

 Comparative GK Table (IIT + CUET 2024 + CUET 2025 + Budget 2026)

Theme	IIT (GATE + JAM)	CUET 2024	CUET 2025	Budget 2026–27
Agriculture & Food Policy	MSP (GATE 2024, 2021), Water shortage (GATE 2025), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (JAM 2025)	Q.7 – Sequence: Production → Procurement → MSP → Distribution (PDS/FCI)	MSP, Food Security Act, PM-KISAN, e-NAM	Horticulture (walnuts, almonds, pine nuts), Cashew & cocoa programmes, Fisheries (Fish FPOs, reservoirs), AgriStack + AI
Taxation & Public Finance	Direct vs Indirect taxes (GATE 2023, 2021), Deficits (JAM 2023, 2022), Tax buoyancy (JAM 2025)	Q.14 – Deficit definitions; Q.16 – Gini, GDP deflator, Head Count Ratio; Q.22 – NI exclusions; Q.42 – Subsidies	GST, FRBM Act, Union Budget highlights	Fiscal deficit 4.3% of GDP, Debt-to-GDP 50% target, Tax reforms for manufacturing & services, STT hikes, TCS reductions
Monetary Policy & RBI	RBI instruments (JAM 2023), Inflation targeting (JAM 2025), Monetary aggregates (GATE 2023), RBI functions (JAM 2025)	Q.9 – Banks borrow reserves; Q.17 – LM curve horizontal; Q.33 – Repo ↑ → investment ↓; Q.43 – Rate order	Repo/Reverse repo, MPC, CRR/SLR	STT changes, FEMA review, Banking committee for Viksit Bharat
Poverty & Inequality	Tendulkar, Rangarajan, Dandekar & Rath, NITI MPI (2023), State of Inequality Report (2022)	Q.16 – Head Count Ratio (poverty), Gini coefficient (inequality)	PLFS 2023–24, SDGs, poverty lines	Cooperative society tax exemptions, Divyangjan Kaushal Yojana, Divyang Sahara Yojana
Economic Reforms & Structural Adjustment	1991 reforms (GATE 2025, JAM 2024, JAM 2022), Narasimham Committee (1991), Rangarajan Panel (1993), Current account convertibility (1994)	Q.13 – Chronology: Drain of Wealth → White Revolution → Monopolies Inquiry Commission → 1991 reforms	LPG reforms, disinvestment, WTO/IMF role	350+ reforms (GST simplification, Labour Codes, deregulation, compliance reduction)

Planning & Institutions	Five Year Plans (2nd, 4th, 5th, 11th), Pre-independence plans (Bombay, People's, Sarvodaya), Finance Commission, RBI/SEBI/IRDAI/IBBI, 73rd & 74th Amendments	—	NITI Aayog, Finance Commission reports, Planning Commission history	16th Finance Commission (41% devolution), Grants to states, Fiscal consolidation path
Labour Market & Employment	Indian labour market (GATE 2025), NSSO classifications (JAM 2024, JAM 2025), Okun's Law (JAM 2022)	Q.26 – Phillips curve (inflation vs unemployment); Q.27 – Malthusian model stages	PLFS surveys, Labour Codes (2020)	MSME support (₹10,000 crore fund, TReDS mandate), Skill development schemes
Development Indicators	HDI (GATE 2023, 2022, 2021), GDP/NNP formulas (JAM 2023), Per capita GDP growth (JAM 2023), Keynesian multiplier (JAM 2023), Keynesian Cross (JAM 2022)	Q.16 – GDP deflator; Q.34 – Keynesian sequence (Govt expenditure → deficit → saving → income)	HDI, MPI, Gini coefficient, SDGs	Growth ~7%, Moderate inflation, Public capex ₹12.2 lakh crore, Infrastructure expansion
External Sector & Trade	GDP vs GNP (JAM 2025), CPI vs GDP deflator (JAM 2025), Exchange rate & trade balance (JAM 2022), Foreign borrowing costs (JAM 2024)	Q.19 – Transfer pricing; Q.20 – Redeemable debts; Q.23 – Tariff effects; Q.44 – Trade policy instruments; Q.47 – Exchange rate depreciation effect	BoP, WTO, FDI/FII flows, trade policy	Duty exemptions (critical minerals, lithium-ion, nuclear projects), EEZ fish exports treated as goods, SEZ concessions
Public Goods & Externalities	Externalities (JAM 2022 examples)	Q.39 – Public goods (non-divisible, non-excludable); Q.41 – Externalities (positive/negative production/consumption)	—	—

✔ Takeaway

- **CUET 2024** adds strong GK coverage on **MSP/PDS, deficits, national income, RBI policy rates, poverty/inequality, reforms chronology, trade policy, externalities**.
- Now you have **IIT + CUET 2024 + CUET 2025 + Budget 2026** mapped side by side.
- This comparative table shows overlaps (e.g., deficits, MSP, RBI policy rates) and new areas (e.g., CUET 2024's focus on PDS cycle, externalities, transfer pricing).

