

So-72

Always ask questions with teacher

bt-

→ Dr. Mahajan (economics)  
↳ "General Study"

- Newspaper → Note the information
- WTO - world trade organisation
- crystal clear doubt clear

① → classical economics

→ 150 वर्ष पहले जो Economics सिद्ध का निर्माण हुआ।  
 → जो economist का धारणा है जो 1970 के पहले ~~...~~ सिद्ध किया गया।  
 → The classic eco. believe full employment in the economy.

Note:

• Full employment means all those who wish to work/willing to work at the prevailing wage rate get employment.

जो लोग जो, market के prevailing wage rate पर काम करने को तैयार हैं।

• Prevailing wage rate: →





Questio  
re

Date: / /  
Page No.:

✓ utility → disutility  
✓ economic voluntary unemployment  
↳ Those who are not  
willing to work

• Involuntary unemployment may  
exist in full employment

• In voluntary unemployment  
↳ These who are willing  
to work at the prevailing  
wage rate but do not get  
employment.

• Full emp. do not contain  
involuntary unemployment

• ~~old~~ classical economics believe that  
state has no role to play in  
economics.

• They believe in automaticity.

• They say economic

• denying + 1930 there was an  
economic problem called "great  
depression"

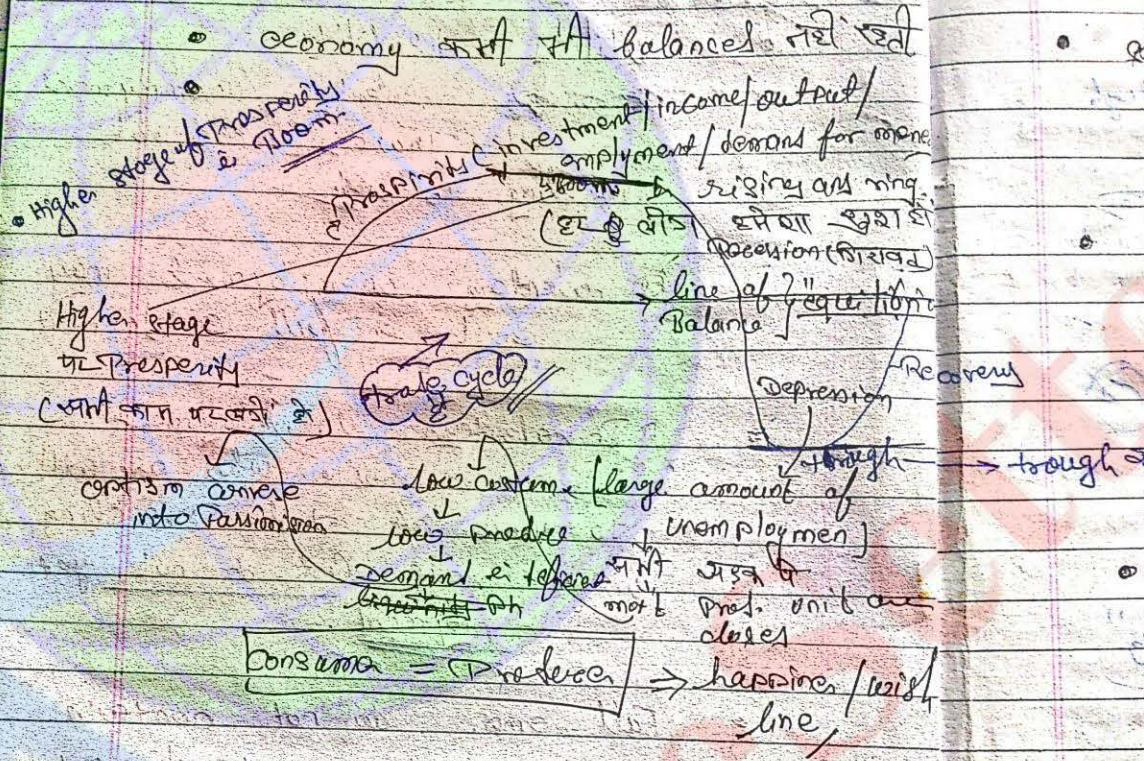
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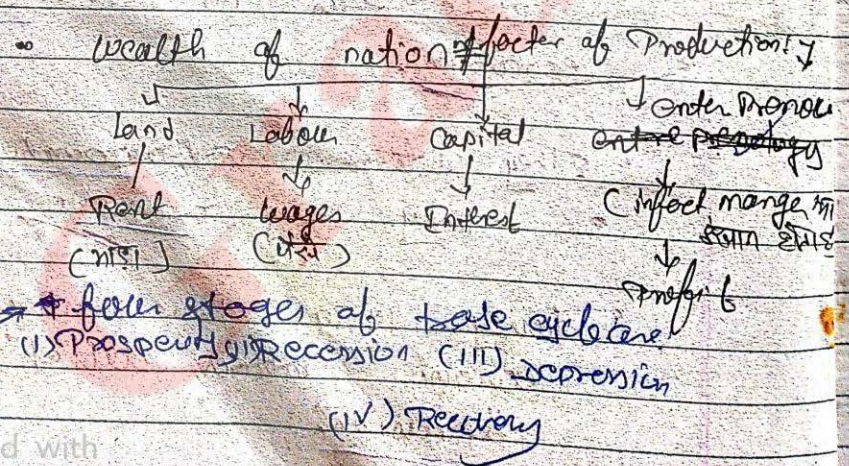
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Prosperity - ?

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• Research - employment  
- money impression





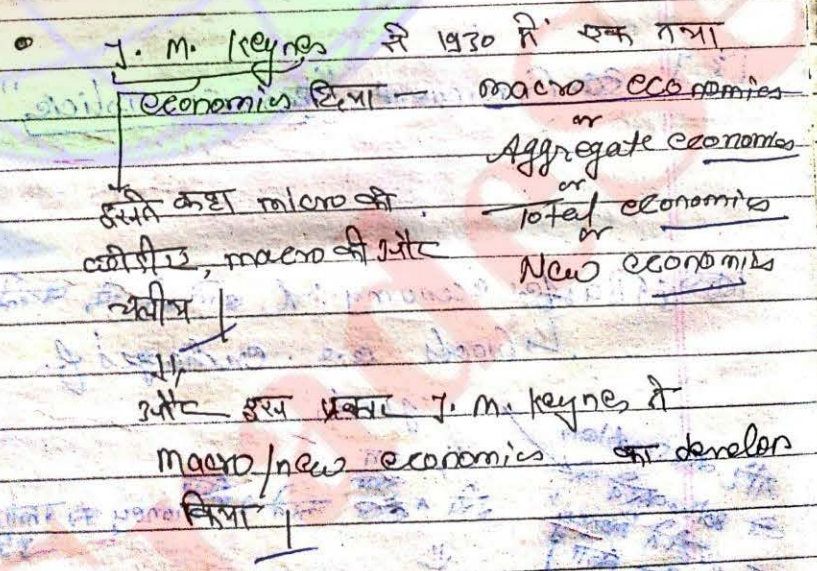
classical economics - micro economics

Date: / /
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 म (मिश्रण)  
 "व्यक्तिगत"  
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• secret of life -  
 "Human are also in depression"

• Economist is doctor of economics  
 → वह  
 → अपने रोग  
 की दवा देता है  
 → अपने रोग को ठीक नहीं करती



• state has a positive role to  
play  
 → state must interfere in  
economic fields.





