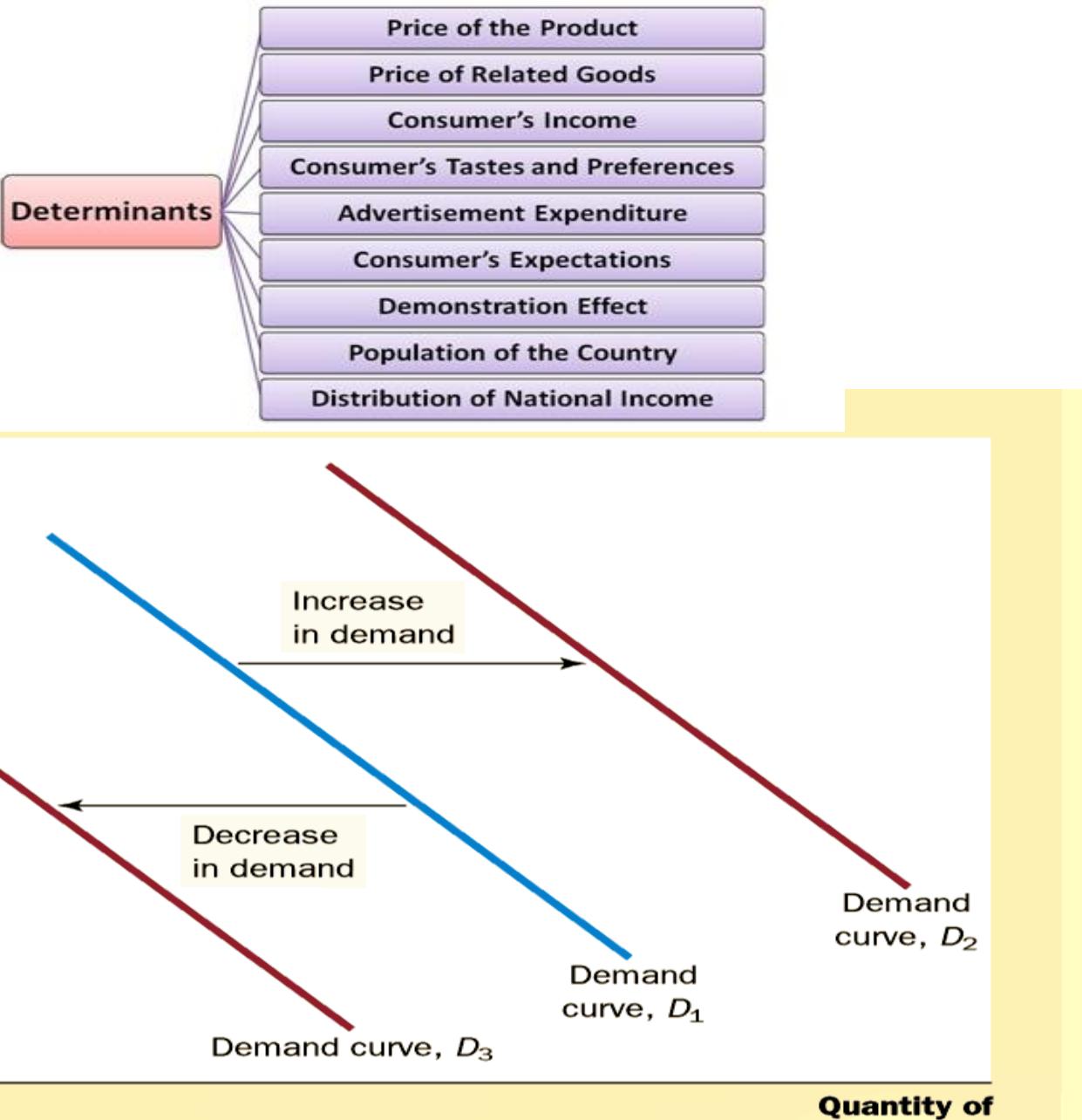


MARKET MACHANISM



Determinants of Demand :

