Chart of difference between Micro-economics and Macro-economics

Basis of Difference	Micro-Economics	Macro-Economics
Meaning	It is the study of a particular industry and segment of the economy.	It is the study of the economy as a whole.
Purpose	The purpose of microeconomics is to analyze the market and determine the price levels of commodities.	The purpose of macroeconomics is to maximize national income and economic growth.
Deals with	It deals with supply, demand, production, price levels and consumption etc.	It deals with national income, distribution of income, employment and money etc.
Main determinant	Its main determinant is the price.	Its main determinant is income.
Approach	It uses Bottom-up Approach strategy to analyze the company.	It uses top-down approach strategy to analyze the economy.
Provides Solution to	It provides the solution to the problem of "what, how and for whom to produce"	It provides the solution to the problem of full utilization of resources in the economy.
Equilibrium Situation	It is based on the principle that the markets create equilibrium by itself in a short period.	It assumes that the economy can be in disequilibrium for a longer period of time i.e. during the recession or boom period.
Significance	It is useful in regulating the prices of goods and services as well as the factors of production.	It is useful in solving the major issues in the economy like inflation, unemployment and poverty.
Accounts for	It accounts for factors such as demand and supply of a specific commodity to determine its price.	It accounts for the aggregated demand and aggregated supply to determine the general price level.
Scope	It has a narrower scope as it is related to a specific segment of the economy.	It has a broader scope as it is related to the whole economy.
Main Tools	Demand and Supply are the main tools.	Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply are its main tools.
Examples	Some examples of its components are - Individual income and savings, price determination of a commodity, individual firm's output and consumer's equilibrium etc.	Some examples of its components are - National Income, General Price Level, Aggregate supply, Aggregate demand, unemployment etc.