Sectular -

A. (810-11)

Economics

Date: / /  
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Note: Public का मतलब State होता है।

(1) Government can intervene through the "Economic Policies"

↳ धरने का समीप करण

(2) Phase of ~~Trade~~ cycle by government

(i) Prosperity

(ii) Recession

(iii) Depression

(iv) Recovery

[3] Government "Economic Policies"

(i) Barter economy (वस्तु के बदले वस्तु)

↳ Goods are exchanged for goods

यदि वस्तु प्रणाली को "Barter economy" को कहते हैं।  
यदि वस्तु प्रणाली को "Barter economy" को कहते हैं।

↓  
The purpose of money is to facilitate transaction

↳ Commodities are exchanged for commodities.

fluctation  
↓  
control

State (Public) Policy

(ii) - Govt

Note: Public Policy State का मतलब है।

Taxes

Direct Indirect Taxes  
Outside (Income tax, Wealth tax)

direct payments  
direct objectives

I. Price

II) Full

(III) Ex

(IV) ec



fluctuation of control

State (Public) Policy

Public Policy

Physical Policy

Human Capital

Teacher, student

Knowledge

Transform

(ii) Goods sector

Monetary sector (money sector)

fluctuations

State (Public) - Public Policy

RSA Fiscal Policies

by monetary policy

Reserve Bank of India (Conventional)

Instrument One

Bank sale and purchase of securities

margin

Instrument One

Bank sale and purchase of securities

margin

Direct Indirect

Visible In-visible

like (like) (invisible like)

Income tax (wealth tax)

direct Indirect

Price stability

Full employment

Economic development

national income

equal distribution of income

business

tax

business

equal distribution of income

total



Date: 28-12-2013  
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Reserve Bank of India  
Schedules Banks  
Bank list

Name:

S. No:

(i) Bank rate = Rate of interest

at scales and purchase of securities = provide control, like stamp, us... RBI

(ii) CRR = % of the amount of fund that the banks have to keep with the central bank (like RBI in India)

If central bank decides to increase CRR, the available amount of the bank comes down (इसका मतलब बैंक के पास पैसा कम हो जाता है)

statutory (legal) liquidity ratio

(iii) SLR - % of the reserve requirement that the commercial banks in India, require to maintain in the form of gold, cash, or Govt approved securities before providing credit to customer.

Supply of money  
Condition



H/W के आज बजत -

Date            रि            पृष्ठ |  
Page           

का जमा होगा उसका इतना % कटकरता  
है पास में | गति, customer को कटकरे पास के

• example :-  $\frac{1}{4}$ th case करती  
से no change होती है

(iv) margin -

margin का मतलब  
होता

- जब बैंक loan देती है तो security  
मांगती है तो उसके ही margin relate होती है

- margin 0 से 100% तक हो सकती  
है

- अगर 1 करोड़ माल खरा है तो  
आप कितने प्रतिशत loan दे सकती है

उदा. मैं बैंक को किसी commodity  
को loan देने के लिए इस प्रकार  
affect करती है



Saturday  
28-2-2015

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(i) National Income -

- जरीब/अमील की बात है।
- देश की शक्ति की बात करते हैं।

modern → प्रत्यक्ष तरीके से ही मापा जाता है

→ The main concept of national income -

- These are all main concepts.
- (i) GNP - Gross national product
  - (ii) NNP<sub>mp</sub> (market price) - Net national product
  - (iii) NNP<sub>fc</sub> (factor cost)
  - (iv) Personal income
  - (v) Disposable income
  - (vi) Per capita income
  - (vii) Real income
  - (viii) National income at constant price

(i) GNP -

GNP stands for Gross national product. It is the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a year.



Note  $\rightarrow$  the market value <sup>Does</sup> convert Heterogeneous to homogenous.

$\rightarrow$  Services - like Banking service, engg. service, doctor service, insurance service. } ये  
किया  
नहीं  
सकता

$\rightarrow$  Goods  $\rightarrow$  } इसका एक प्रकार होता है  
किया  
सकता है  
like pen, press, Iron, Rackete.  
The goods are heterogeneous in nature.

Input  $\rightarrow$  Intermediate goods  $\rightarrow$  final goods  
Cues for (Teache Starks) federal (which is ready for final stage)  $\rightarrow$  } इसमें जो  
अभी नहीं  
कर सकते  
(like steel, iron, nail of chair)

$\rightarrow$  market  $\rightarrow$  market heterogeneity  $\rightarrow$  homogeneity  $\rightarrow$  change  $\rightarrow$   $\therefore$  [यही जो चीज है कि है homogenous का हीना आवश्यक है]  
 $\bullet$  So market value is very important

- Final :- } यहां जो चीज की है  
final रूप में consider करता है/  
अभी जो intermediate को consider  
नहीं करता

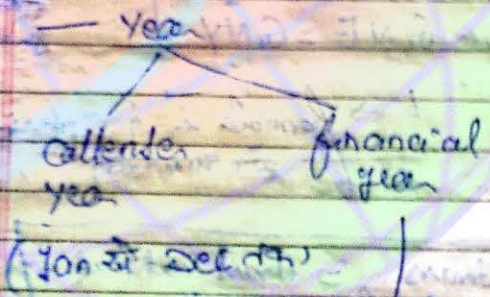
There is always a problem of double counting if the final goods are not used.



Notes: Double counting

↳ जो बार बार  
Same का Count होता है

• So, we always consider  
final goods to avoid double  
counting.



National income होता  
financial year में ही  
लगाती है।

— जो कंपन है।  
लगाती आता है। करी आता है।

↑  
"final goods"  
जो कि 100 रु। पर market  
में ही 130 रु में लीया

अब ही 50 रु "value added"  
होगा।







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Net national - जब विकसित-विकास के विकास  
 Price of wage and interest duties अर्थात् है।  
 value added  
 ratio after tax  
 sell form

जब GNP से depreciation निकाल दिया जाता है।

(3)  $NNP_{fc}$  - Net national product at factor cost

$$NNP_{fc} = \text{Rate} + \text{wage} + \text{interest} + \text{Profit}$$

This is also called "national income"

modern india

$$NNP_{fc} = NNP_{mp} - \text{income tax} + \text{subsidies}$$

(4) Personal incomes -

$$\text{Personal income} = \text{National income} - \text{corporate tax} - \text{social security} - \text{transfer payments}$$

return, services, expansion



Note • Diff b/w NDPmp and NSPmp

• Personal

(v) Disposable Income

Disposable Income = Personal Income - Personal (Individual) Income tax  
 + Organizational Income

Disposable Income = C + S  
 (Y) = C + I  
 (Y is income) → Investment

(vi) Per capita Income =  $\frac{\text{National Income of a particular year}}{\text{Population of Country (at that year)}}$

• As a measure of growth

• As a measure of welfare

• As a measure of quality of life/society

2013 =  $500 \times 5 = 2500$   
 2014 =  $500 \times 6 = 3000$

Real Income =  $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Price Index (PI)}}$

[4] → There are three methods to measure national income -

(i) Income method

(ii) Product method or value added method

or industry of origin method

(iii) Expenditure method



(i) Income method

There are 4 factors of production

- Land - Rent
- Labour - Wages
- Capital - Interest
- Entrepreneur - Profit

These are factor income

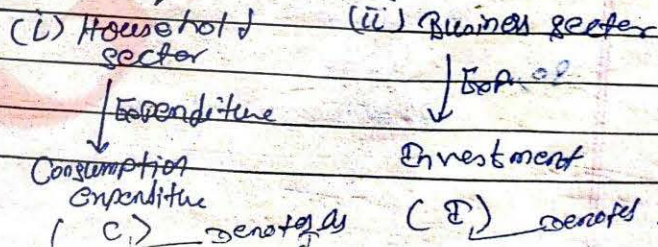
Each factor of production is paid for its contribution.  
All factor income is national income