Factors that shifts Demand Curve



Determinants of Supply: Factors That Shift the Supply Curve

Determinant

Change in resource prices

Change in technology

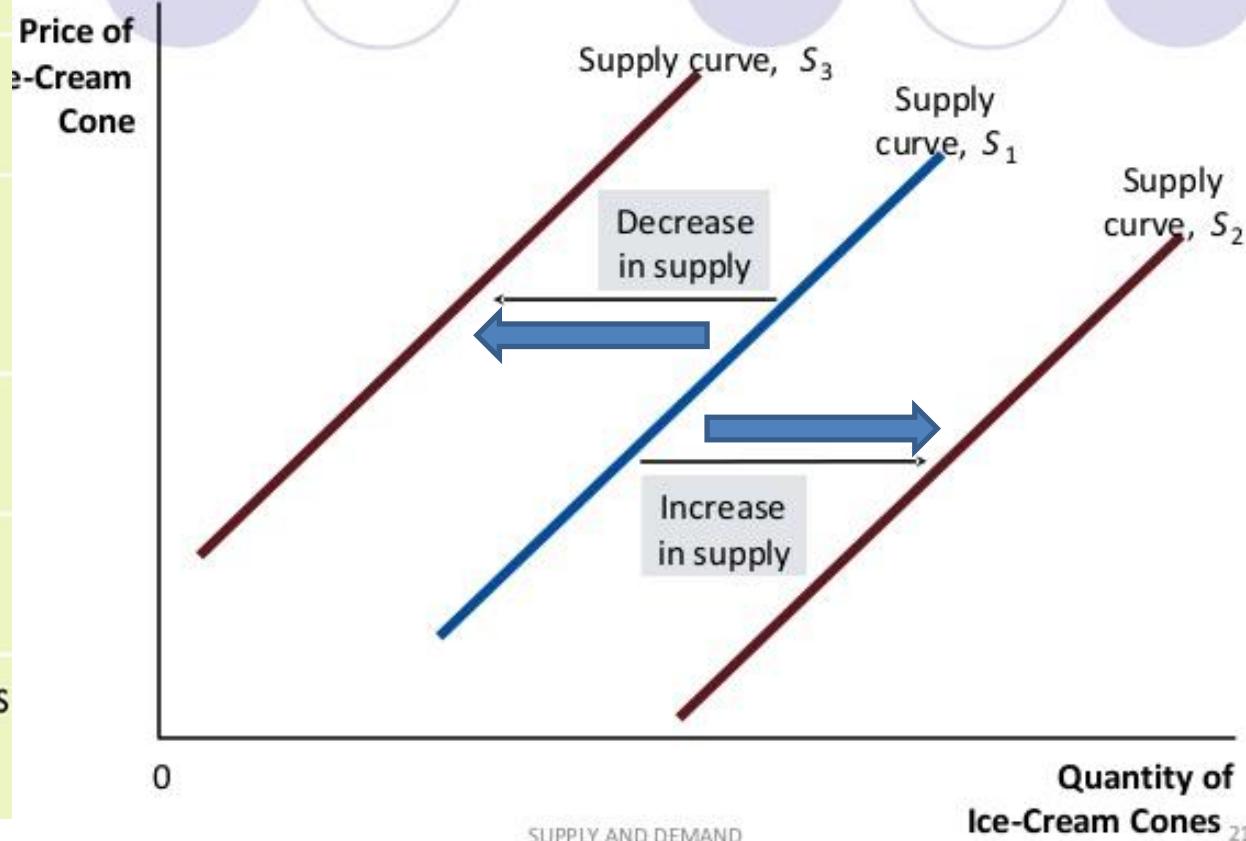
