GUIDED ACTIVITY 1 4 ECONOMIC THEORIES ANSWERS

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What are the 4 major theories of economics? The 4 economic theories are supply side economics, new classical economics, monetarism and Keynesian economics.

Who answers the four economic questions in a mixed economy? Expert-Verified Answer In a mixed economy, both the government and the market answer the three basic economic questions of what to produce, how to produce it, and for whom to produce it.

What is the laissez-faire economic system? The term 'laissez-faire' translates to 'leave alone' when it comes to economic intervention. This means no taxes, regulations, or tariffs. Instead, the market should be completely free to be led by the natural laws of supply and demand.

Which economists develop fact based economic theories? Answer. Positive economists develop their predictions for our economic future based on the causes and effects of human behavior. These economists develop "fact-based" economic theories using a psychological approach.

What are the 4 main economics? Each economy functions based on a unique set of conditions and assumptions. Economic systems can be categorized into four main types: traditional economies, command economies, mixed economies, and market economies.

What are the 4 main types of economics? The 4 main types of economic systems are traditional economies, command economies, market economies, and mixed economies. Traditional economies are based on conventional forms of providing

sustenance.

What are the 4 questions that economic systems answer?

Who answers the economic question? The answers to these questions depend on the economic system that is in place. In a pure market economy, the basic economic questions are answered by private individuals and businesses freely interacting over time.

What is the four basic economic question? What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce? What provisions (if any) are to be made for economic growth?

What is the Keynesian view? Therefore, Keynesian economics supports a mixed economy guided mainly by the private sector but partly operated by the government. • Prices, and especially wages, respond slowly to changes in supply and demand, resulting in periodic shortages and surpluses, especially of labor. •

What is an example of a laissez-faire theory? Imagine that the United States federal government decided to remove all international trade restrictions. When nations do not impose any restrictions on trade with one another, this is an example of a laissez faire economic system.

Is laissez-faire or capitalism? What Is Laissez-Faire Capitalism? Laissez-faire capitalism is an economic theory of a free market economy. Laissez-faire theory rejects government intervention and calls for hands-off economic policies. Laissez-faire advocates for market forces to drive fair economic systems.

What is the most difficult topic in economics? The most difficult concept in economics is that if transaction cost. I do not know of anybody other than Ronald Coase to have any clue what it is. Definition: The transaction cost is the cost, after an object has already been produced, to send it from the original producer to the ultimate consumer.

What is the best example of economics? A more well-known example of economics is supply and demand. Let's say raspberries are in season, so there's a higher supply. A seller will decrease the price of their raspberries to help sell them before they go bad.

How many economic theories are there? There is some debate over what the three major theories of economics are, but many economists suggest that they include neoclassical economic theory, Keynesian economic theory, and Marxian economic theory. These are all very different theories that offer unique perspectives on how economies should work and function.

What is 4 basic economics? Four key economic concepts—scarcity, supply and demand, costs and benefits, and incentives—can help explain many decisions that humans make.

Which system allows for the most individual freedom? Capitalism is the only politico-economic system based on the doctrine of individual rights. This means that capitalism recognizes that each and every person is the owner of his own life, and has the right to live his life in any manner he chooses as long as he does not violate the rights of others.

Which economic system is the best? Which Economic System is Best and Why? Yates said that most economists favor a market-based economy where the price system determines the outcomes of all market transactions. "In a market-based system, every player enters voluntarily in the transactions if they agree on the price," she said.

What are the 4 definitions of economics? Ans. Economics is considered as a branch of social sciences that deals in understanding the market and economy of a country, area or region. It investigates three main activities that surround the goods and services. These are – production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services.

What are the pros and cons of a mixed economy? Some advantages of a mixed economy are capitalism, supply and demand and the free market. Some disadvantages of a mixed economy are government regulation, and excessive taxation. A mixed economy is based on both individualistic and collective cultural philosophies.

What are the 4 sources of economics? Economists divide the factors of production into four categories: land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. This

episode of our Economic Lowdown Podcast Series explains the four factors of production with examples. Listen to the audio or read more in the transcript below.

What are the 4 fundamentals of economics? Four key economic concepts—scarcity, supply and demand, costs and benefits, and incentives—can help explain many decisions that humans make.

What are the 4 pillars of economics? Inclusive Growth, Manufacturing, Simplification of. Laws.

What is the principle 4 of economics? Principle 4: People Respond to Incentives Incentives induce people to act. If you use a rational approach to decision making that involves trade offs and comparing costs and benefits, you respond to incentives.