Note: (i) Land - का मतलब स्थिति धरती की नहीं  
(ii) अर्थव्यवस्था में  
जैसे- धरती के नीचे, धरती की सतह  
अथवा सारा काश्तकारिया जाता है

(ii) Market - रिजल्ट का अर्थ है Profit  
• Capitalist ने किया हुआ

(ii) Expenditure method

In case of 2 sectoral economy we have

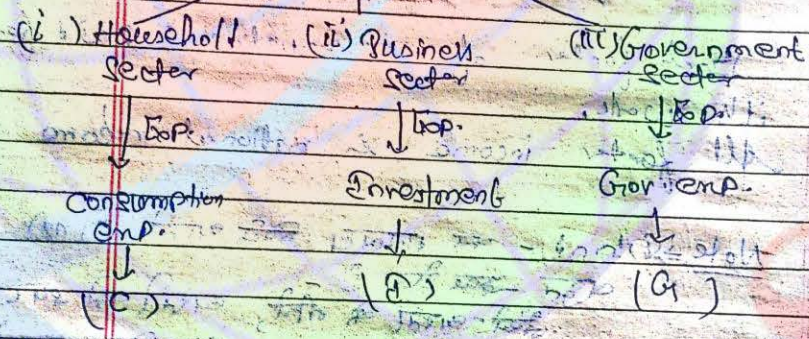




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$$Y = C + I$$

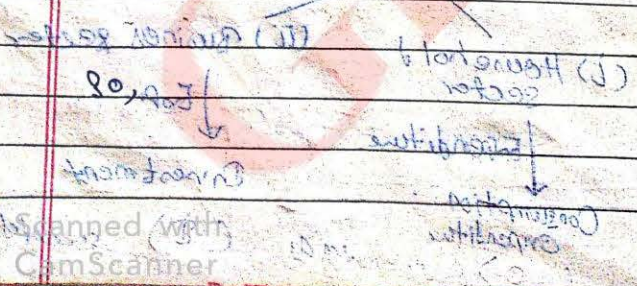
⇒ 3-sectoral economy



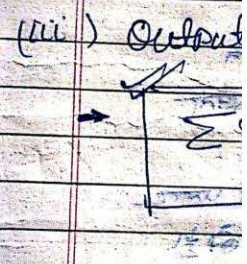
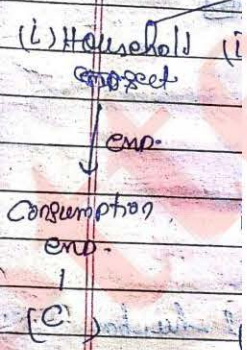
$$Y = C + I + G$$

• An economy is said to be closed, when there are no international trade.

→ above 2 are closed



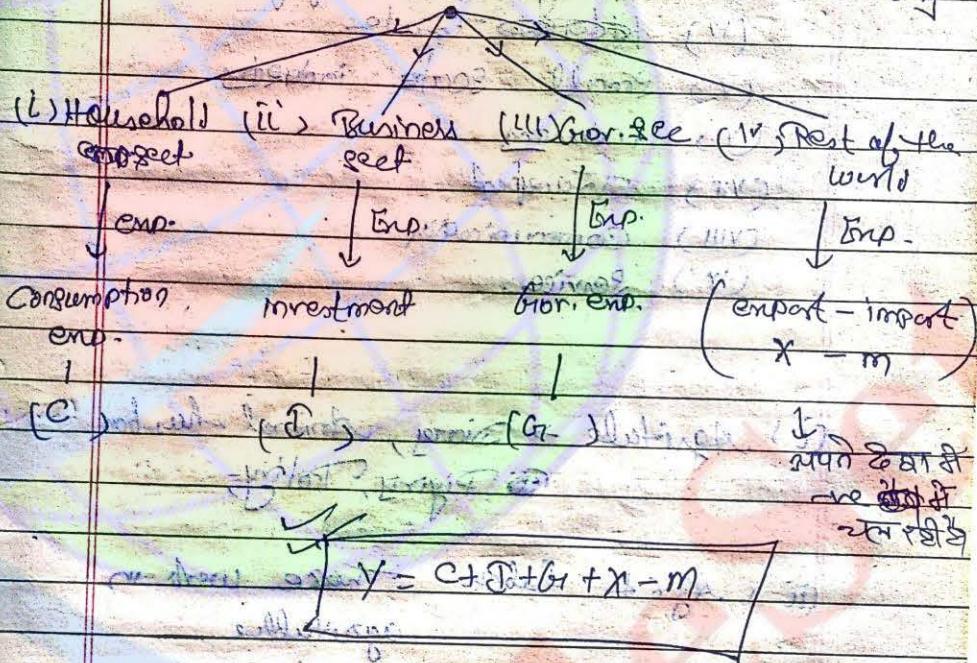
• Nation



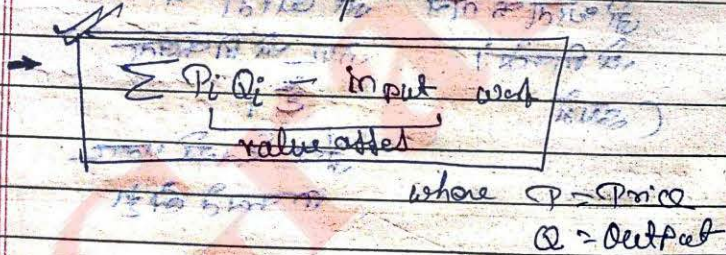
All the  
in 9  
(i)



• "National income in an open economy"



(iii) Output method / Value added.



All the economic activities are divided in 3 industrial categories.

(i) Agriculture



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
S. \_\_\_\_\_

- (iii) Agriculture labour
- (iv) mining and Quarrying
- (v) ~~Federate~~ Trade
- (vi) Small scale industry
- (vii) Industry
- (viii) Transport
- (ix) Communication
- (x) Service

(i) Agriculture → Dairy, Animal husbandry  
Piggery, Poultry

(ii) Agri-labour → those work in agriculture

(iii) mining and Quarrying  
जो खनिजों को निकालने के लिए खोदता है उसे खनन कहते हैं।  
जो खनिजों को निकालने के लिए खोदता है उसे खनन कहते हैं।  
जो खनिजों को निकालने के लिए खोदता है उसे खनन कहते हैं।

(iv) Trade  
बिक्री और खरीद का व्यवसाय को व्यापार कहते हैं।

(v) small scale industry →



(iii) Transport

(iv) Commerce & Banking

(v) Services - Banking, Insurance, Legal

Question: The national income ~~figure~~ <sup>figures</sup> are

(i) Real figure

(ii) Nominal figure

(iii) Estimated

(iv) None

Ans -> Estimated

(Q1) The services of the housewife is not included in national income of India.

(Q2) The produce sent for self consumption is exempt inventory.

(Q3) Depreciation is also very difficult to measure.



8-9-2015

⇒ ~~Concept~~ so, all above are Conceptual difficulties.

Now

→ Other's problems to count of national income →

(i) we have multiple occupation

↳ But people show

only main income and

hide, income of small

occupation

(ii) illegal activity are not a part of national income.

