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प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Paper II</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा</p> <p style="text-align: center;">म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग <u>PART-A</u></p>	हाथिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> A	<p>Act of British Government to regulate the workings of East India Company in India. It appointed Governor General (1st Warren Hastings) in Calcutta. Gave territorial rights to company by supervisory powers under Government.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> B	<p>Eminent civil servant, B.N. Rau was the constitutional advisor of constituent assembly which drafted constitution of India.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> C	<p>Eminent jurist N.A. Palkhivala.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> *	<p>Most prominent case, 1976, which framed the judicially innovated innovated doctrine of "Basic Structure". It declared earlier constitutional amendments null & void which infringed the doctrine.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> E	<p>Article 39A - Under Directive principles of state policy, it provides for protection of poor & free legal justice to them. It was added by 42nd constitutional amendment, 1976. It upholds economic democracy.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F	<p>Deals with the official lang scheduled languages of India. It contains total of 15 languages.</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	such as hindi, bengali, Maithili, Sindhi etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> G	Committee formed in 1986 to look at the prospects of constitutional set up of panchayati raj institutions	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> H	Non governmental organization set up in 1986 in Berlin, Germany. It works for transparency, anti-corruption mechanism & fair governance in coordination with civil society. Publishes	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Corruption Perception Index	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> I	Lok Adalat - Judicial structure at local level which deals with local issues. It is an alternate	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	dispute resolution mechanism.	
<input type="checkbox"/> J	Commission established under RTI Act 2005 to provide transparent mechanism through nodal agency headed by Chief Information Commissioner.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> K	Mechanism of parliament which gives opportunity to member of parliament to interact the ministers	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	over issues of concern. It acts as discussion platform. 1 st forum was on water conservation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and management.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> L	Explicitly dealt in Article 13 of Indian Constitution	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Judicial Review is a mechanism of judiciary	
<input type="checkbox"/>	interference in matters or acts or laws against	
<input type="checkbox"/>	the philosophy set up by constitution. It can	
<input type="checkbox"/>	declare such acts null & void.	
<input type="checkbox"/> M	session of parliament after each general election	
<input type="checkbox"/>	before & every financial year. addressed by President,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	about policies & programmes of government & put to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	vote at end which must be passed.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> N	28 th september, 1993.	
<input type="checkbox"/> O	Priser institute for training of newly recruited	
<input type="checkbox"/>	civil servants, located in Mussorie. A 6-month	
<input type="checkbox"/>	foundation course is organised in the academy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	to train servants in governance & administration	

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2 A	<p>In Indian parliament an act or law is introduced as a bill and goes through various stages before being approved.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Bills because of their origin are basically of two types - Public (or government) bill</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Private bill.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Difference between the two -</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Public bill</u></p>	<p><u>Private bill</u></p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented by any concerned Minister. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented by any member of the house. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals with government policies and program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raises issues of public concern. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> higher chances of approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> less chances of approval 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior notice of 1 week is must 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior notice of 6 months is must. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval is a sign of Government's majority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approval shows lack of foresighted programs of government. 	
<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Both the Bills passes through same procedure, after it is laid on the table &</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>takes shape of act by President's approval only.</p>		

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2 B	<p>Fundamental rights are some set of provisions or rights declared in constitution to every citizen</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(some to Indian & some to foreigners as well) to aid an overall development of human</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>whereas, Article 33, in set of Fundamental rights - Part III Articles (14 to 35),</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>deals with provision of relation of Armed forces & Fundamental rights.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Article 33 says that parliament has right to infringe the fundamental rights</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of armed forces, para-military, police forces, Intelligence personnels & other such</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>forces. This can not be questioned in any court of India.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Such provision was put forward to maintain proper law & order & uniformity &</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>discipline among armed personnels.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Under this parliament had enacted Army act (1950), Navy act (1950), Air force act (1950).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
2 c	<p>Financial Emergency (Article 360) is a provision under constitution which gives some</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>financial upper hand to Union government over federal machinery.</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Generally, a financial emergency is declared during disruption of financial machinery in any part or whole of the country.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Fill now no such emergency has been declared in India, even not in 1991 crisis	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Effects includes -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union supervision over federal structure, regarding the fiscal policies 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Bill or Money Bills of states are saved for final approval by President 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries, allowance and other services of government employees, ministers, judges, etc can be reduced or withheld. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only necessary expenditures are covered out. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Fiscal or financial emergency is a kind of monetary alarm or bankruptcy of union government or lack of financial resources to invest.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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2 D	<p>Examine Parliamentary committees have been set up to assist, overhaul, advise & control the working of parliament.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In the matter of fiscal proceedings</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>three committees have been set up -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Account Committee, Estimates Committee &</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Committee on Public Undertakings.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Estimates Committee is there to supervise the estimates of government (lower house).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It advises the government on 'economic' expenditure and saves money.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The committee is mainly formed in Lok Sabha, having 30 members. No minister is the member of estimates committee. Member of ruling party serves as its chairman.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The committee provides opposition party a platform to discuss 'economy' in government budget & estimates. It keeps a check & balance on government's expenditure.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Being just an advisory committee, though it lacks proper check on government but it assists vitally in fiscal matters.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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2 F	Consumer Protection Act, enacted in 10 th June 1986, is a safeguard & protection to	
□ □	the consumers against unethical & mal-administrative practices of sellers or service	
□ □	providers	
□ □	A consumer court has been set up under the act to provide-	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speedy trials 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast & easy mechanism 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct and approachable courts 	
□ □	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency in justice & redressal 	
□ □	The provision of court provides for following rights.	
□ □	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Right to safety</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Right to information (to know about quality)</p> </div> </div>	
□ □	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Right to be heard</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Right to choose</p> </div> </div>	
□ □	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Right to consumer education</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>to seek redressal</p> </div> </div>	
□ □	Consumer courts seek certain documents such as valid purchasing receipts & makes it	
□ □	easier for consumer to seek redressal in monetary or kind terms & conditions.	