What are the 4 definitions of economics? Ans. Economics is considered as a branch of social sciences that deals in understanding the market and economy of a country, area or region. It investigates three main activities that surround the goods and services. These are – production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services.

Student to Income Tax: A Comprehensive Guide by VK Singhania

Questions and Answers for Students

Q1: Are students liable to pay income tax? A1: Yes, students earning an income above the basic exemption limit are liable to pay income tax. However, certain exemptions and deductions are available to reduce their taxable income.

Q2: What is the basic exemption limit for students? A2: As per the latest budget for AY 2023-24, the basic exemption limit for an individual is Rs. 2,50,000.

Q3: What income sources are taxable for students? A3: Students may earn income from various sources, including scholarships, stipends, part-time jobs, internships, or freelance work. All such taxable sources must be declared in their tax returns.

Q4: Are scholarships and stipends taxable? A4: Scholarships and stipends are generally taxable. However, there are exceptions. For example, scholarships

received from the government, a notified educational institution, or a trust are not taxable.

Q5: How can students minimize their tax liability? A5: Students can minimize their tax liability by claiming deductions and exemptions. Common deductions available to students include standard deduction, tuition fees, and travel expenses. Additionally, they can take advantage of any tax-saving investments to reduce their tax burden.

Bagaimana cara menggunakan kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Kuesioner frekuensi makanan (FFQ) terdiri dari daftar terbatas makanan dan minuman dengan kategori respons untuk menunjukkan frekuensi konsumsi yang biasa selama periode waktu yang ditanyakan . Untuk menilai total pola makan, jumlah makanan dan minuman yang ditanyakan biasanya berkisar antara 80 hingga 120.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan food frequency? Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) adalah salah satu metode penilaian. hari. FFQ memberikan gambaran pola atau kebiasaan makan individu terhadap zat gizi. kebutuhan peneliti dan sarana penelitian.

Frekuensi makanan itu apa? Frekuensi makan adalah beberapa kali makan dalam sehari meliputi makan pagi, makan siang, makan malam dan makan selingan (Depkes, 2013). sedangkan menurut Suhardjo (2009) frekuensi makanmerupakan berulang kali makan sehari dengan jumlah tiga kali makan pagi, makan siang, dan makan malam.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan kuesioner frekuensi makanan kuantitatif? Kuesioner Frekuensi Makanan (FFQ) adalah daftar terbatas makanan dan minuman dengan bagian respons frekuensi bagi subjek untuk melaporkan seberapa sering setiap item dikonsumsi selama jangka waktu tertentu . FFQ semi-kuantitatif mengumpulkan informasi ukuran porsi sebagai porsi standar atau sebagai pilihan ukuran porsi.

Apakah kuesioner frekuensi makanan akurat? Jika FFQ menyertakan pertanyaan tentang kuantitas yang dikonsumsi, biasanya FFQ didasarkan pada ukuran porsi standar, bukan berdasarkan berat langsung atau penggunaan peralatan rumah tangga. Oleh karena itu, FFQ tidak seakurat metode penilaian diet kuantitatif lainnya

(misalnya Dietary Recall 24 jam) (Coates et al., 2012).

4 Langkah Menyusun kuesioner?

Apa sajakah makanan frekuensi tinggi? Beberapa contoh makanan dengan getaran tinggi adalah buah beri, ubi jalar, apel, coklat, makanan fermentasi, lemon, alpukat, zaitun, delima, mentimun, jamur, bayam, bawang putih, jahe, rempah-rempah dan kangkung . Sekadar beberapa nama. Karena diet adalah pilihan pribadi, begitu pula makanan yang dianggap memiliki getaran tinggi.

Apa itu semi food frequency questionnaire? c. Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ) Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ) adalah metode untuk mengetahui gambaran kebiasaan asupan gizi individu pada kurun waktu tertentu. Metode ini sama dengan metode frekuensi makanan baik formatnya maupun cara melakukannya.

Apa itu makanan frekuensi rendah? Kategori 3 – Makanan Frekuensi Rendah: Ini adalah makanan dengan kualitas paling rendah . Mengkonsumsi makanan ini dijamin akan membuat Anda merasa terkuras (terurut dalam urutan frekuensi getarannya). Teh, kopi. Permen, Cokelat. Acar, pengawet dan selai.

Makanan apa yang memiliki frekuensi tertinggi? Makanan dengan frekuensi tertinggi sekitar 6.500-10.000 angstrom adalah: buah-buahan dan sayuran segar, biji-bijian, almond, biji bunga matahari yang belum diubah secara kimia dengan cara apa pun atau merupakan GMO, telur segar, teh putih atau hijau. , matcha , dll..