(iii)



⇒ ~~Best~~ so, all above are Conceptual difficulties.

Now

→ Other's problems to count of national income →

(i) we have multiple occupation  
↳ But people show only main income and hide, income of small occupation.

(ii) illegal activities are not a part of national income.

(iii)



8-9-2015

# W. T. O (World Trade Organisation) (1948)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Conceptual

Section /  
Topic

(1)

Primary  
Sector

Secondary  
Sector

Tertiary  
Sector

View

and

real

world

(2)

after 2nd world war (1945)

↓  
economy of all countries

↓

जिसे अर्थी व्यवस्था

↓

एक विशाल - आपसी आवाज

(International Trade)

↓  
(Import or Export)

इसी चीज को आजीविका

In 1948, 23 countries of the world

formed GATT (General agreement of  
tariff and trade)

(पहली महीने)

इसका

एक चीज

↓

India was the founder member of  
GATT.

(23<sup>वां</sup> भारत में  
एक चीज)



1) idea, ide  
Note

Date  
Page

(3) International trade में नए सुझावों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए  
↓ (सुझावों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए)

GATT was similar to an international court which resolved the trade dispute of its member countries

(4) Total meeting - 8 - before formation of W.T.O

meeting round

8th round में W.T.O को बनाया











→ IMF की स्था 1999 में approach किया  
 इसी वर्ष Privatization की तरफ जाने की  
 आवश्यकता वर्य मानना पड़ा

→ member of W.T.O ⇒ 23 membs (initial)  
 2014 में 159 membs हो गई है।

1.★ ⇒ Highest decision making Body of W.T.O

sol<sup>n</sup> "Ministerial Conference"  
 This is decision making body

• The "Ministerial Conferen" is to be held at least once every two years.

Ministerial Confer Place Country Time

(1) 1st Singapore Singapore 1996

2nd Geneva Switzerland 1998

3rd meeting Seattle U.S.A 1999



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

4th meeting      Doha      Qatar      2001

5th meeting      Cancun      Mexico      2003

6th meeting      Hong Kong      Hong Kong      2005 ~

7th meeting      Doha      Qatar      2001

Development Country को टैरिफ नहीं दी  
के कारण गैप है

8th meeting      Doha      Qatar      2001

9th meeting      Bali      Indonesia      2003

12.1 Commitments of member country to

(i) A fair, equitable, and more open  
rule based system  
= (international)

fair -

✓ equitable - सब देश के साथ समान

✓ more open rule - rule based system



Tariff and clothing - मूल्य की index  
Rate of index  
Page

(ii) Progressive liberalisation and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in trade in goods.

Progressive liberalisation -  
time open

• Tariff barrier → export, import tax  
or  
tariff barrier (उच्चतम liberal  
मूल्य/मूल्य  
की कमी किजीसी)

• non-tariff barrier - Quota  
(को भी कुछ मात्र  
किजीसी)

• Trade in goods -

⇒ Elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations.

Notes

• MFN status → most favoured nation status

↳ हमारे पाकिस्तान को 1996 में MFN status दे दिया है।  
बल्कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे तक नहीं किया।



(iii) - integration of developing and least developing country into the multi-lateral system

(iv) - the maximum possible level of transparency (transparency)

[3] - settle meaning

the ministerial conference at settle in 1990 was the 3rd ministerial conference which was also called a failure. the reason for failure was

(i) agriculture was the one of the reasons for the collapse of the summit

as the U.S.A wanted the member country of E.U to bring down the subsidies on agriculture while the European country did not agree to it

(ii) The European country was wanted to widen the agenda to include investment and competition



politics but other country opposes this

~~2/20~~ 1/20

(ii) A north south divide was developed one the issue of labour and environmental standards and abuse of anti-dumping measures by the B.G.A.

(iii)

→ land labor capital entrepreneur  
→ Anti-dumping - Dumping means an entrepreneur acting as a monopolist in their own country.

But the competitor in a foreign country.

eg. भारत के दूध



प्रत्येक चीन में दूध का दैनिक बिक्री



मशीन छोटी होती है दूध में dumping करना आसानी से

तब छोटी देशों में दूध तथा

milk product पर Anti-dumping

रोक लगाया जाता है



Opportunities Provided by W.T.O:-

The countries have been facing problem in deciding tariff and non-tariff barrier in individually meet by each and every country. There was wastage by man. power and drafting guide lines, terms and condition, with each and every country individuals.

While becoming the member of W.T.O the country has to sign a agreement known as

"Multilateral agreement"

This agreement is a binding add on all member countries, once this agreement is sign there is no need to enter into agreement with each and every member of W.T.O.



W.T.O is acting as a watchdog of  
and trade dispute are solved  
through W.T.O this lead to  
resolving in settlement period.

→ All member country require  
to give another member country the  
same treatment as it gives to a  
most favoured nation. This is called  
MFN (most favoured nation clause).

India's gain from MFN states?  
→ India is going to gain more than  
what it is lose from MFN  
states.

→ India receive input of capital  
get a boost in the potential  
offer which is available,  
technically developed personal.

→ India will gain from reduce  
input tariff of by the develop



### India Service

→ The second only quota under the 'multiple agreement' will inhere India textile and garments sector to increase its export.

→ India will face considerable competition in the textile and garments sector from China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia.

## Challenges of W.T.O

→ मुद्रकीयों को challenge के तरह लीडी ले के solve, easily के जाती है

- Monoculture - like Coca Cola
- Small skill industry - (S&I)
  - ये monoculture की problem face करते हैं।
- Consumerism

→ कैसे नहीं है वह वह कीमत से खरीद सकते हैं।



- Intellectual Properties like

There will be a state of free competition which will lead to the survival of the fittest

- Indian companies will face open competition from India and some of the weak Indian companies will face prospects of closure  
(कमज कंपनियों को बंद कर दिया जाएगा)

- India's import will raise to unsustainable level.

- This will heat the domestic producer and consumer and it will encourage consumerism in the society

- Production subsidy will adversely affect agriculture because of the impact of good quality seeds and high cost of insecticide, pesticides and chemical fertilizers



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will result in high cost to farmers

India will be required to grant  
Patent to pharmaceutical and  
agricultural products during the  
period (1995-2005)

the patent will run for the  
year of 20 years

Patent will face a high increase  
in the prices of medicines making  
a difficult for the poor to afford  
them.

### ★ Agriculture and W.T.O →

W.T.O →  
(1) All non-tariff barrier are to be  
replaced by tariff barrier  
(2) could be

(3) Tariff will have to be reduced  
by 36% by the developed nations  
over a period of 6 years,



(ii) The tariff will have to be reduced by 24% by developing nation over the period of 5 to 6 years

(iii) Countries with closed farm market will have to import 3% of domestic consumption of product raising to 5% over a period of 6 years

(iv) Tariff distorting support to farmers will have to be cut by 20% over 6 years by develop nation.

(v) The under develop nation has to cut the tariff support by 13.3% over 6 years.

(The support is known as aggregate measure of support (AMS))

1/3 of develop nation

This is applicable only when AMS exceeds 10% of the total value of agriculture



Protect in the case of developing nation and 5% for the developed nation.

Related to export: - (export subside): -

(i)

(i) The value of "direct export subside" will have to be cut by 36% over a period of 6 years by develop nation.

By 24% by developing nation over 10 years.

(ii) The volume of subside to export's (subside) to be cut by 21% over a period of 6 years by develop nation and 14% over a period of 10 years by developing nation.