Change in taxes and subsidies

Change in prices of other goods

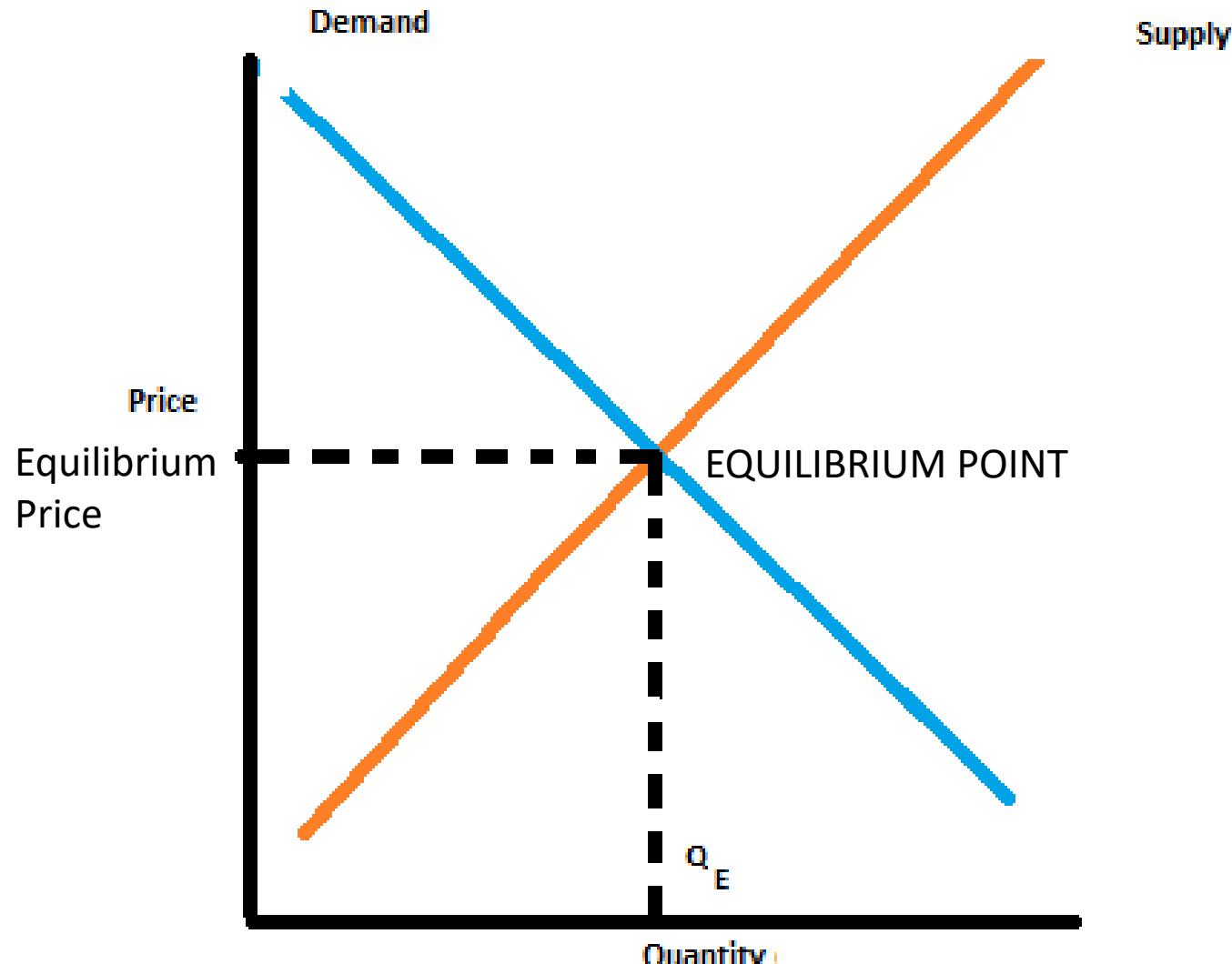
Change in producer expectations

Change in the number of suppliers

Shifts in the Supply Curve: What causes them?



MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

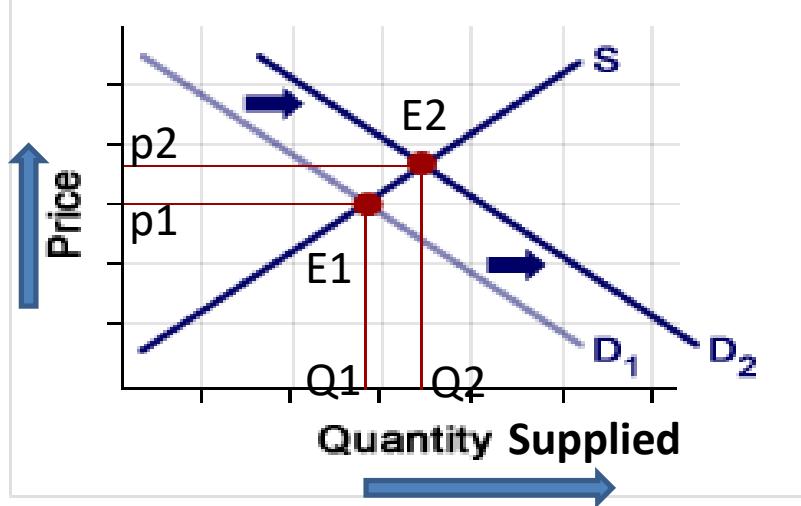


Quantity Supplied = Quantity Demanded

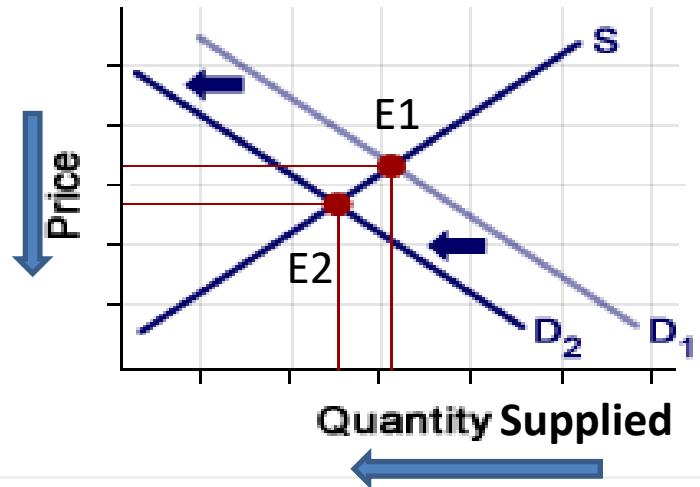
MARKET MECHANISM

Shifts.....Price(Y-axis).....Qs/Qd(X-axis)

