

Victoria University of Bangladesh

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BBA

ID NO : 11

Course code : ECO219

Course Title : Macro Economic

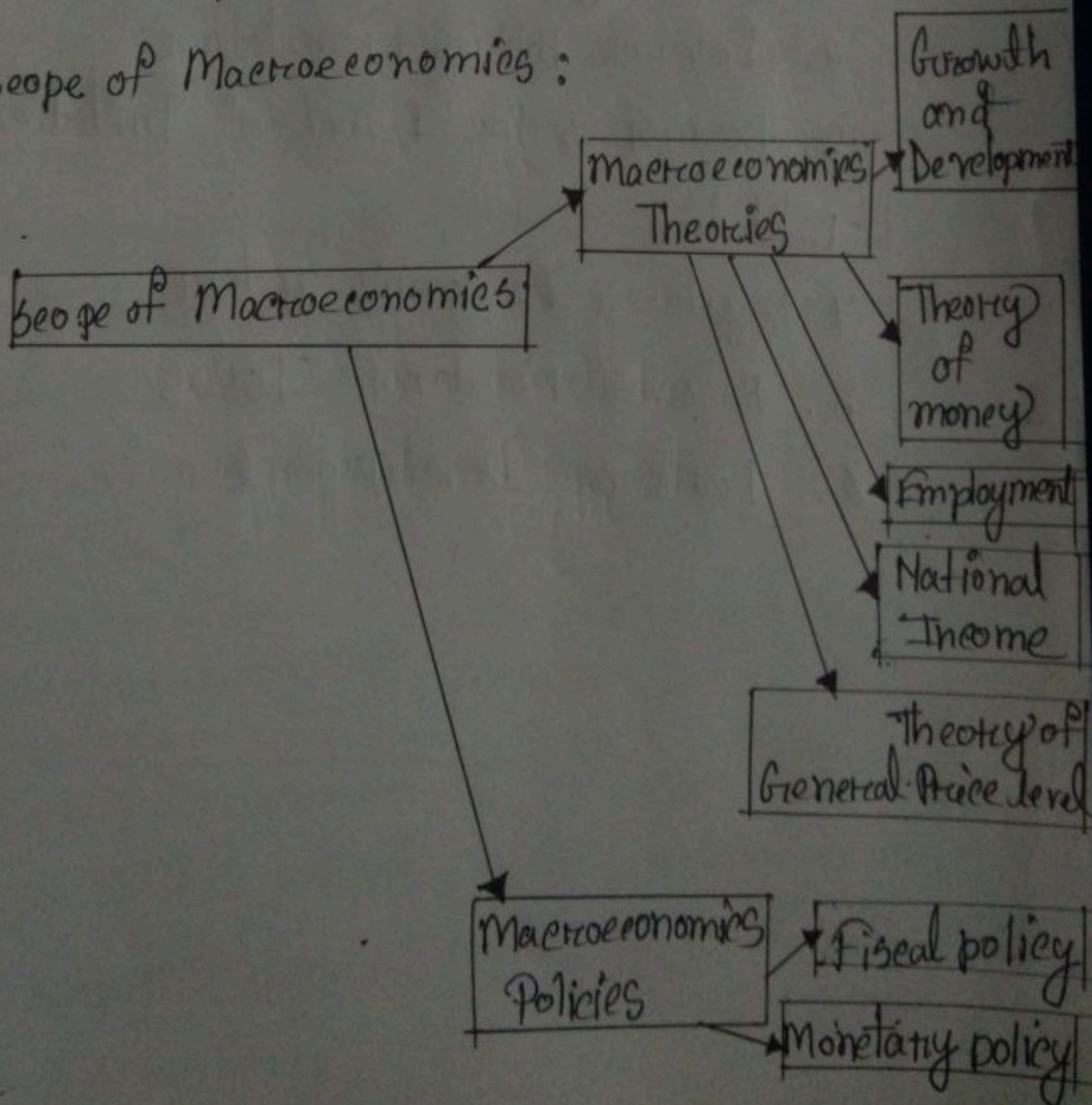
Batch : 37th



1 NO Q. Ans:

Macroeconomics: The study of economics involving phenomena that affects an entire economy including inflation, unemployment, price level, economic growth, economic decline and the relationship between all of these.

scope of Macroeconomics:





Importance of macroeconomics: Macroeconomics is a vital concept that considers the whole nation and works for the welfare of the economy.