(iii) This subside given to reduce the cost of marketing ✓

(i) Internal handling ✓

(ii) Processing ✓

(iv) International transport ✓

(v) Freight subside ✓

on export signs





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### \* Impact of W.T.O Commitment on Indian agriculture

→ [A.M.S.]

• India is not required to reduce its support level as the product specific and non-product specific A.M.S. works to be (-99.5%) of the total value of agricultural output. (may be changed)

• All most all the developed nation provide the support to their cultivate ranging from 7% in Japan, 34% in European Cont, 96% in U.S.A.

The -ve A.M.S. means india impose more taxes than other countries' cultivators.

• Indian exporters of agriculture commodities do not get



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R.F ✓

11-✓

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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direct export subsidies, the only  
subsidy available for exporters  
of agricultural commodities are in the  
form of assumption of income tax  
on profit from export sales.

(ii) Subsidy on the cost of freight (FRT)  
freight on export shipments of certain  
products like fruits, vegetables and  
floricultural products.

Therefore these subsidies can be  
continued for the time being.

→ When the reduction in support to  
agriculture by the developed nation  
India will have a comparative  
advantage in the production of  
agricultural commodities.

→ India will have an scope for  
increase of her exports.



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\* Industry - Textile and clothing industry

(i) The textile and clothing sector in India has gained under WTO norms.

(ii) India was textile sector was gold by MFA since January 1, 1994.

(iii) MFA stands for multifibre arrangement.  
Many countries such as India, South Africa, Hong Kong etc which have comparative advantage in textile industries come under MFA.

• Under MFA India has arrangement with USA, Canada, Australia, and E.U. European Union.

→ इन देशों में भारत मिलता है  
हस्ता वस्त्रों, तख्तों, सूत  
की (समीक्षा) की वर्य  
पुस्तिका।



SPM of India

Under M.F.A foreign trade was subject through -  
(a) ~~high tariff~~ high tariff  
(b) export quota

1954

(W) M.F.A was import to restrict India increase penetration into the market of U.S.A, Canada, Australia and E.U.

be

(N) M.F.A was dismantled (1994)

which

(W) W.T.O ने यह stage में M.F.A हटाने का निर्णय किया जो लागू हुआ

M.F.A

lateral

(M.F.A India के लिए हटाने का निर्णय)

la

in Union

★ The major steps taken by Gov. of India to improve the quantity and quality of textiles -

FA

e

y

(a) C.T.F (Cotton Technology Mission)

The obj of C.T.F was to improve - (i) quantity of cotton and (ii) quality of cotton.



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launched in 1999

(ii) T.O.F - technology upgradation fund

The purpose was to look after technology improvement

~~Stages of~~

Stages (Phases) of deindexing

M.F.A (by W.T.O)

Phase

Date of implementation

Share of Phasing out %

1. ~~1.1.1995~~ 1.1.1995 16% of the total 1990 imports.

2. 1.1.1998 17% of the total 1990 imports.

3. 1.1.2002 18% of the total 1990 imports.



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Amount of 11.900 ₹ 49% of the total 1990 import

100% M.F.A  
एक प्रति

★ Pharmaceutical industry

Under WTO norms the Patent regime has to be introduced by the year 2005.

- India - Patent (WTO Court से जीते है)
- USA - कॉमर्स
- China - पतजली का है।

Note: अब भी कोई नई बात के दिमाग में आये, तो लीजो की फी. क नी. बताये।  
खासरी पकड़े से Patients करवाये।



Quantitative restriction on pharmaceutical product will be removed by 2000.

The Pharmaceutical industry will face competition from the multinational pharmaceutical company.

Indian pharmaceutical industries are fragmented with more than 20,000 units. There is no industry with a market share more than 10%.

Thresholds for more and more mergers in Indian pharmaceutical industries so that R.D. is possible.

⇒ Another Issue -

(i) Trade - strength for data related intellectual property rights?



(ii) In India, we had Indian Patent act 1970, which provides process Patent rather than Product Patent.

(iii) The Patent Period in India was 5 years for the vital sector (Pharm.) and 14 years for other items.

(iv) WTO requires that this is to be changed and countries has to be committed by Patent by 2005.

[Period for Patent = 20 years]

(v) India has passed the Patent amendment act in March 1999, to provide exclusive marketing right and to strengthen the intellectual Property laws.

[IPR - Intellectual Property Right]

(vi) (a) Trade mark's Bill, 1992 ✓

(b) Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Bill, 1999

(c) Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1999  
- have also been passed.





Start

R. ✓

### TRIM'S

(Trade related investment measures)

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↳ Import/Export Balancing -

↳ Profit Export  
with import restriction

↳ Local content requirement -

→ This is the objective of trim's if -

- (i) open-up markets
- (ii) allow for greater investment
- (iii) under trim the investment

measures that distort trade flows are to be removed

(iv) The barriers among investment flows are -

- (a) import/export balancing
- (b) Profit export balancing
- (c) local content requirement

(v) In case of India, trim's means removal of the stipulation of local content requirement in it's

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R1 ✓

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Auto-policies

→ policies related to vehicle

(vi) As per India's policies, the imports of a.k.d and g.k.d - ~~countries~~ ~~countries~~ in 1995

(vii) For new entrance in the auto industries, the import of kits was allowed in the initial period

and in the return, they have to follow following condition -

(a) 40% local content in 3 years

(b) and 40% in 5 years

(c) to achieve foreign exchange

transparency, over 7 years

(iv) Foreign auto/mobile company

wishing to enter India has

to invest a minimum of

dollar 50 million

In (v) New

The removal of QR's

in 2001, a large part of



Riv

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that present policies would become redundant because auto-mobile manufacturing will be able to import freely.

(X1) The restriction have been done away with in 23 specified sectors including, white goods, entertainment electronics, cigarets, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, oil, soft drinks, leather and foot wear.

white goods - IT goods are known as white goods.

2) QR's (Quantitative Restrictions)

⇒ According to W.T.O QR's on ~~for~~ 1429 items will have to be phased out by 2003.

But on the insistence of U.S.A, this has to be done by 2001.

⇒ ~~Accordingly~~ accordingly, QR's on 714 items



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was abolished from April 1, 2000  
and the remaining 7.5  
abolished  
April, 2000.

...  
...  
...  
...  
...



Secondary Sector

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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like Banking, - show multidimensional real activity, insurance,

(1) Bank should have an awareness program for understanding who to rule and aggression and industries specific

2. Bank should regularly update thematic economic and base related developments with india major trading partners

(4) Bank should undertake in depth research on companies specific scenarios.

so that they can evolve under the emerging W.T.O environment and should analyse level in interaction facts

(5) Bank should also be aware of dev. of taking place in multi-lateral institutions

(iii) Regional trading arrangements

(iii) technical aspect of international trade negotiations

(iv) International trade reforms





(6) Bank should analyse specific agreement focusing on understanding the implication of these agreements.

Bank should help the customer, informally, assisting, achieving global competition.

Bank should help the customer, informally, assisting, achieving global competition.



class

# Human Development

[1.] development is characterised as -  
(i) physical development  
(ii) Human "

[2.] Human dev. report was published by UNDP in the year 1990 (every year publishes). Since the publication of first human development report 1990 under the guidance by mehtolulna, effort have been made to devise an refine measure of human dev. The measure



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A different standard of quality is measured by GDP Per Capita in US dollars.