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2	4	
	Media plays a vital role in democracy. It is regarded as fourth pillar of democracy.	
	It is an important platform & bridge between government & civil society.	
	Among its & various forms, electronic media has taken up the limelight in recent years.	
	Electronic media such as - social media, internet and other electronically available sources are quick & cheap to reach people.	
	<u>positive role</u>	
	↳ Cheap	
	↳ Fast & easy to reach	
	↳ large expansion in providing services i.e. can reach every	
	nook & corner.	
	↳ Mobiles i.e. portable	
	↳ Reduces hard work & tiresome preparation of print media.	
	<u>negative role</u>	
	↳ spread of fake news.	
	↳ issue of mob lynching	
	↳ issues of paid news	
	↳ mishandling by unsocial elements of	

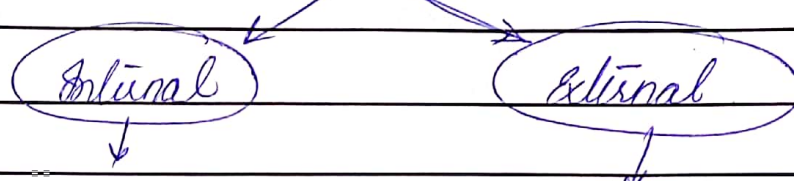
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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>society ↳ Misuse for personal political motives</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Media, in any form is major element of democracy. It gives true essence to democratic fabric. Despite its negative aspects it is</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>a major pillar & must be handled for social profit.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Vice President, an executive just below the President of India, provisioned in articles</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>65 to 71, is a nominal executive to maintain the working of administration when</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>post of President falls vacant due to his death, or during his absence.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The position or office of vice president was formed on lines of American president.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>but the office was adopt after some technical changes & hence is quite different from America's Vice president (VP).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>American VP took over the president's office whenever it falls vacant for <u>remaining</u> <u>tenure</u>, whereas Indian VP occupies position</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>only until new election took place.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Indian VP does not subsumes the power of President. Hence, without any solid powers, he/she is called as	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	"his superfluous highness" by some scholars.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governor (Articles - 153 to 167.) is a major executive of federal structure of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	India. Just on the lines of President, Governor leads the federal legislative setup with	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	some extra power compared to president.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Governor has some discretionary powers along with his powers legislative, judicial & executive powers.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Discretionary powers includes -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Appointment of chief minister when there is no clear cut majority, preventing hung parliament.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Reserving any bill for approval of president according to his discretion.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Governor is a key stone between union & federal governments & must use his/her discretionary powers carefully.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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2 4	Federal features with a unitary bias is a sui generis case of Indian constitution.	
□ □	Federal features of our included to strengthen the state governments & relations between	
□ □	centre & state.	
□ □	They are -	
□ □	(a) Supremacy of constitution - Constitution is the supreme law of land which is the source of all power.	
□ □	(b) Integrated Judiciary - No division in judicial wing to maintain uniformity of law	
□ □	(c) Written constitution - All laws, schedules (2) Articles (448) & (22) parts gives the constitution a firmness and reduces grey areas	
□ □	(d) Rigid constitution - Amendment process is tough & requires varying majority (as per case) making it difficult to become tool for union to suppress states	
□ □	(e) Bicameralism - Two houses in union as well as state - Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha & Vidhan Sabha & Legislative Council giving strong	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	structure to polity & law making	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	① Division of power - separation of legislature, executive & judiciary with their interdependence	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	presents a blend of federal & unitary features.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Federal structure is most prominent feature to uphold the validity of state governments	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& their say in polity of country.	
2 E	BRICS is a multilateral organization formed in 2009 by Brazil, Russia, India & China, whereas South Africa was included in 2010.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Aimed at exploring new & collective growth aspects, collective target to security, trade & commerce, cultural connect, technological interventions, techniques of governance & various models.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Though organization is a multilateral one, but some conflicts on bilateral level.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Is decreasing the success stories of BRICS, such as -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	② Ultra Nationalism - Being the rising economies, all five countries have their national	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	motives making it difficult for collective approach	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Bilateral conflicts - such as one between china & India or Russia & China disrupts	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the summit of group.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) China's take on induction of Pakistan to	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	make group 'BRICS plus one' leads to conflict within nations.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Rise of other groups such as SAARC, ASEAN,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	OPEC, G-20, etc reduces the importance of BRICS.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Though the group was formed with	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a collective motive it has started deviating from	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	path. Countries must work collectively to fulfil	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	aimed goals as these are major 5 economies.