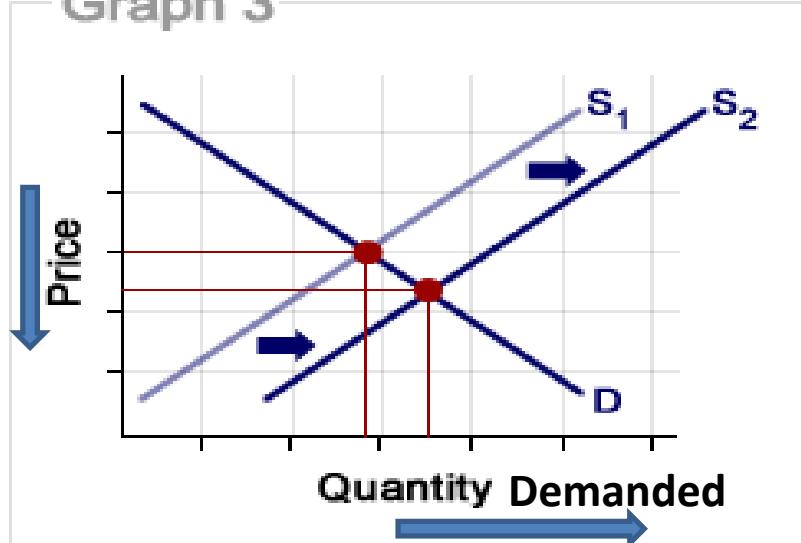
Graph 1



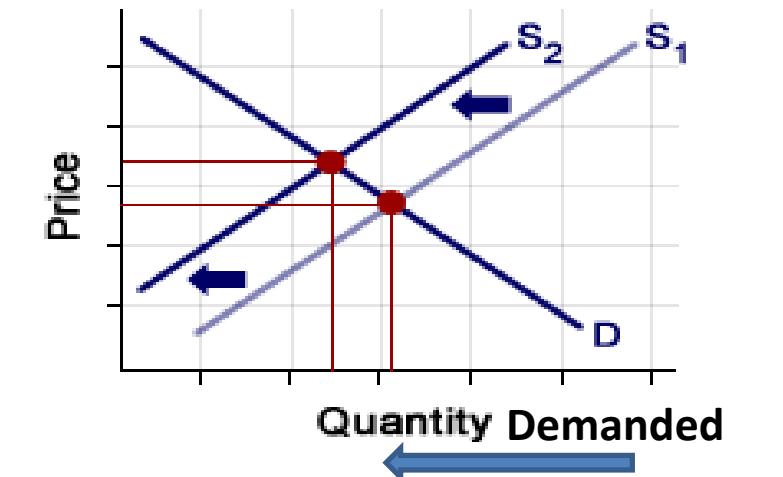
Graph 2



Graph 3



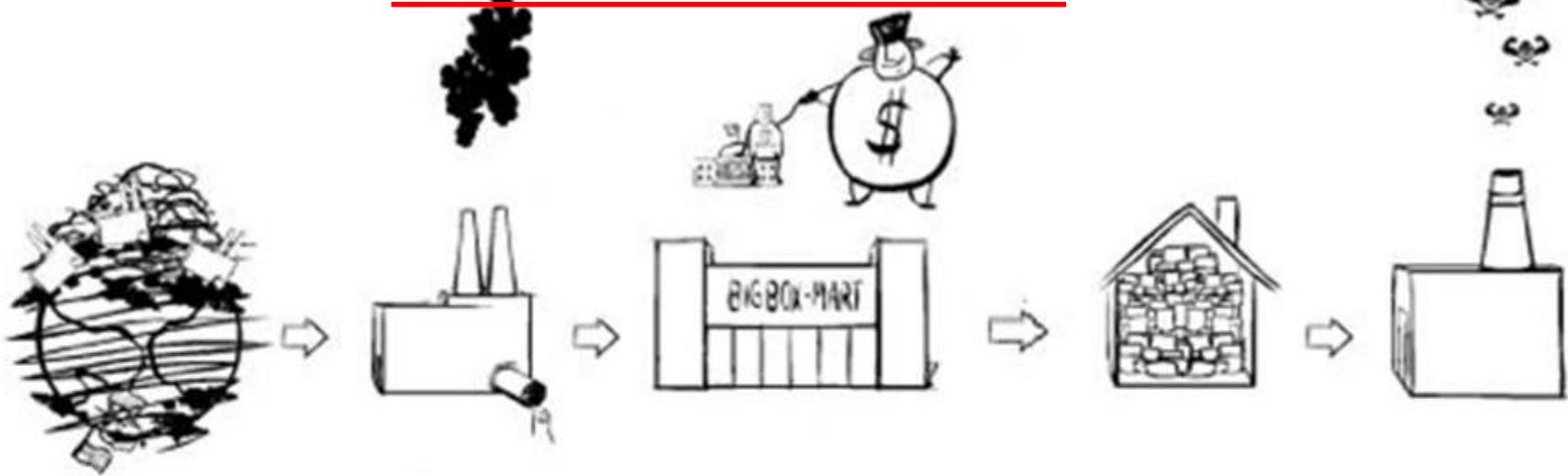
Graph 4



MARKET MECHANISM/ PRICE MECHANISM....Invisible hand by Adam Smith



ECONOMIC PROCESS



Extraction Production Distribution Consumption Disposal

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Primary/ Secondary/ Tertiary

nature

**Value-addition
Manufacturing/Industry**

**Invisible
Services**





Samajh nahi aaya. Par sun ke achha laga



IF YOU WANT TO
ACHIEVE SUCCESS
THEN DON'T DOUBT
YOUR DREAMS



THANK YOU