

VOLUME - VI, ISSUE - I, Part - IV  
AUGUST - 2017 to JANUARY - 2018

# GENIUS

Peer Reviewed and Referred  
UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 47100

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY HALF  
YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

GENIUS ISSN - 2279-0489

IMPACT FACTOR 4.248 ([www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com))

  
**Ajanta Prakashan**  
Aurangabad, (M.S.)



TRUE COPY



Principal  
Shurparaka Educational & Medical Trust's  
M. B. Harris College of Arts & Management  
A. E. Kalsekar College of Commerce & Management  
Nallasopara (W); Tal. Vasa, Dist. Palghar - 401 203.



## CONTENTS OF PART - VI

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
12	Financial Repression - A Diagnosis of Banking Sector with Reference to India Prof. Dr. Noaman Khatib	69-75
13	Water Pollution Mrs. Rohita Raut	76-81
14	Green Management Chandrashekhar K. Ghogare Prin. Dr. (Mrs.) T. P. Ghule	82-88
15	Green Banking Initiative: Case Study of CSR Activities of ICICI Bank Dr. Bhavana Trivedi Sakshi N. Khatri	89-98
16	Digital Revolution and E-Government for Better Performance: Promises, Realities and Challenges Dr. Caroline David	99-109
17	Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Performance of Private Life Insurance Companies in India Ms. Babita H. Kakkar	110-117
18	A Study on the Impact of DTH (Direct to Home) on the Local Cable Operator's Business Network Dr. Pooja H. Ramchandani	118-123
19	GDP Unemployment, Inflation, and Government Budget Balances in First Decade of 21st Century Anupam Moghe	124-128
20	Sugar Industry and its Technical Efficiency: A Case Study of Maharashtra Dr. M. Satya Sri	129-134
21	Eunice De Souza: A Poet of Our Times Dr. Parveen Khan	135-138
22	A Comparative Study of Regional Narrative Styles of Pattachitra of Odisha and Phadchitra of Rajasthan Shraddha Shukla	139-148
3	An Insight into Demonitisation in India - A Year After Dr. Kavita G. Kalkoti	149-156



19

## GDP Unemployment, Inflation, and Government Budget Balances in First Decade of 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Anupam Moghe

Astt. Professor, A E Kalsekar College of Management, Mumbai.

### Abstract

Study of current values for several important macroeconomic indicators from a selected set of countries, including GDP, GDP per capita, unemployment rates, inflation rates, national budget balances, and national debts

### Introduction

When someone reads the business and economics news it is common to see numerous values and figures used to describe the economic situation somewhere. Macroeconomics is the study of the interrelationships of aggregate economic variables. The most important of these, without question, is a country's gross domestic product (GDP). GDP measures the total value of all goods and services produced by a country during a year. As such, it is a measure of the extent of economic activity in a country or the economic size of a country. It makes some sense to know a little about how economy size and GDP per person vary across countries around the world. Which are the biggest countries, and which are the smallest? Which countries provide more goods and services, on average, and which produce less? And how wide are the differences between countries

### Body

Gross Domestic Product around the World Macroeconomics is the study of the interrelationships of aggregate economic variables. The most important of these, without question, is a country's gross domestic product (GDP). GDP measures the total value of all goods and services produced by a country during a year. As such, it is a measure of the extent of economic activity in a country or the economic size of a country. And because the consumption of goods and services is one way to measure an individual's economic wellbeing, it is easy to calculate the GDP per capita (i.e., per person) to indicate the average well-being of individuals in a country.

Table 1.1 "GDP and GDP per Capita (PPP in Billions of Dollars), 2009" provides recent information for a selected group of countries. Note that reported numbers are based on purchasing power parity (PPP), which is a better way to make cross-country comparisons and is explained later. A convenient source of the most recent comprehensive data from three sources (the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the World Bank, and the U.S. CIA) of GDP