CA Foundation Business Economics & BCK

Economist Names & Sayings (UPDATED)



<u>CA Mohnish Vora (MVSIR)</u> (CA, CFA L1, BCOM)

Faculty for

CA Foundation- Business Economics & BCK CA Intermediate- Financial Management & Economics

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CA Foundation - June 2023

Business Economics & BCK Marathon Schedule (12 to 22 June 2023) by CA Mohnish Vora (MVSIR) One link for all lectures bit.ly/mvsirunacademy

(MVSIR)

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Date	Day	Topics	Time		LIVE Marathon Classes on YouTube Channel
12-Jun-23	Monday	Eco Chp 4 Markets Part 1			"Unacademy CA Foundation"
13-Jun-23	Tuesday	Eco Chp 4 Markets Part 2			
14-Jun-23	Wednesday	BCK Chp 1 Intro to BCK			Carries !!
15-Jun-23	Thursday	Eco Chp 2 Demand Part 1	1		And A
16-Jun-23	Friday	Eco Chp 2 CB & Supply Part 2	10:45 am		
17-Jun-23	Saturday	BCK Chp 3 Business Organisations	to	A 4	
18-Jun-23	Sunday	100 Marks - Full Syllabus Test 1	12:15pm		
19-Jun-23	Monday	Eco Chp 3 Production			E Start
20-Jun-23	Tuesday	Eco Chp 3 Cost	1		
21-Jun-23	Wednesday	Eco Chp 5 Business Cycles			
22-Jun-23	Thursday	100 Marks - Full Syllabus Test 2			CA Habrick Vers
					CA Mohnish Vora

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Gazal Manchanda 93 / 100



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Lavanya Agrawal 93 / 100



93/100

Srishty Jain



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92/100



Abhiram Tandon 90/100



Shrinath Sahu 90 / 100



Abhishek Jha

Sneha Varshney 90/100



Madhu Singh 92/100

90/100

Tanish Bansal

90 / 100



Moksh Jain 92/100



Prival Jain 92/100

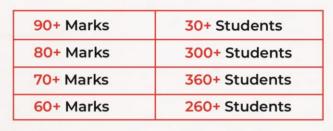


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Vineet Salunkhe 90/100







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CA Foundation - December 2023

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NEW BATCH from 3 April 2023	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	ECO & BCK By MVSIR	-	-				
9.15 AM to 10.15 AM	LAW & BCR By AJSIR	- 2	-				
10.30 AM to 11.45 Noon	ACCOUNTS By DJSIR	-	-				
12.15 PM to 1.45 PM	MATHS, STATS, LR By Pranav Sir	MATHS, STATS, LR By Pranav Sir	MATHS, STATS, LR By Pranav Sir	MATHS, STATS, LR By Pranav Sir	MATHS, STATS, LR By Pranav Sir	-	1 <u>11</u> 101

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CA Foundation Business Economics & BCK

Economist Names & Sayings (UPDATED)



S. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)				
	Chp 1 - Nature & Scope of Business Economics					
1	Adam Smith	 Father of Economics, Published "The Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" in 1776 Economics is "an inquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations" (Wealth Definition) By restricting the definition of wealth to "material wealth" & the neglect of immaterial services, they narrowed down the scope of economics. (limitation of wealth definition) 				
2	J B Say	 Economics is a "Science which deals with wealth" He also said- "Supply creates its own demand" 				
3	Alfred Marshall	Economics is a "study of mankind in the ordinary business of life" (Welfare Definition)				
4	AC Pigou	In Economics the range of our inquiry becomes restricted to that part of social welfare that can be brought directly or indirectly into relation with the measuring rod of money				
5	Lionel Robbins	 Book- "Nature and Significance of Economics" Scarcity Definition Economics is neutral between ends. 				
6	Paul A. Samuelson	Growth Definition				
7	Henry Smith	Economics, is the "the study of how in a civilized society one obtains the share of what other people have produced and of how the total product of society changes and is determined". (all inclusive definition of Economics)				



S. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)
8	Jacob Viner	Economics is what Economists do
9	Karl Marx and Frederic Engels	The concept of socialist economy was propounded by them in their work 'The Communist Manifesto' published in 1848
		Chp 2- Theory Of Demand And Supply
10	James Duesenberry	Demonstration effect, a term coined by James Duesenberry, refers to the desire of people to emulate the consumption behaviour of others.
11	Alfred Marshall	 Law of Demand Law of Diminishing Utility (Marginal Utility Analysis)
12	Thorstein Veblen	Doctrine of "Conspicuous Consumption" or Veblen effect or prestige goods effect
13	Robert Giffen	Giffen Goods
14	Olaf Helmer	The Delphi technique, developed by Olaf Helmer at the Rand Corporation of the USA, provides a useful way to obtain informed judgments from diverse experts by avoiding the disadvantages of conventional panel meetings.
15	Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mill	Following Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, and other nineteenth-century British economist-philosophers, economists apply term utility to "that property in any object, whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness".
16	Hicks & Allen	Indifference Curve Analysis (J.R. Hicks and R.G.D.Allen)



