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Here are some help tools to tackle Commerce and Accounting in UPSC exams, ranging from curriculum to reading list and other tips. These civil engineering resources also include the IAS Civil Engineering Question Papers. We want you to take the best strategy and become successful. We try our best to provide as much resources for your preparation as possible, but if you can add to this list, please feel free to send us links or matter. Part-I 1. Advanced Micro Economics: (a) Marshallian and Walrasian Approaches to Pricing. (b) Alternative theories of distribution: Ricardo, Kaldor, Kalecki (c) Market Structure: Monopolistic Competition, Duopoly, Oligopoly. d Modern Welfare Criteria: Pareto Hicks & Scitovsky, Arrow Impossibility Theorem, Social Welfare Function of Sen. 2. Advanced Macro Economics: Approaches to the determination of Employment Income and Interest Rate: Classical, Keynes Curve (IS-LM), Neoclassical and New Classical Synthesis, Theories of Interest Rate Determination and Interest Rate Structure. 3. Money - Banks and Finance: (a) Demand and Money Supply: Money Multiplier Quantity Theory (Fisher, Pique eFriedman) and Keynes Theory on demand for money, goals and monetary management instruments in closed and open economies. Relationship between the Central Bank and the Treasury. Proposal for a ceiling on the growth rate of money. b Public Finance and its Role in the Market Economy: In the stabilization of supply, allocation of resources and in distribution and development. Government revenue sources, forms of taxes and subsidies, their incidence and effects. Limits for taxation, loans, crowding effects and limits for loans. Public spending and its effects. 4. International Economy: (a) Old and new theories of international trade (i) Comparative Advantage (ii) Terms of Trade and Curve of Offers. (iii) Product Cycle and Strategic Business Theories. (iv) Trade as an engine of growth and development theories in an open economy. b Forms of Protection: Tariff and quota. c Balance of Payments Adjustments: Alternative Approaches. i Price versus income, income adjustments under fixed exchange rates, (ii) Policy Mix Theories (iii) Exchange rate adjustments under capital mobility (iv) Floating Rates and their Implications for Developing Countries: Currency Tables. v Trade Policy and Developing Countries. (vi) BOP, adjustments and Policy Coordination in the open economy macromo. (vii) Speculative attacks (viii) Trading Blocs and Monetary Unions. (ix) WTO: TRIMS, TRIPS, Domestic Measures, Different Rounds of WTO negotiations. 5. Growth and Development: (a) (i) Growth theories: Harrod model, (ii) Lewis Development Model with surplus work (iii) Balanced and unbalanced growth, Human Capital and Economic Growth. v Research and Development and Economic Growth (b) Economic Development Process of less developed countries: Myrdal and Kuznets on economic development and structural change: Role of economic development of less developed countries. c Economic development and International Trade and investment, Role of Multinationals. d Economic Planning and Development: change of role of markets and planning, PrivatePublicPartnership (e) Welfare Indicators and growth measures - Human Development Indexes. Basic needs are approaching. f Environmental Development and Sustainability - Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources, Environmental Degradation, Intergenerational Equity Development. PART II 1. Indian Economics in the Pre-Independence Era: Terrestrial System and its changes, Commercialization of Agriculture, Drain Theory, Laissez Faire Theory and Critique. Manufacturing and Transportation: Jute, Cotton, Railways, Money and Credit. 2. Indian Economy after Independence: A. The Pre-Liberalization Era: Contribution of Vakil, Gadgil and V.K.R.V. Rao. Agriculture: Land Reforms and Land Regularization System, Green Revolution and Inagriculture Capital Formation, Industry Trends in Composition and Growth, Role of the Public and Private Sector, Small Scale Industries and Cottages. National and per capita income: patterns, trends, aggregate and sectoral composition and changes in all. Broad determinant factors of income and national distribution, poverty measures, poverty trends and inequality. B. The Post-Liberalization Era: New Economic Reform and Agriculture: Agriculture and WTO, Food Processing, Subsidies, Agricultural Prices and Public Distribution System, Impact of Public Spending on Agricultural Growth. New Economic Policy and Industry: Industrialization Strategy, Privatization, Disinvestments, Role of foreign direct and multinational investment. New Economic Policy and Trade: Intellectual Property Rights: Travel Implications, TRIMS, GATS and new EXIM