Berapakah frekuensi makan dalam sehari? Frekuensi makan dalam sehari terdiri dari 3 kali makan utama yaitu makan pagi, makan siang dan makan malam. Jadwal makan dibagi menjadi makan pagi (sebelum jam 09.00), makan siang (12-13) dan makan malam (18.00-19.00).

Berapa gram nasi sekali makan? Porsi karbohidrat Konsumsi makanan sumber karbohidrat, seperti nasi, mie, roti, dan kentang, sebanyak 3-4 porsi. Satu porsi nasi adalah sebanyak 100 gram atau 1 centong nasi.

Siapa yang membuat kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Walter Willett , pengembang Harvard FFQ, memperkirakan korelasi 0,60 hingga 0,70 antara FFQ standar dan penarikan kembali makanan.

Kapan menggunakan kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Kuesioner frekuensi makanan telah banyak digunakan untuk menilai asupan nutrisi di seluruh populasi untuk tujuan epidemiologi dan untuk menilai tingkat hubungan dengan pola penyakit seperti penyakit kronis dan tidak menular termasuk kanker.

Kuesioner untuk mengukur apa? Pengertian Kuesioner Tujuan utama kuesioner adalah untuk mendapatkan data yang relevan dan akurat mengenai subjek yang diteliti, seperti pendapat, sikap, pengalaman, atau karakteristik demografis responden.

Bagaimana cara menilai kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Kuesioner frekuensi makanan DEGS1 Secara umum, DEGS1-FFQ menilai frekuensi dan jumlah 53 item dan kelompok makanan yang dikonsumsi selama periode tertentu. Periode ini dapat bervariasi dari 4 minggu hingga 24 jam. Penilaian awal DEGS1-FFQ menghasilkan rata-rata porsi harian setiap jenis makanan dalam gram .

Apa salah satu batasan penggunaan kuesioner frekuensi makanan untuk mengumpulkan informasi tentang asupan anak? Kerugian dari metode ini adalah ukuran porsi rata-rata untuk item yang terdaftar tidak dapat ditentukan . Misalnya, jika responden biasanya mengonsumsi porsi dua kali lipat dari jumlah yang tertera dalam kuesioner, mereka diharapkan menggandakan frekuensi konsumsi yang dilaporkan.

Bagaimana cara memvalidasi FFQ? [12], FFQ biasanya divalidasi dengan membandingkan hasilnya dengan metode referensi, seperti penarikan kembali diet 24 jam atau catatan diet . Catatan diet, yang lebih akurat dibandingkan metode lain, memberikan informasi tentang asupan absolut dan relatif [9].

Apa 5 pertanyaan yang harus ditanyakan dalam kuesioner? Kelima pertanyaan dasar ini —bagaimana, mengapa, siapa, kapan, dan apa —tidak mendapat perhatian sebanyak pertanyaan-pertanyaan populer yang Anda sertakan dalam survei. Tapi mereka harus melakukannya. Luangkan beberapa menit untuk menjawab 5 pertanyaan ini sebelum Anda mulai menulis survei Anda.

Metode kuesioner ada apa saja? Secara umum, kuesioner dibagi menjadi tiga jenis yaitu kuesioner terbuka, kuesioner tertutup dan kuesioner campuran.

Apa yang membuat kuesioner bagus? Pertanyaan yang sederhana dan jelas serta disajikan dalam format yang mudah diakses cenderung menghasilkan informasi yang lebih akurat dan dapat diandalkan, serta mendorong lebih banyak orang untuk mengisi kuesioner.

Siapa yang membuat kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Walter Willett , pengembang Harvard FFQ, memperkirakan korelasi 0,60 hingga 0,70 antara FFQ standar dan penarikan kembali makanan.

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Jenis penelitian manakah yang paling sering menggunakan kuesioner frekuensi makanan? Alat pencatatan pola makan seperti kuesioner frekuensi makanan (FFQ) dan buku harian makanan (FD) adalah pilihan yang paling umum digunakan untuk menilai asupan makanan di sebagian besar studi epidemiologi skala besar .

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Apa itu Metode food record? c. Metode Pencatatan Makanan (Food Record) Metode pencatatan makanan (Food Record) adalah metode yang difokuskan pada proses pencatatan aktif oleh subjek terhadap seluruh makanan dan minuman yang telah dikonsumsi selama periode waktu tertentu.