S. N₀.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)	
		Chp 3- Theory of Production & Cost	
17	James Bates and J.R. Parkinson	Production is the organized activity of transforming resources into finished products in the form of goods and services; and the objective of production is to satisfy the demand of such transformed resources	
18	Ricardo	Land has certain original and indestructible powers and these properties of land cannot be destroyed.	
19	R.L. Marris	R.L. Marris's theory of firm assumes that the goal that managers of a corporate firm set for themselves is to maximize the firm's balanced growth rate subject to managerial and financial constraints.	
20	Schumpeter	 According to Schumpeter, the true function of an entrepreneur is to introduce innovations The task of the entrepreneur is to continuously introduce new innovations. 	
21	H A Simon	Firms have 'satisficing' behaviour and strive for profits that are satisfactory	
22	Baumol	Sales revenue maximization rather than profit maximisation is the ultimate goal of the business firms	



Economist Summary

S. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)
23	A. A. Berle and G.C. Means	In large business corporations, management is separated from ownership and therefore the managers enjoy discretionary powers to set goals of the firm they manage
24	Williamson	Williamson's model of maximisation of managerial utility function is an important contribution to managerial theory of firms' behaviour.
25	Cyert and March	They suggested four possible functional goals in addition to profit goal namely, production goal, inventory goal, sales goal and market share goal.
26	Samuelson	Production function is the relationship between the maximum amount of output that can be produced and the input required to make that output. It is defined for a given state of technology i.e., the maximum amount of output that can be produced with given quantities of inputs under a given state of technical knowledge.
27	Paul H. Douglas and C.W. Cobb (Cobb-Douglas)	Cobb Douglas production function applies not to an individual firm but to the whole of manufacturing industry
28	Chamberlin	 The distinction between selling cost and production cost was made by Chamberlin He was also the architect of theory of monopolistic competition



5. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)			
		Chp 4- Meaning And Types Of Markets			
29	Prof. Stigler	He defined oligopoly as that "situation in which a firm bases its market policy, in part, on the expected behaviour of a few close rivals.			
30	Paul A. Sweezy	 The most popular explanation is the kinked demand curve hypothesis given by an American economist Paul A. Sweezy. Hence this is called Sweezy's Model. The demand curve facing an oligopolist, according to the kinked demand curve hypothesis, has a 'kink' at the level of the prevailing price. It is because the segment of the demand curve above the prevailing price level is highly elastic and the segment of the demand curve below the prevailing price level is inelastic 			
	Price-Output Oligopoly Models				
31	Cournot model	The firms' control variable is output in contrast to price			
32	Stackelberg's mode	profits, given the leader's output.			
33	Bertrand model	Price is the control variable for firms and each firm independently sets its price in order to maximize profits			



S. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)
		Chp 5- Business Cycles
34	Keynes	According to Keynes, fluctuations in economic activities are due to fluctuations in aggregate effective demand
35	Pigou	 According to Pigou, modern business activities are based on the anticipations of business community and are affected by waves of optimism or pessimism Price discrimination (Eco Chp 4) First degree price discrimination, the monopolist separates the market into each individual consumer and charges them the price they are willing and able to pay and thereby extract the entire consumer surplus. Second degree price discrimination, different prices are charged for different quantities of sold. Also, it may happen that each consumer pays different price for consecutive purchases. Third degree price discrimination, price varies by attributes such as location or by customer segment. Here the monopolist will divide the consumers into separate sub-markets and charge different prices in different prices.
36	Schumpeter	According to Schumpeter's innovation theory, trade cycles occur as a result of innovations which take place in the system from time to time.
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5. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)
37	Nicholas Kaldor	 The cobweb theory propounded by Nicholas Kaldor holds that business cycles result from the fact that present prices substantially influence the production at some future date. The present fluctuations in prices may become responsible for fluctuations in output and employment at some subsequent period.
38	Hawtrey	According to Hawtrey, trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon. Unplanned changes in the supply of money may cause business fluctuation in an economy.
	CA N	ohnish



BCK- Names Summary

S. No.	Economist Name	What they said ? (Waani)			
		BCK: Chp 2- Business Environment			
1	Charles Darwin	"It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change." "Struggle for existence, survival of the fittest and origin of new species".			
2	Gluek and Jauch	Business environment includes factors outside the firm which can lead to opportunities for, or threats to the firm. Although, there are many factors, the most important of the factors are socioeconomic, technological, suppliers, competitors, and government			
3	Barry M. Richman and Melvyn Copen	Environment factors or constraint are <u>largely if not totally</u> , external and beyond the control of individual industrial enterprises and their managements. These are essentially the 'givers' within which firms and their managements must operate in a specific country and they vary, often greatly, from country to country			
4	Peter Drucker	According to Peter Drucker the aim of business is to create and retain customer			
	BCK: Chp 4- Government Policies For Business Growth				
5	Dadabhai Naoroji	Dadabhai Naoroji through his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' drew attention to drain of wealth from India into Britain			