policy. New Exchange Rate Regime: Partial and total convertibility, capital account convertibility. New Economic Policy and Public Finance: Fiscal Responsibility Law, 12th Finance and Federalism Commission and Fiscal Consolidation. New Economic Policy and Monetary System. Role of the RBI under the new regime. Planning: From Central Planning to Indicative Planning, Relationship between planning and growth markets and decentralized planning: constitutional amendments 73 and 74. New Economic Policy and Employment: Employment and Poverty, Rural Wages, Employment Generation, Poverty Alleviate Schemes, New Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Download Syllabus Other Optional Syllabus Subjects The UPSC list of optional subjects consists of 48 subjects, including Economics. The UPSC IAS Exam Economics program focuses on understanding basic concepts and applying knowledge to the challenges of infrastructure development and planning for sustainable development. UPSC Economics Syllabus:-Download PDF Here Candidates Choose as an optional subject in the UPSC due to the widely available resources for the upsc network exam and large curriculum overlap with General Studies for Foreplay and Network. Network. who have studied Economics in their undergraduate program or who work as economists, financial managers, trade compliance and international trade professionals or bankers can assume this option. In this article, we bring optional the detailed upsc program for economics. For details on similar optional topics, see the linked article. Economics The UPSC Economics Optional Theme Economics Program has 2 articles (paper I and Paper II) in the UPSC Network. Each role has 250 marks with a total of 500 marks. Once aspirants know the optional curriculum for IAS Economic, they can also check UPSC Economics Books to prepare for the optional correctly. Below is the IAS Economics: UPSC Economics Syllabus (Paper I) curriculum If you are preparing for UPSC 2020, see the linked article to better plan the public service exam. UPSC Economics Syllabus (Paper-II) Strategy is important for a topic like Economics. Economy The program for UPSC can be better covered when the right strategy is followed. Aspirants can check the UPSC Economics Optional Strategy in the linked article. Optional economy is a highly popular optional role with a large number of candidates opting for it. The preparation can be done by studying the work of previous years and also going through relevant books on Economics for UPSC. IAS aspirants should develop knowledge about all areas of the Economics program and integrate their preparation with preparation for general studies for the UPSC Exam. You can check out the following relevant articles on the UPSC Economics Optional and IAS Exam in the table below: (Economic and Social-Sustainable Development, Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.). Books/Sources to Refer to -& Economics may be daunting for some, but the questions are based on their conceptual understanding of macroeconomics. No matter how many times you read and scare the data, you are required to falter in the exam. Conceptual clarity is what matters most in Economics. Weighting given to the Economy (since 2011) On average, about 14-15% weighting is given to the Economy. If your basic fund's Economy is solid, then you will still be able to get all the answers in Preliminaries. So our sincere advice to you is to invest more time in understanding the concepts and analyzing how one concept is connected to the other. For example: If the interest rate is reduced in an economy, it (2014)(a) will decrease consumption expenditures in the economy (b) increase the government's tax collection (c) increase investment expenditures in the economy (d) increase the total economy Solution (c) In which of the following circumstances can 'capital gains' arise? (2012) 1. When there is an increase in sales of a product 2. When there's one. natural increase in the value of the property of 3. When you buy a painting and there is a growth in its value due to the increase in its popularity Select the correct answer the codes below: (a) only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution (b) How to Study Economics? Some of them have misconceptions that savings are just about money. It's not about choices. Choices or decisions made based on available resource (time, capacity, money, interest, etc.) Decisions taken amid national alternatives are known as Macroeconomics (Government making the decision to mix 10% ethanol in gasoline) and if the same choices/decisions are made at the individual level, it is known as Microeconomics. The