1. Trade Cycle Analysis.
2. Economic Policies formulation
3. Downsizes the Effect of Inflation and Deflation
4. Regulates Economic system
5. Resolves Economic Issues
6. Economic Development



2NO Q. Ans:

2) Ans: Differentiate between Macro and Micro Economics.

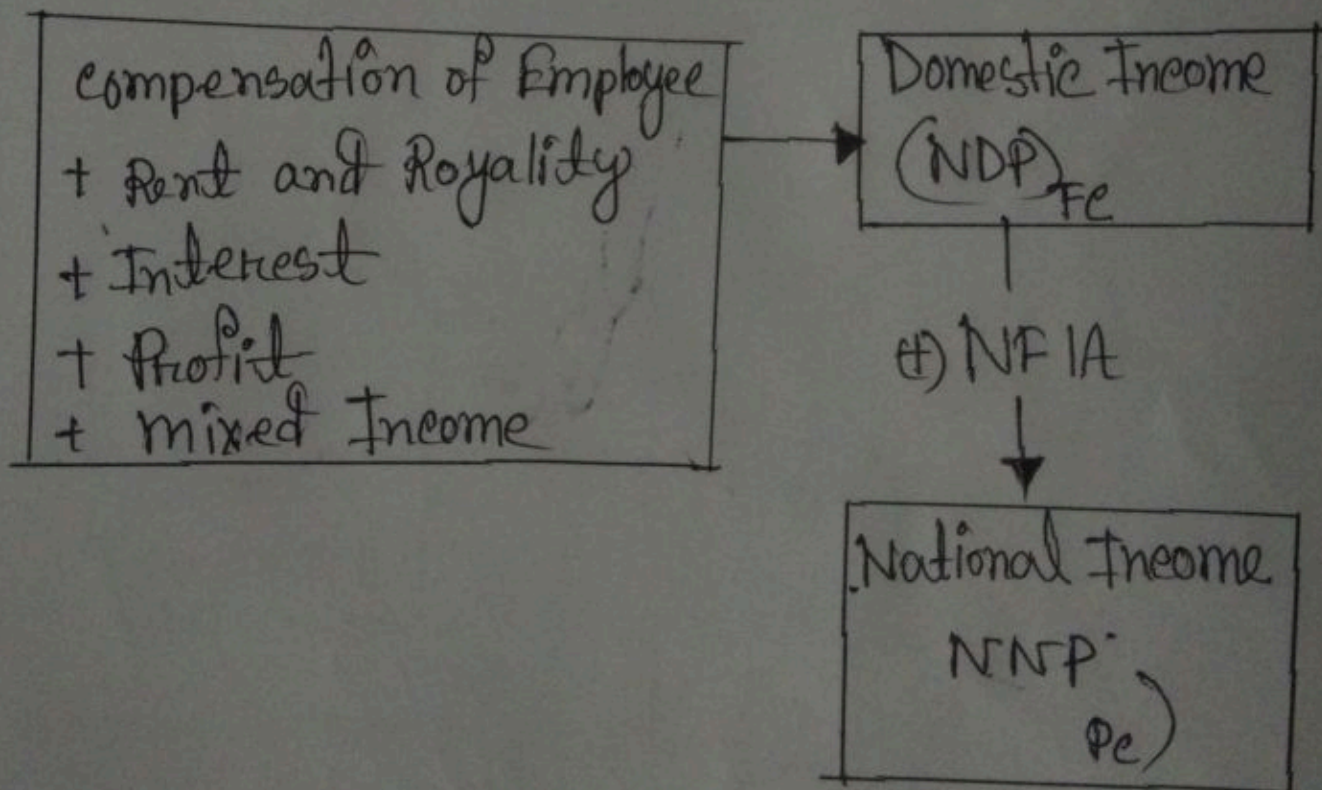
Macro economics	Micro economics
1. Macro economics studies economy as a whole.	1. Micro economics studies economy individual economy units.
2. Macro economics variable are aggregate demand and aggregate supply.	1. Micro economics variable are consumers demand, Producers supply etc.
3. It is called as price theory as it deals with Price and quantity.	3. It is called as income theory as it deals with overall output and employment
4. concerned with individual Labour Markets and consumer Behaviour	4. concerned with national Territorial and world economies.
5. It has a narrower scope as it is related to a specific segment of the economy).	5. It has a broader scope as it is related to the whole economy).



