

Good evening



Mahendra's

एसएससी CGL/CHSL/CPO SERIES

Good

GS

विगत वर्षों में अर्थशास्त्र  
विषय के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न  
(PYQ Discussion - Economy)

LIVE



6:30 PM



Fiscal policy in India is formulated by

- (1) Reserve Bank of India
- (2) Planning Commission
- (3) Finance Ministry
- (4) SEBI

India  
↓  
Central  
↓  
Monetary

भारत में राजकोषीय नीति तैयार की जाती है

- (1) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- (2) योजना आयोग
- (3) वित्त मंत्रालय
- (4) सेबी

→ Hist vicroy  
⇒ Geo  
⇒ Poli  
RBI Repo → Bank →

Fiscal Policy	Monetary Policy
Change in <u>government spending and tax rates</u>	Change in <u>interest rates / money supply</u>
Set by the <u>Government</u>	Set by a <u>Central bank</u>
<u>No specific target</u>	<u>Target inflation</u>
Side effect on government budget / <u>borrowing</u>	Side effect on <u>exchange rate and housing market</u>
Strong political dimension to <u>changing tax rates</u>	Mostly <u>independent from the political process</u>

Which of the following is a tertiary economic activity?

CHSL 2020

1. Weaving

2. Trading

3. Hunting

4. Farming

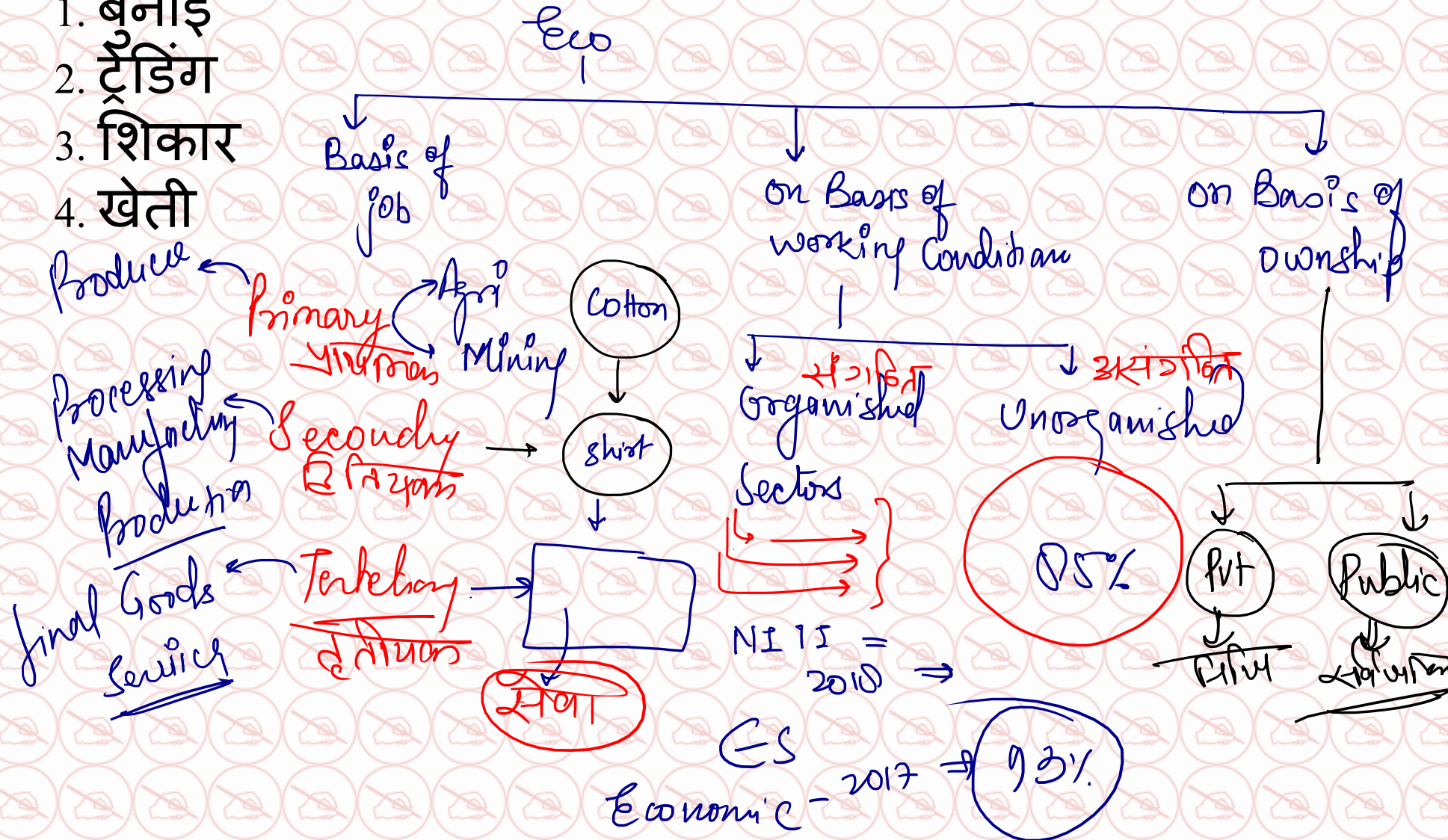
निम्नलिखित में से क्या तृतीयक आर्थिक गतिविधि है?