economy has so much relevance to our day-to-day life. Be the choice you make to take this exam or even choose or site 'IASbaba' for your preparation. It's about making choices that fit your available needs and resources. This makes reading Economy enjoyable and meaningful!! Once you get hold of this subject, it will take much less time to review and also more accuracy can be achieved in the exam. Basic and Indian Economics: Introduction to Economics; Focus: Understanding the basic concepts of: Macroeconomics – Poverty, Growth, Employment etc. Microeconomy – decisions/choices made in a company, household or an individual level Difference between Growth and Development; indicators used to measure. Example: To measure growth, GDP is used and for Development - HDI (Human Development Index) National Income Accounting - Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Gross Product (GDP), National Gross Income (GDP), Cost factor, Market Price, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), Per capita Income (IC) – a general understanding of how they are calculated and what all factors enter their calculation Example: GDP is calculated using any of the following 3 production methods, expense method, income method. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Sectors – what constitutes each sector? What are your contributions to GDP Example: Primary sector covers agriculture and allied activities, mining. Contributes 13.7% to the capitalist GDP. state, mixed economic system of India – what kind of economic system has India adopted and why? Note: Don't just read settings, review! For example: When do we use GDP to measure growth and not GDP? Which method is followed in India and why? When we say why a particular method was adopted, it means that we need to understand both the positives and the negatives of the method. Example: Previous Year's Question 2013 The national income of a country for a given period is equal to the total value of goods and services produced by nationals(b) sum of total consumption and investment expenses(c) sum of personal income of all individuals s (d) monetary value of the final good and services produced Solution (a) 2011 Question from the previous year A closed economy is an economy in which the monetary supply is fully controlled (b.) deficit financing occurs (c.) exports (d.) neither exports nor imports occur Solution (d) (d) Poverty: concepts such as Line Below Poverty (BPL), Poverty Gap, Poverty Estimates by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), which the Institution in India decides on the poverty line- Planning Commission Different Committees created to measure poverty, methodology used – Alag Committee, Lakadwala, Suresh Tendulkar Committee, NC Saxena Committee, Rangarajan Committee – A general understanding of how each committee differs in its measurement. Example: The Rangarajan Committee was created by the Planning Committee in 2012; Methodology used is 'Monthly Expenditure of the Family of five Years'. According to estimates, the poverty per day per person in the urban area is 47 Rs and in the rural area is 32 Rs Inequality– as it is measured – Gini coefficient , Lorenz curve; concepts such as relative inequality, absolute inequality. Issues with employment, different types of unemployment such as unemployment in disguise, underemployment, etc.; Globalization and its impact on work. Demographic Dividends, Skills Development Indicators of international organizations such as HDI, MPI (Multiple Poverty Index), Millennium Development Goals etc. Note: Write down Government Regimes, Committees related to growth, development, poverty eradication, Employment, Labor Issues etc. such as MGNREGA, National Rural Subsistence Mission, Bharat Nirman etc. Initiatives such as 'Make in India', Innovation Council, Skills Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) Example: 2013 Previous Year Question Undercover unemployment generally means (2013)(a) that a large number of people remain unemployed (b) alternative employment is not available (c) marginal labor productivity is zero (d) worker productivity is low Solution (c) Economic growth in country X will necessarily have to occur if (2013)(a) there is technical progress in the world economy (b) there is population growth in country X will necessarily have to occur if (2013)(a) there is technical progress in the world economy (b) there is population growth in population growth in X (c) there is the formation of capital in X (d) the volume of trade grows in the world economy Solution (c) Inflation and Business Cycle Focus: Inflation, Depression, Recession and related terms and concepts such as deflation, deflation, reflation, stout, Philip Curve Types of Inflation – based on the rate of price growth – creeping, trotting, galloping, hyper-inflation Types of Inflation – based on the causes– Demand-Demand , cost-push, structural, speculation. Impact of inflation on the Indian economy, different stakeholders in the economy. Is minimum inflation necessary? If so, why? Inflation measurements such as CPI, WPI, GDP deflator composition or what constitutes these indicators Its merits and demerits Which measure is the best indicator of inflation and why? What index is used to measure inflation in India today? Base year from which it is calculated. What is this base year? Why does the government change the Base Year? What impact does this have on economic growth or inflation? Example: In WPI there is totally items, of this weight of 20% is given to Food, 14% for Energy and Fuel, 66% for manufactured products. It does include Services. Base year for WPI is 2010-11. It is published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Role of the Government and RBI in inflation control Example: 2013 Preliminaries Question Consider the following statements : (2013)1. Inflation benefits debtors. 2. Inflation benefits bondholders. Which of the statements given above is/is correct? a Only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2Solution (a) An increase in the overall price level may be caused by: (2013)1. an increase in the supply of money 2. a decrease in the aggregate level of production 3. an increase in effective demandSelect the correct answer using the codes below. a 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3Solution (d) 2011 Preliminary Question A rapid increase in the inflation rate is sometimes attributed to the base effect. What is base effect? a. It is the impact of the drastic deficiency in supply due to crop failure (b.) It is the impact of increased demand due to rapid economic growth (c.) It is the impact of the previous year's price levels on the calculation of the inflation rate (d.) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) 'given above is correct in this contextSolution (c) Money and Banking Systems Focus: Role and functions of monetary policy/measures taken by the RBI as bank fee, repo rate, reverse repo rate, Statutory Liquidity Index (SLR), Cash Reserve Rate (CRR), Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Why are these measures taken? What impact does this have on money supply, inflation and the economy? Different types of Banks and their operations: Commercial Banks, RRB's, Development Banks, NABARD, Cooperative Banks, Development Banks, Merchant Banks, Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFC's), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) etc. Functions of these banks, to whom do they lend? How are these banks regulated? Concepts such as supplementary lending Example: NBFC's are regulated by the RBI, unlike normal banks, nbfc cannot accept demand deposits (DD); NBFCs are not part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue checks drawn on themselves. Banking reforms such as bank nationalization (1969, 1980) Basel standards etc. Why are these reforms necessary? What was/is the purpose of these reforms Understand the Key Terms: Financial Inclusion, Fiscal Consolidation, Narrow Banks, Non-Performing Assets, Shadow Banks, Weak Bank, Core Banking, Bank Run, Priority Sector Loans, Risk Weighted Asset Capital (CRAR) etc., and other concepts related to the Banking Sector – what measures were taken by the Government and RBI to this effect. Measures taken by the government with regard to Financial Inclusion. Example: Introduction of the Business Correspondent model in rural areas or women-only banks, Jan Dan Yojana, Micro-finance, Mudra Bank etc. The configuration of the Committee with regard to Banking Reforms and their important recommendations Few examples of the preliminary question paper of the previous year If the interest rate is in an economy, will (2014)A. decrease consumption expenditures in economy B. increase government tax collection C. increase investment expenditures in economy D. increase the total economySolution (c) The Reserve Bank of India regulates commercial banks in issues of (2013)1. liquidity of assets 2. expansion of branch 3. merger of banks 4. bank settlement, you can find the correct answer using the codes below. (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4Solution (d) What are/are the facilities/facilities that beneficiaries can obtain from The Business Correspondent (Bank Saathi) services in areas without affiliates? (2014) 1. It allows beneficiaries to get their subsidies and social security benefits in their villages. 2. Allows beneficiaries of rural areas to make deposits and cashouts. Select the correct answer using the code given below. A.1 only B.2 only C.Both 1 and 2 D.Neither 1 nor 2 Solution (c) Continue reading -> ->

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