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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3 A	<p>India, being a vast & diverse country have to continuously deal with the security issues.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>For any country, being big or small, security is a vital aspect of its foreign policies.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">security</p>  <pre> graph TD security[security] --> Internal((Internal)) security --> External((External)) Internal --> InternalText[threats such as Nationalism, communal violence, mass/social unrest etc] External --> ExternalText[threats such as border issues, territorial disputes, war etc.] </pre>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>threats such as Nationalism, communal violence, mass/social unrest etc</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>threats such as border issues, territorial disputes, war etc.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Internal security is a major aspect of proper governance & administration of a country. No government could neglect the issues of internal security. Internal security threats are like cancerous tumor in human body.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Threats to internal security disrupts the economy, administration, democratic setup, political machinery of the nation.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">In turn, such threats leads to social unrest, lack of confidence in government, and fall of governance of country in unsocial elements of society.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">Organisations have sprang up for the fulfilment of their own & narrow demands. They disrupts the mechanism of the nation. Such organisations includes</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">(a) Naxalites - Red corridors effected areas of Chhattisgarh, off Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, making things difficult for the government to implement developmental policies and growth infrastructure.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ongoing clashes between armed forces and rebels makes it difficult for villages to sustain growth, leading to lack of basic infrastructure - school, colleges, hospitals etc.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">(b) Demands for separate territorial rights - such demands of regional separation on basis of linguistic grounds, religion, economic parameters are, not new. They have started immediately after the formation of Andhra Pradesh (1956).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Demands for Bodoland, separate land	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	for Naga tribes, similar state in northern states of Punjab, Haryana disrupts administrative machinery.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	© Communism & Marxist Menace - Ideological conflicts & menace of marxist in eastern India has lacked developmental & growth aspects	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	d) Kashmiri separatist movements & Khalistan movement - Militant attacks, destruction of schools, colleges, markets, open firing, stone pelting poses grave internal security threats.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Internal security is a vital pillar & founding stone for growth & development of a nation. Government of India have been very attentive to entertain such threats & have been quite successful in suppressing them down.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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13 c	<p>Economic policies of India comprises of two aspects - Monetary policy Fiscal policy.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Monetary policies are regulated by RBI through mechanism of repo rate, interest rates, liquidity ratios etc. But are controlled, administered & supervised by Government (Finance Ministry).</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Fiscal policy is the sole responsibility of Government - Finance Ministry. It is the adjunct of economic policy aimed at growth & development of country.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<pre> graph TD FP(Fiscal policy) --> EXP(Expenditure) FP --> REC(Receipts) EXP --> CE(Capital Expenditure) EXP --> RE(Rvenue Expenditure) REC --> CR(Capital Receipts) REC --> RR(Rvenue Receipts) </pre>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To maintain the flow of capital, increase savings among citizen, increasing demands according to supply is the main aim</p>	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of fiscal policy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;">falls under finance ministry</div>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ← → </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Contractionary fiscal policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggregate demand is decreased by → decreasing supply in market → decreasing capital in hands of buyers </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Expansionary fiscal policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggregate demand is increased by → increasing supply of goods → increasing capital to spend & invest </div> </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Fiscal policy uses taxation and government spending to adjust economic	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	viability of government. Objectives includes -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in economic development • Infrastructural growth 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio - Economic Strengthening • Industrialisation 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long term investment goals • increasing revenue sources 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring social aspects - school, health, education, life expectancy etc 	

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हार्शिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of agricultural sector, • Capital formation. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic stability. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">maintaining trade and commerce,</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">- taxation, revenues, capital formation, moderating</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">demands & supply is monitored regulated by</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">finance ministry. all this is formulated</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">by forming a structured fiscal policy.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	-	
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