— before calculation an HDI is created for this value chosen for each indicator are

- (i) max. value and
- (ii) min. value

(7) for finding dimensional index of life expectancy max value chosen is 85.

and the min value is 25.

(8) for finding dim. index of adult literacy the max value chosen 100 and min value is 0.



(9) For finding dimensional index of gross enrolment ratio

The max. value chosen is 100  
and the min. value 0.

(10) for finding dimension index of G.D.P. per capita in U.S dollar is 40,000 dollars the min value is 100 dollar

(11) Dimensional index is manipulated not by using the formulae

$$\text{Dimensional index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

(12) HDI is the simple average of the simple dimensional index.

(13) Their value is always less than one (1)



Q13) G.I.D.I

stands for gender related development index

It shows inequality b/w men and women.

If there is no gender inequality then

$$G.I.D.I = H.D.I$$

if gender inequalities exist then

$$G.I.D.I < H.D.I$$

(i) G.I.D.I is calculated by UNDP shows smaller gender inequality

(ii) Norway and Canada

(iii) Japan and Russia

(iv) U.K

} gender inequality

Q14) Human Dev. Index for

various state was developed in the book -

H.D.I of South Asia by



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ND 3: - Development on the basis of

ND 2

Population (abundance)  
Poverty life

ND 4: - Develop on the basis of

ND 3

Urbanisation

Note: - In terms of these intercon.  
ND 1, ND 2, ND 3, ND 4, Kerala



Bank was found to be no-1.

(17) ~~And~~ NHDR stands for National Human Dev. Report which was prepared by Planning Commission.

(18) The unique feat of NHDR that it has calculated for HDI for Rural and Urban.

(19) HPI - Human Poverty Index was introduced in the human dev. report 1994.

HPI Concentration on deprivation of basic elements of human right.

HPI is long term knowledge and living standard.

The 1st deprivation in H.P.I is





(ii) 10% of people expected to die before the age of 40 years.

(iii) In H.P.D. 10% of adults without an illiterate.

(iv) In H.P.D. refers to decent standard of living.

It is represented by

10% of people who are not having access to -

(a) Health service

(b) water supplies

(c) 1/3 of children with malnutrition

(d) 1/3 of children with malnutrition

(e) 1/3 of children with malnutrition

→ H.D.D. classifies

(i) countries of the world

in 4 categories -

(i) very high development

(ii) High development

(iii) medium

(iv) low





Report of 2013 -

The countries with very high dev. index acc. to report 2013,

Norway (0.955)

Australia

USA (0.934)

Netherlands

Germany

Japan (0.912)

U.K (0.875)

O.A.E

Argentina

Countries with high dev. index acc. to report 2013

Quarterly

Saudi Arabia

Malaysia

Morocco

Brazil

Sri Lanka (0.715)

Countries with medium dev. index

acc. to report 2013

China (0.699)

Philippines



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Egypt  
South Africa  
India (0.554)

Rank of India was 136

Chad

Countries with low index

Bangladesh  
Pakistan - 0.515

Nepal

Afghanistan

Congo

Niger (0.304)

Acc. to UNDP Human Dev. 2017

India is among the the list of worst nation, regarding gender equality (rank 139)

Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, which are poor than India, and have lower HDI, but all the countries are better than India acc to gender equality.



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L M.P.I (multi dimensional Poverty Index)

But India's poverty has count ratio as 54% which is higher than Bangladesh and Nepal.

L M.P.I , India (0.283)

Pakistan (0.264)

Bangladesh (0.292)

Nepal (0.217)



(1) L.P.G - Liberalization, Privatization

↳ stands for liberalization, Privatization, Globalization  
↳ model was developed by Manmohan Singh, finance minister in 1991.

(2) PURA - Pradhan Mantri

↳ stands for Providing urban amenities facilities in rural areas.

↳ food security & lecture

↓  
PURA  
↓  
15th Feb 2004

↓  
Physical connectivity & digital

↓  
rural, automatically urban

↳ Given by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in the address of food security on 15th Feb 2004.

↳ PURA model involves 4 connectivity

- (i) Physical
- (ii) electronic
- (iii) knowledge
- (iv) Economic



The P.M. of India announced  
the 5th Five Year Plan

(3) RSVY!

stands for National Sahakari Vikas Projana  
National Self-Help Group

introduced to help  
to assist the dev. of  
backward region through

RSVY has the following components  
1. Special plan for Bihar  
2. " " " " edge dist. of U.P.  
3. " " " " of U.P.  
4. " " " " 100 backward dist. of whole country.

(4) White Revolution

Refers to increase in production of  
milk and milk products

White revolution  
aquaculture and fish culture



(ii) Rainbow revolutions -

↳ Includes green revolution

(b) Blue "

(c) white "

(iii)

↳ Rainbow revolution expects

more than 4% annual

growth rate in agriculture

(iv)

↳ Price protection for farmers

(v)

↳ National agricultural insurance

or  
Crop insurance

(5) KCC - किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

↳ ~~was~~ 1998-1999

↳ scheme is to facilitate short term credit to farmers

(6) Tax which is payable on person's property at his death

↳ "Estate duty"

↳ markets are of two types -

(i) money market (short term credit)

(ii) capital market (long term credit)



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(7) Free Port is one that allow free entry of goods to be exported.

(8) SEBI

stands for  
Securities exchange board of India

1992



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# Infrastructure m

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Economics

(1) The link b/w infrastructure and economic dev. is continuous process.

(2) The relationship b/w infrastructure dev. and economic dev. is highly positive.

(3) Economists divide infrastructure into two

- (a) economic overheads (infra)
- (b) social overheads.

(a) economic overheads include -  
(i) irrigation (flood control) and command area work.

(b) energies (coal, electricity, oil and non-conventional energy)

(c) Transport (Railways, roads, shipping, air and water, civil aviation)

(d) Communication (PNT - Post and telegraph, telephone, tele comm.)



(e) Banking, finance and insurance  
(f) Science and technology.

(5) - Social services include -  
(a) Health services - hospital, dispensary  
(b) Education  
(c) Hygiene (sanitation)

(6) - Indian planning has given high priority to the sector of infrastructure from the -

- 10th Five Year plan (1971-76) onwards  
- 11th Five Year plan (1976-81) onwards  
- 12th Five Year plan (1981-86) onwards

(7) - Infrastructure sector has been showing a sharp increase in investment showing a clear urban bias.

(8) - major and medium irrigation was generally in the hands of rich farmers.  
L. 1971-76  
L. 1976-81  
L. 1981-86



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(9) The increased dev. of infrastructure in rural areas lead to :-

i) migration of rural poor to Urban area

ii) growth of slums in the Urban area

iii) shortage in Urban area of housing and amenities

iv) development

(10) Sources of energy are :-

i) Commercial Energy

ii) Non-Commercial Energy

• sources of Commercial Energy are coal, Petroleum, electricity, Nuclear Energy

• Commercial Energy consist of 50% of all Energy

ii)

• non comm. source of Energy are also known as







- (13) Green day
- (14) water pumping
- (15) Power generation
- (16) ...

(15) The Renewable sources of energy are

- (i) Solar energy
- (ii) Bio gas
- (iii) Manure
- (iv) Wind energy
- (v) Energy from waste
- (vi) Tidal energy

(16) India is the 3th, wind energy potential of the world after USA and China.

India has a huge potential for wind energy. It is estimated that India has a potential of 75 GW of wind energy.