1. बुनाई

2. ट्रेडिंग

3. शिकार

4. खेती





Who among the following was the first non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna, the highest Indian honor that can be given to civilians?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत रत्न प्राप्त करने वाला गैर भारतीय था, सर्वोच्च भारतीय सम्मान जो नागरिकों को दिया जा सकता है?

**Bharat Ratna 1990**

सही जवाब

CA/Static

- B. R. Ambedkar - first Law Minister of India
- Nelson Mandela - "Gandhi of South Africa", In 1993, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

1. Mikhail Gorbachev
2. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
3. Nelson Mandela
4. Josip Broz Tito

1. मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव
2. अब्दुल गफ्फार खान
3. नेल्सन मंडेला
4. जोसिप ब्रोज़ टीटो

1955

JL Nehru

M Viswamy

Engineer-day

1962

1st President of India

Rajendra Prasad

1963

Zakir Hussain

2nd VP  
President - 3rd Pr

1966

bal Bhadur shahi

1971

Indira Gandhi

1975

V.V. Giri

1980

Mother Teresa

1st Satyagrahi

1983

Vinoba

Bhave

1990 →

B R Ambedkar

Nelson - Mandela

Gandhi of S.A. =

1991 →

Rajiv Gandhi

Valdabha Bhai Patel

→ 1st D pm  
1st - 11 m

Moraji - Desai —

↳ Tr

1992 →

Abul Kalam Azad

J R D Tata

Satyajit Ray

Blout

2021

Padma Vibhushan(7)

SN	Name	Field	State/Country
1.	<u>Shri Shinzo Abe</u>	Public Affairs	Japan
2.	<u>Shri S P Balasubramaniam</u> (Posthumous)	Art	Tamil Nadu
3.	<u>Dr. Belle Monappa Hegde</u>	Medicine	Karnataka
4.	<u>Shri Narinder Singh Kapany</u> (Posthumous)	Science and Engineering	United States of America
5.	<u>Maulana Wahiduddin Khan</u>	Others- Spiritualism	Delhi
6.	<u>Shri B. B. Lal</u>	Others- Archaeology	Delhi
7.	<u>Shri Sudarshan Sahoo</u>	Art	Odisha

## Padma Bhushan (10)

8.	Ms. Krishnan Nair Shantakumari Chithra	Art	Kerala
9.	Shri Tarun Gogoi <b>(Posthumous)</b>	Public Affairs	Assam
10.	Shri Chandrashekhar Kambara	Literature and Education	Karnataka
11.	Ms. Sumitra Mahajan	Public Affairs	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Shri Nripendra Misra	Civil Service	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan <b>(Posthumous)</b>	Public Affairs	Bihar

14.	Shri Keshubhai Patel <b>(Posthumous)</b>	Public Affairs	Gujarat
15.	Shri Kalbe Sadiq <b>(Posthumous)</b>	Others-Spiritualism	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Shri Rajnikant Devidas Shroff	Trade and Industry	Maharashtra
17.	Shri Tarlochan Singh	Public Affairs	Haryana

Bharat Ratan  
Padma Vibhushan  
11 Bhushan  
⇒ 11 Shri



The base financial year for the calculation of the all India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is \_\_\_\_

औद्योगिक उत्पादन के अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक (आईआईपी) की गणना के लिए आधार वित्तीय वर्ष है:

A. 2010-2011

B. 2004-2005

C. 2011-2012

D. 2005-2006

The base financial year for the calculation of the all India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is **2011-12**.

- Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index that shows the performance of different industrial sectors of the Indian economy.
- IIP is published by Central Statistical Organization.

अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) की गणना के लिए आधार वित्तीय वर्ष 2011-12 है।

- औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) एक सूचकांक है जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के प्रदर्शन को दर्शाता है।
- IIP केंद्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

# CAUSES OF INFLATION

Factors

PRICING POWER INFLATION मूल्य निर्धारण



DEMAND-PULL INFLATION मांग-पुल मुद्रास्फीति

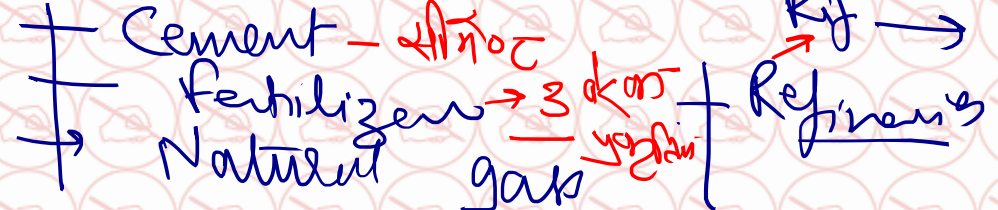
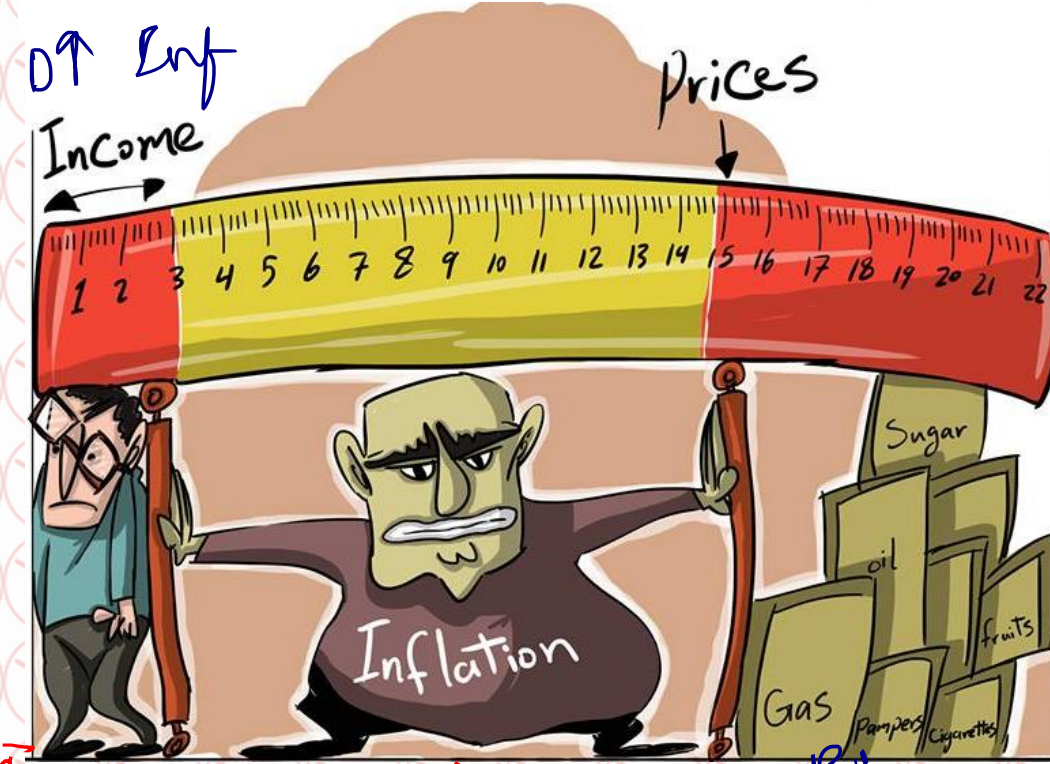
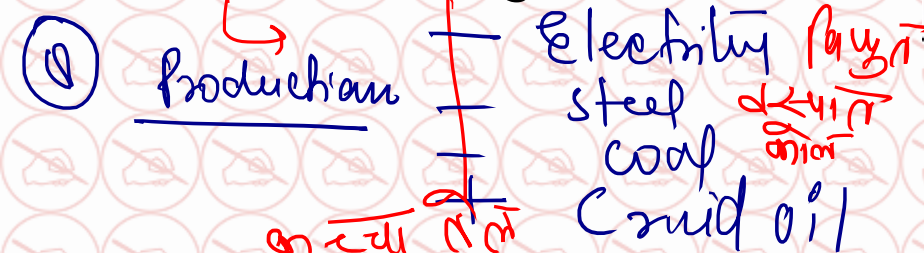