Apakah metode pengukuran sisa makanan yang paling akurat? Metode Food weighing adalah metode yang paling akurat dalam menilai sisa ataupun asupan makanan. Menimbang langsung sisa makanan yang tertinggal di piring adalah metode yang paling akurat.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan survei konsumsi makanan? Pengertian survei konsumsi pangan adalah serangkaian kegiatan pengukuran konsumsi makanan pada individu, keluarga dan kelompok masyarakat dengan menggunakan metode pengukuran yang sistematis, menilai asupan zat gizi dan mengevaluasi asupan zat gizi sebagai cara penilaian status gizi secara tidak langsung.

Apakah FFQ perlu uji validitas? Pengukuran gizi ini dapat dilakukan menggunakan Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ). Akan tetapi, penggunaan FFQ perlu dilakukan adanya uji validasi terlebih daluhu sebelum digunakan pada populasi tertentu.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan food recall 24 jam? Prinsip dari metode recall 24 jam, dilakukan dengan mencatat jenis dan jumlah bahan makanan yang dikonsumsi pada periode 24 jam yang lalu. Pada dasarnya metode ini dilakukan dengan mencatat jenis dan jumlah bahan makanan yang dikonsumsi pada masa lalu (Suharjo dkk, 1986 dalam Sisiliay, 2015).

Apa itu Metode food account? Pencatatan (food account) mencatat seluruh makanan yang masuk ke rumah yang berasal dari berbagai sumber tiap hari dalam URT atau satuan ukuran volume atau berat. Pencatatan setiap hari dilakukan oleh responden. Jumlahkan masing – masing jenis bahan makanan tersebut dan konversikan ke dalam ukuran berat setiap hari.

Metode kuesioner ada apa saja? Secara umum, kuesioner dibagi menjadi tiga jenis yaitu kuesioner terbuka, kuesioner tertutup dan kuesioner campuran.

Apakah metode kualitatif bisa menggunakan kuesioner? Instrumen penelitian kualitatif juga bisa dalam bentuk angket penelitian atau kuesioner. Angket sendiri bisa dikatakan sebagai instrumen untuk mengumpulkan data penelitian yang paling jamak digunakan. Sebab mudah, sederhana, dan praktis.

Kuantitatif apakah menggunakan kuesioner? Metode penelitian kuantitatif mengumpulkan data yang terstruktur melalui instrumen pengukuran seperti kuesioner atau observasi sistematis. Data yang dikumpulkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode statistik untuk menghasilkan angka-angka dan generalisasi.

Apa itu FFQ semi-kuantitatif? FFQ semi kuantitatif: Dalam FFQ jenis ini, informasi ukuran porsi dikumpulkan ; ukuran porsi ditentukan sebagai porsi standar atau pilihan (kisaran porsi). FFQ non-kuantitatif: Informasi ukuran porsi tidak dikumpulkan.

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Langkah Langkah food recall 24 jam? Langkah-langkah melakukan recall 1×24 jam, yaitu: a) Memberikan penjelasan mengenai metode recall. b) Menanyakan makanan dan minuman yang dikonsumsi oleh sampel selama 24 jam terakhir. c) Menanyakan makanan selingan yang dikonsumsi oleh sampel selama 24 jam terakhir.

What are the methods used in phytochemical analysis? Phytochemical analysis involves both qualitative and quantitative analysis. While qualitative analysis is concerned with the presence or absence of a phytochemical, quantitative analysis accounts for the quantity or the concentration of the phytochemical present in the plant sample.

What are the analytical techniques for phytochemicals? The phytochemical screening and analysis of biologically active components present in the extracts of plants involving the applications of common phytochemical investigation such as various chromatographic techniques like high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), thin-layer chromatography (TLC), gas chromatography ...

What are the methods of identification of phytochemicals? Developed instruments such as High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) accelerate the process of purification of the bioactive molecule. Different varieties of spectroscopic techniques like UV-visible, Infrared (IR), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), and mass spectroscopy can identify the purified compounds [31].

What is the phytochemical screening method? Chemical Screening In this method, aqueous and organic extracts are prepared from those plant samples that are the reservoir of secondary metabolites, such as leaves, stems, roots, or bark. The plant extracts are then analyzed for the presence of secondary metabolites like alkaloids, terpenes, and flavonoids.

How to test for phytochemicals?

What is the general phytochemical analysis? Phytochemical analysis focuses on identifying and quantifying the various chemical compounds present in plants (Velavan, 2015) .

