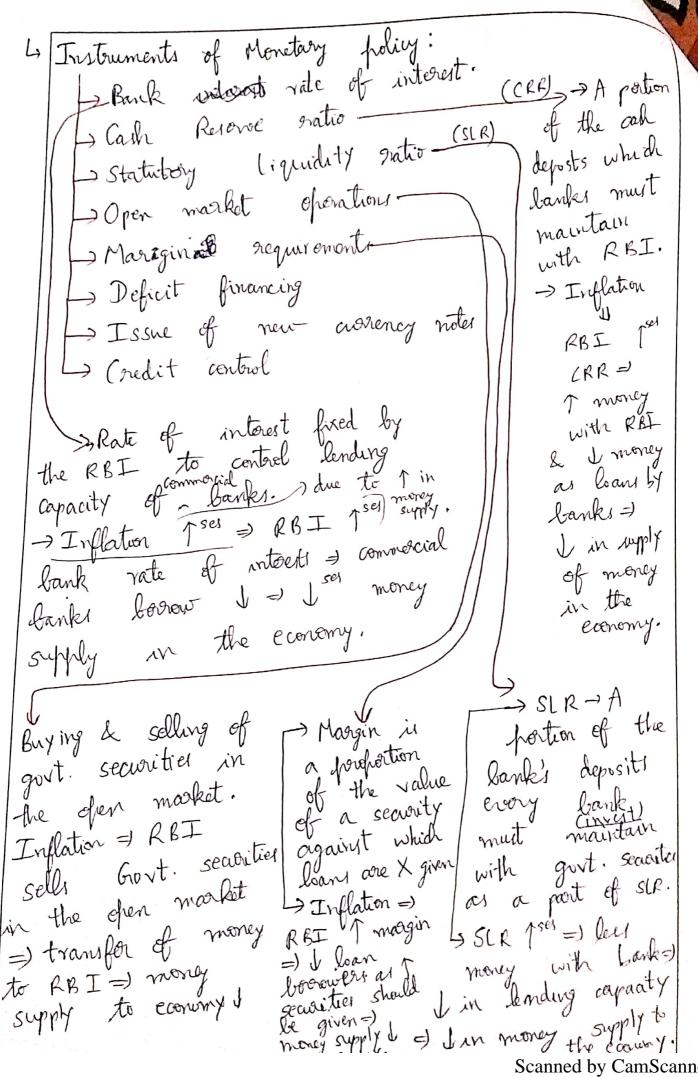
15	Monetary & Gredit Policy:  Denice stability - by money supply  I money supply  There stability - by money supply  There interest rate.  The economy  There interest rate.
	annunced by RBI 2x/491. S, to Linglaton
	price stability - by money supply
	interest rate.
i,	Fiscal Policy: -> used by Gout to influence the level of  aggregate demand recession and control  aim: to overcome economic recession and control  inflation.
(L)	riscal love come economic recestion
	aim: to overcome continue in the Growt's total inflation.  Inflation. the level of influence, level of influence, level of
	inflation.  in a deliberate drange in the Growt 1 total  in a deliberate drange in the Growt 1 total  revenue & expenditure to influence, level of  national o/p of prices.  national o/p of prices.
	grevenue le expenditure
	national ofp of fricer.  national ofp of fricer.  Henoling and tax prolicies  = use of Govt. Henoling and like:
	= we of like:
	to influence economic conditions like:  to influence economic demand for goods & sorvices
	to influence economic conditions goods & sorvices inflation, employment, demand for goods & sorvices
	etc., Eiscal Judicy:
	Instruments of Fiscal policy:
	- Reduction of Grove-
	- Wage Control
	1 Naintain Super
	in toxallor
	Impose new taxel
	I in savings
	Li public debt to of grow materials
	1 in impour
	I in experts
	-> Rationing industrial proces
	L) hovision of Sublidies.
	Public debt  in imports of now materials  I in exports  Rationing industrial fiding



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Deficit financing:

- Printing of new currency notes by RBI.

- T new notes fruited = inflation. So, inflation = RBI points I new notes = control money supply.

- Issue of new currency notes:

- Inflation = RBI usues new currency notes

replacing man's old oursency notes. Old currency notes

rotes - money supply I = control inflation.