COST-PUSH INFLATION लागत-पुश मुद्रास्फीति



WAGE INFLATION मजदूरी मुद्रास्फीति

CORE INFLATION कोर मुद्रास्फीति



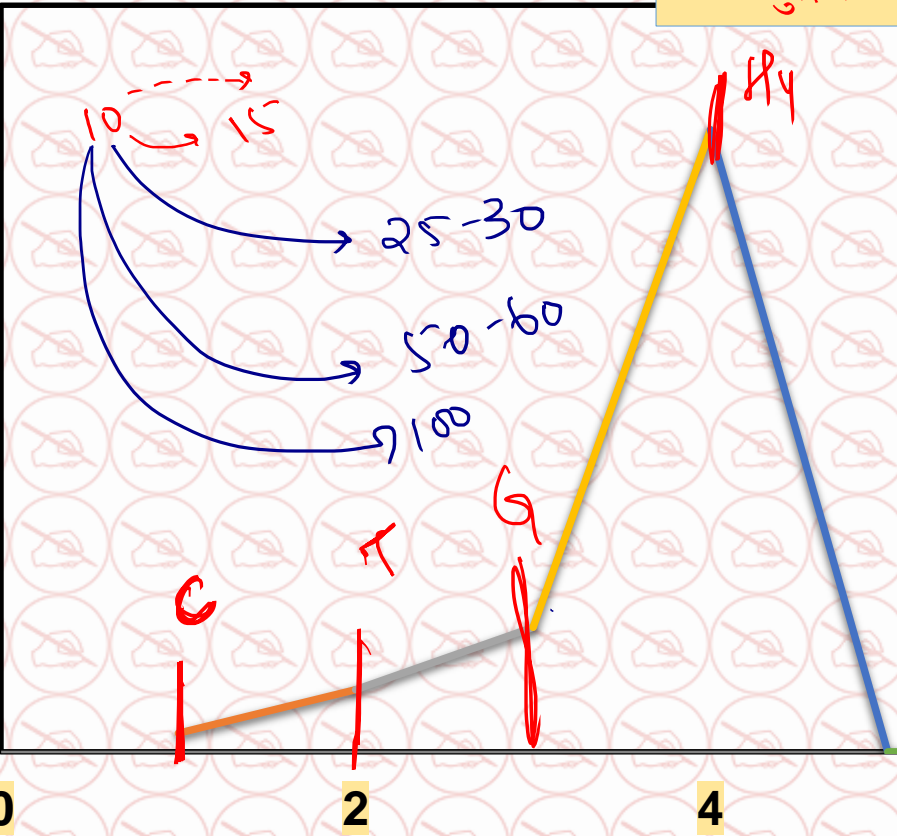
$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

← RBL → MPC

# STAGES OF INFLATION मुद्रास्फीति के चरण

\* DATA MAY VARY

$$2 \rightarrow 6$$



- ① creeping - रेंगती (0-3%)
- ② pooling  $\Rightarrow$  (3-10%)
  - 3-6 walking
  - 6-10% Run
- ③ Galloping  $\rightarrow$  Venezuela, Zimb = M/B
- ④ Hyperinflation
  - Inf + Unemploy  $\Rightarrow$  Stay Home

GS GA with Sanjay Sir  
PDF