(17) Gov. of India has extended her extending a package of ... powers



- wind power generation
- There are several incentives include
  - 100% accelerated depreciation
  - Loan for TRECDA at concessional rate.
  - Tax holiday for 3 years
  - Exemption from excise duties.
- TRECDA is the "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency"
- Govt of India set up TRECDA in 1984.

Under the policy of encouraging direct foreign investment and collaboration, the NRDI's are taking a project's as wind farms and solar plants in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.



(18)

Ethanol and Bio-diesel

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The fuel revolution has been brought about

By bringing to market -

(a) ethanol (a bio product of sugarcane)

(b) Biodiesel (plant - tetrapoda)

derived from tetrapoda plant.

Note: ethanol and Bio-diesel are Bio-fuel

\* It was expected in the 11th five year plan, in the 2012, 5% of the vehicle will be powered with bio-fuel.

The 12th year has a target to use bio-fuel by the year 2014 is 20%.

• Elctric Power has commercial use for non-commercial use





• The commercial use of electric power

includes the use of power in the

(a) Industries

- (i) (a) Agriculture

(ii) Transport

• The non-commercial use of electric

power includes

(a) Domestic lighting

(b) Domestic cooking

↳ heater etc

(c) Domestic mechanical

appliance

(freezer, television, washing machine)

⇒ Sources of electric power are

(i) Hydro Power

(ii) Thermal Power

(iii) Nuclear Power

Thermal power is a major source of electric in India

(iv) Nuclear power is of recent origin



power

and supply only 3% of the total installed capacity of the electrical

leak

Nuclear plants stations have been setup in Tamil Nadu

working math.

Gov. of India notified several prospects in April 2006.

The policy aim is Provision of electricity in all household by 2009.

Quality and reliable power supply at reasonable rate.

Minimum life line Consumption of 1 unit per household per day as a merit of goal by 2012.

coal, oil



ed with  
anner



Transport

Since 1947, transport system is registered impressive progress.

The capacity of the entire transportation system,

including road transport is short of demand.

The problem of transport in India

causes transport bottlenecks.

(b) poor planning of transport system.

(c) No state road co-ordination.

(d) ~~present~~ one age an absolute

need (e) Technological adaptation.

• Indian railway started in 1852.

When the 1st train started at the distance of 22 miles from Bombay to Khana (also a part of Bombay)

• originally railway was operated by



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Private enterprises owned by Englishman.

In 1925, gov. of India took over first railway company and other railway company was gradually taken over by 1950.

• Railways are the country's biggest nationalised enterprises with capital base of Rs 58 thousand crore.

• Indian Roads are classified in

- (i) National highway
- (ii) State highway

Capital means machine

(iii) District roads and

(iv) Rural roads

• National highway is the sole responsibility of central Govt

• India has initiated some of the following programs for development of rural roads.

- (A) minimum needs program
- (B) Rural landless employment
- (C) Gharati Program



(c) National Rural Employment  
Program

(e) Commitment area development

⇒ National Highway Development Project (NHDP)

has following phase -

(i) phase-1

5848 km golden quadrilateral  
connecting 4 major cities  
Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai  
and Kolkata

(ii) phase-2

North-south and East-west  
Corridor, 4300 km connecting  
Kashmir to Kanyakumari,  
Srinagar to Kochi and  
Silchar in the east and  
Porbander in the west

(iii) phase-3

• Part connectivity and other  
project will 54 km





• NHDP - Phase 3A & 4

→ 4015 km for four lane

• 2000 BOT in the year 2005, 9200 km

• NHAI = National highways authority of India

⇒ The 11th year plans include NHDP 11  
4 lanes of imp. section

NHDP 12  
2 lanes

NHDP 13  
6 lanes, Golden quadrilateral

NHDP 14  
Express ways

NHDP 15  
Bypass and Ring roads



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All this phase includes  
first two phase facilities  
involve total length of  
roads of 4.570 km with  
total cost of ~~2,20,000~~

more details with size



11-4-2013

Related Concept

(1) The Revenue and expenditure of the state is called Budget.

(2) There are three types

- (i) Balanced Budget
- (ii) Surplus
- (iii) Deficit

(3) When Revenue = expenditure of the state then it called

Balanced Budget

• Revenue > Exp. of state is Surplus

• Deficit when Exp. of state > Revenue and it is called deficit Budget.

(4) The concept of deficit Budget became popular only after

(5) Political are

(6) Depreciation of Budget

(7) The policy of the govt. with revenue and expenditure is called



R-

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physical politics

(8) India's first was presented by James Wilson a member of the Viceroy's Council in 1860.

(9) The Railway Budget was separated from the general budget in India in 1901.

(10) 1955 - first Hindi Budget  
The budget was presented in Hindi for the first time in India in 1955.

(11) "Interim Budget" - presented by the Gov. because the other gov. has to take over and has to present a new budget.

(12) 2004, 2009, 2014 - Midsum Budget

(13) To explain the government before presenting the gen. budget the gov. circulates in the Parliament the economic



representing  
members of  
in 1860.

representatives  
in India in  
1952

1952

period  
31st  
to

1st

aiming to improve the economic  
health of the nation

(17) The local revenue receipts in the  
state consist of -  
(a) Tax revenue  
(b) non-tax revenue  
(c)

(a) Tax revenue in the state  
includes

- (i) Union excise duty
- (ii) Customs and
- (iii) State of Union territories
- (iv) Borrowing and
- (v) other liabilities
- (vi) Corporate tax
- (vii) Income tax
- (viii) Service tax

L excise duty - Production tax (प्रोडक्शन टैक्स)

L weight collected

Business is responsible to collect  
weight.



Survey to explain the economic health of the nation

(13) The head revenue receipts in the state consists of -

- (a) Tax revenue
- (b) non-tax revenue
- (c)

(a) Tax revenue in the state includes

(i) Union excise duty

(ii) Custom and

(iii) Taxes of Union territories

(iv) Borrowing and

(v) Other liabilities

(vi) Corporate tax

(vii) Income tax

(viii) Service tax

↳ excise duties - Protection tax (शुल्क)

↳ weight collected

Business is responsible to collect weight



(14) Direct tax -  
Income, wealth

Indirect tax -  
sales, excise duty, corporate, service

(15) Short term credit

long " " " "

(16) Custom and Excise

(17) Non-tax revenue in the Govt  
including interest receive.

(18) Dividend and Profit

(19) External grants - Non

(20) Non tax revenue of Union funds

(21) Capital Receipts

on the Union side include  
(a) Recovery of loans



(b) market byns  
ce) External assistance

(d) misinvestment of a unequal holding in Public sector.

→ sharing of the Public sector to private sect

(e) security against small sharing

(f) state Provident fund.

(g) special deposits

(18) expenditure of the state is -

(i) Plan expenditure

(ii) non-plan expenditure

(19) The expenditure of the state is -

(i) Revenue expenditure

(ii) Capital expenditure

(20) Revenue expenditure is the total

include - (i) plan exp. on revenue acc.

(ii) non-plan exp. on revenue acc.



(21) Capital exp. in the curr includes -  
(i) plan exp. on capital acc.  
(ii) non-plan curr capital acc.

(22) Non-plan exp. on Revenue acc.  
includes exp. on -

- (i) Interest payment
- (ii) Pension
- (iii) Postal services
- (iv) Grants to foreign Gov.
- (v) Defense
- (vi) Grants to State and Union Territories
- (vii) Police
- (viii) Services  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{economic service} \\ \text{social service} \\ \text{other service} \end{array} \right.$

(23) Non-plan capital exp. on curr  
(i) Defense  
(ii) loans to public enterprises (PSU)  
(iii) loans to state gov and union territories  
(iv) loans to foreign gov



les -

(24) Expenditure of the state is in  
1) Plan expenditure  
2) Non-plan expenditure

24) Public sector -

Private sector -

Job sector -

But

Now, we are selling Public sector  
to Private sector.