6 NO & Ans:

Income method: It is a process of calculating national income by considering the factors income of an economy.

Income Method:-





Q NO 1 NO Q. Ans

a) Equality: Equality is about making sure everyone has a chance to take part in society on an equal basis and be treated appropriately, regardless of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, language, social origin, religious beliefs, marital status and other personal attributes.

b) Primary Sector: The primary sector of the economy involves changing natural resources into primary products. Most products from this sector are considered raw materials for other industries. The main industries involved in primary production are:

- Agriculture.
- Fishing.
- Mining.
- Oil production.
- Forestry.



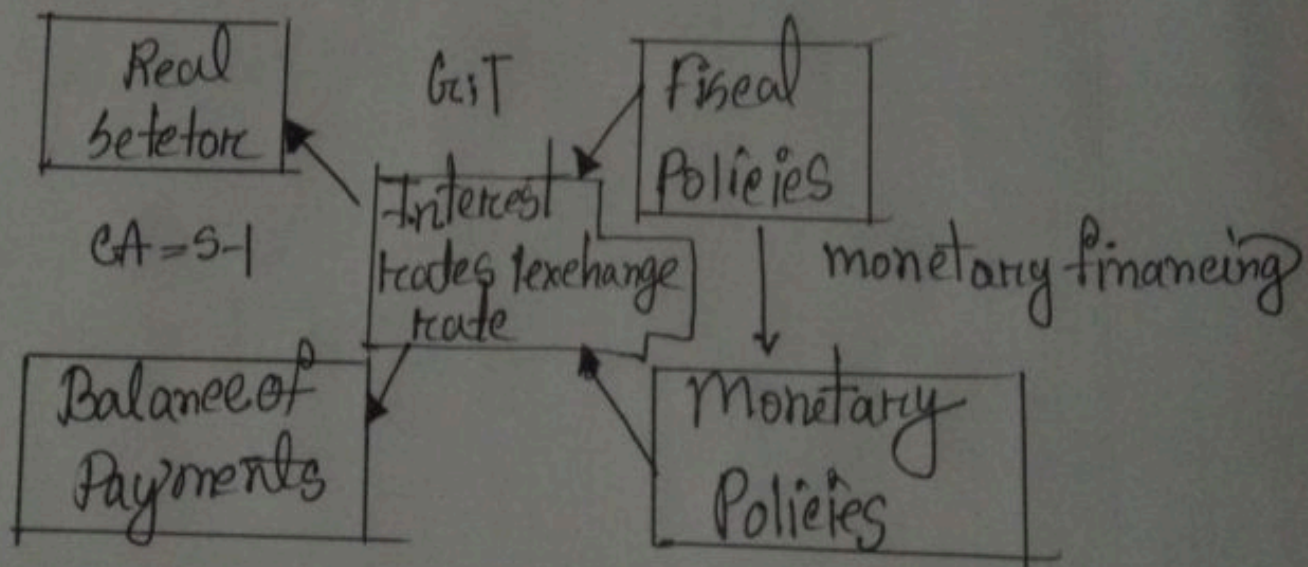
7NO Q. Ans:

Macroeconomic Framework: It is a branch of economics that deals with the performance structure and behaviour of the economy as a whole.

Overview:

↳ Mac

Macroeconomic Frameworks:-



Macro-economic objectives:-

1. Economic growth
2. Low inflation
3. Low unemployment
4. Low government borrowing

5. Satisfactory balance of payments.
6. Protect environment.
7. minimise inequality.