

Day - 15

→ macroeconomics: Study as a whole

Aggregate demand and supply.

microeconomics → A firm + household.

If entire economy of the world then economy considered as individual microeconomy.

0% inflation is not ideal.

Intermediate goods → used for further production

→ Unemployment in India → season?

'onion prices charges govt.'

→ Profit maximization —

marginal revenue → marginal cost

Covid 19 → Short term impact

→ Prof. K. Basu predict next financial crisis

War → long term impact

If so, (eg:) 1st march 2025, investors will start investing accordingly and will make investment timing.

will make investments, anticipating
27th Feb 2025 which leads to iterations
and the crash can happen tomorrow.

long term shock (eg: due to war) can
have +ve effect.

→ India's largest import is crude oil. If
oil prices crash, India will benefit.

→ Business cycles

Ups and downs that an economy goes through
without having a sustaining impact.

Reason → limited (Scarcity)

→ mech. prof IITB developed solⁿ for O₂ cylinder
crisis during COVID-19

→ N₂ cylinder → how to reuse for O₂

→ macro-eco for mech:

Scalable

Cost effective solⁿ

Price for import / export products

Tamil Nadu is part of global supply
chain.

→ macro-eco for math:

To build mathematical models

is a language used by economists

- Sources of inflation —
 - Natural disasters
 - Limited resources

control → interest rates, money supply

- Prices — Yardstick to measure
- Product — For the entire economy and not the firm producing it.
- A sustained rapid increase in prices is called inflation.