What is the FTIR analysis of phytochemicals? The FT-IR analysis shows the presence of different functional groups such as alcohols, phenols, alkanes, carboxylic acids, aldehydes, ketones, alkenes, primary amines, aromatics, esters, ethers, alkyl halides and aliphatic amine compounds, which showed major compounds present in the leaf extracts.

How do you prepare a sample for phytochemical analysis? This method is one of the most widely used methods for extraction. This is either done by dried or wet extraction method. In this dried extraction method the dried plant samples are finely powdered and added to the solvent mixed for few minutes and kept in an orbital shaker for about 24 hours.

What are 4 techniques used in analytical chemistry? Analytical chemistry is the science where compounds are isolated, measured, and identified. The main methods used are wet chemistry and the instrument methods. Wet chemistry includes techniques such as chromatography, titration, chemical reaction, and the flame method.

What is the best solvent for phytochemical analysis? Therefore, methanol is recommended as the optimal solvent to obtain high content of phytochemical constituents as well as high antioxidants and in vitro anti-inflammatory constituents from the branches of S.

What test is commonly used in phytochemical screening for flavonoids? Tests for flavonoids (a) Alkaline reagent test. Two to three drops of sodium hydroxide were

added to 2 mL of extract. Initially, a deep yellow colour appeared but it gradually became colourless by adding few drops of dilute HCL, indicating that flavonoids were present.

Which method is used to extract phytochemicals from plants? Decoction. This extraction technique is useful for phytochemicals that do not decompose or modify with increasing temperature. During decoction, plant material is boiled in water for 15 to 60 min [9]. The duration of boiling will depend on the nature of plant tissues and the phytochemicals being extracted.

What is the procedure for qualitative phytochemical analysis? 0.5 g of plant sample is weighed into a 50 ml plastic bottle. 50 ml of distilled is added and stirred for 1 h. The sample is filtered into a 50 ml volumetric flask and made up to mark. 5 ml of the filtered sample is then pipetted out into test tube and mixed with 2 ml of 0.1 M $FeCl_3$ in 0.1 M HCl and 0.008 M $K_4Fe(CN)_6$.

What are the three common methods in testing alkaloids? The alkaloids, like other amines, form double salts with the heavy metals appear as precipitates, and are used in their identification. These reagents include: 1) Wagner's reagent (iodine in potassium iodine). 2) Mayer's reagent (potassium mercuric iodide). 3) Dragendroff's reagent (potassium bismuth iodide).

What is the phytochemical test of plant extracts? Phytochemical screening is used to evaluate the constituents of the plant extracts, and their predomination, along with the search for bioactive constituents that may be helpful in the production of therapeutic drugs19.

What are the methods used in phytochemical screening? The application of conventional phytochemical screening assays, chromatographic techniques such as HPLC and TLC, as well as non-chromatographic techniques such as immunoassay, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), GCMS, enzymatic extraction, ultrasonic extraction, and other analytical techniques developed recently to the ...

How do you test for phytotoxicity? Test criterion The phytotoxicity test is a 3-day bioassay based on the seed germination and root growth of the 3 higher plant species after exposure to contaminated soils, solid wastes, composts, sludges or chemicals added to soil.

What are the techniques used in phytochemistry? Techniques commonly used in the field of phytochemistry are extraction, isolation, and structural elucidation (MS,1D and 2D NMR) of natural products, as well as various chromatography techniques (MPLC, HPLC, and LC-MS).

How do you test phytochemical analysis? Qualitative and quantitative analysis of phytochemicals can be done using Gas Chromatography- Mass Spectroscopy (GCMS). GCMS can be applied to solid, liquid and gaseous samples. First the samples are converted into gaseous state then analysis is carried out on the basis of mass to charge ratio.

How is phytochemical screening done? The plant extract was dissolved in 100 mL of water, filtered, and cooked in steam with 2 mL of the filtrate and three drops of 1% HCl. Then, 1 mL of the heated mixture was combined with 6 mL of the Mayer-Wagner reagent. The appearance of a cream or brown-red colored precipitate indicated the presence of alkaloids.

How much is phytochemical analysis?

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What are the methods of plant hormone analysis? Current methods With high resolution, chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry has been introduced to measure phytohormones for a long time. In 1969, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) was first applied to measure the concentration of GA (Binks et al., 1969).

What are the methods of analysis in chemical test? The main steps that are performed during a chemical analysis are the following: (1) sampling, (2) field sample pretreatment, (3) laboratory treatment, (4) laboratory assay, (5) calculations, and (6) results presentation.

> *student to income tax by vk singhania*, *kuesioner food frekuensi makanan*, *phytochemical analysis methods*

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