(25) Economic service in the budget

- (i) Agriculture, Industries
- (ii) Power
- (iii) Transport
- (iv) Communication
- (v) Science and Technology

(26) Social service in the budget

- (i) Health and Sanitation
- (ii) Education
- (iii) Social Security



(24) other source of revenue for the states are  
 (i) Grants-in-aid from the Centre  
 (ii) Loans from the Centre  
 (iii) Tax collection  
 (iv) Internal affairs.

(31)

(28) Revenue deficiency in the budget

$$\text{Rev. Deficit} = \text{Rev. Exp} - \text{Rev. Revenue}$$

(29) Fiscal Deficit in the budget

$$\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Exp} - \text{Total Revenue}$$

(Total Revenue includes tax revenue, non-tax revenue, and other receipts)  
 (Total Exp includes interest payments and other liabilities)

New Concept

(30) Primary Deficit in the budget

$$\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Fiscal Deficit} - \text{Interest Payable}$$



(31)

(E) → indicate current account

↳ जो खसल चल रहा है

Y<sub>L-1</sub> → एक साल पहले

Y<sub>L-2</sub> → दो साल पहले

↳ 1 April to 31st March तक का वजत निकालते हैं generally change दो प्रकार के होते हैं लिखते हैं



# Poverty and Unemployment

(1) Poverty and Unemployment are positively, highly, correlated

(2)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2100 \text{ calories} \rightarrow \text{Urban area \& People} \\ \text{energy चाहिए} \\ 2400 \text{ calories} \rightarrow \text{Rural area \& People} \end{array} \right.$

(3) 2100 calories is a measure of energy (food)   
  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{मानते} \\ \text{की मात्रा} \\ \text{को} \end{array} \right.$

(4) Poverty line  $\rightarrow$  सिमा रेखा पता  $\rightarrow$  लिता है  
 $\rightarrow$  2100 calories की base बनाया

(5) poor people are those whose per capita consumption lies below the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having per capita intake of 2100 calories in rural area and 2400 calories in urban areas.



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Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

class	mid-point
0 - 5	2.5
5 - 10	7.5
10 - 15	

(7) Poverty ratio is estimated on the head count basis, which is poor people as a fraction of total population.

• Head count -

(8) Important factors responsible for the problem of poverty -

- (i) defective plan
- (ii) high growth rate of population
- (iii) low per capita income.

(9) The imp. factor responsible for poverty in india -

- (i) low productivity in agriculture
- (ii) shortage of capital and entrepreneurship.

(iii) Regional disparities

(iv) ill health



(10) ~~own~~ - <sup>feature</sup> ~~feature~~ <sup>characteristic</sup> ~~feature~~ of the developing nation is the <sup>capital</sup> ~~capital~~ of nation

- Entrepreneurship  
↳ The one who take risk.

(11) The majority of ~~the~~ the poor in India are in rural area and belong to

(i) Land less labour

(ii) Small and marginal farmers.

(iii) Rural Rartisans.

(iv) Fisherman

(v) Backward class.

(vi) Backward tribes.

Note: <sup>• marginal</sup> ~~Small~~ farme - less than 1 hectare of land.

Small farme - 1 to 2 hectare

• India is a village economy.

↳ (ग्रामीण)

↓  
ग्रामीण

"World is a village economy".





(790) The Poverty Eradication Program

like - <sup>integrates rural level</sup>

- (i) IRDP - <sup>Integrated Rural Development</sup>
- (ii) TRIZEM - <sup>training for rural youth for self employment</sup>
- (iii) INRIP - <sup>National rural employment program</sup>

was started in the public sector in the 6<sup>th</sup> year plan

(of 150000 crore)

IRDP

The concept of IRDP was

proposed in the central plan of India for 1946-47

IRDP was conceived EP in mind, we have protection of poverty eradication

It was initially started in 2300 blocks.

IRDP was started as anti-poverty program with the objective of helping marginal farmers

- (i) Small farmers
- (ii) landless labourers

IRDP was merged (समाविष्ट कर दिया) with "स्वयं सहायता ग्राम स्वरोपयोग योजना"

in April 1999.



⇒ SEEUP - stands for self employment  
skim for educated un-employed  
youth.

This program was started in 1983-84  
in the states of India to help those  
poor.

Note:- • educated person  
who is at least matriculate

• literates <sup>person</sup> शिक्षित <sup>व्यक्ति</sup>

⇒ FCOP - stands for "food for work Program"  
It was started in 1977-78 with  
objectives -

- (a) employment generation
- (b) development of sound economic  
and social infrastructure in  
rural areas.



⇒ minimum need Program -

was started in 5th, 5 year plan  
(3rd, चंचवर्षीय योजना)

⇒ The NREP and Rural landless employment generation Program (RLEGP) was merged into JRY (जयंत रोजगार योजना) on April 1, 1989

⇒ • 10th, 5 year plan approach paper has one of the target as -  
C.D. To provide full gain full employment to the addition to the neighbor here in the countries during the plan only.

⇒ Un-employed - who is willing to work at promoting wage rate but not get employees.



voluntary employment

★ Employment

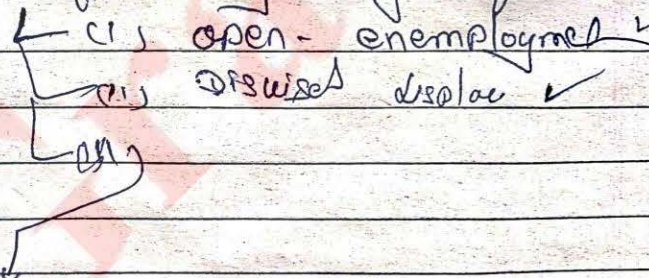
(1) full employment - in a country means all those who are willing to work at the prevailing wages rate get employment

In case of full emp. there is a possibility that voluntary unemployment is there

but there is no involun-  
ary employment.

as un-employment

In rural india we find the following type of un-employment



Seasonal unemploy (April - July)



Voluntary employment

★ Employment

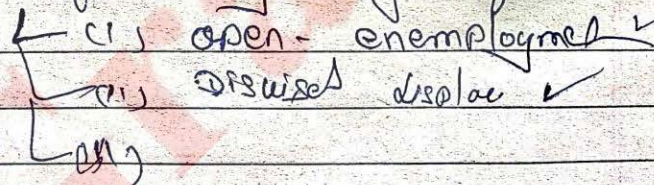
(1) ~~full~~ full employment - in a country means all those who are willing to work at the prevailing wages rate get employment

In case of full emp. there is a possibility that voluntary un-employed is there

But ~~there~~ there is ~~no~~ no involuntary employment.

(2) Un-employment

~~In~~ In rural india we find the following type of un-employment



~~Seasonal~~ Seasonal ~~unemployment~~ unemployment

(April - July)









a Structural un-employment

Is un-employment which is ~~temporary~~ chronic in nature.

जो चीज हमारे पास है, उसे ही हमें काम देना है।  
इसी कारण हमें un-employment होता है।

→ structural unemployment arises due to inadequate productive capacity.

→ Deflationary condition,  
heavy industries,  
shortage of raw material

• open Unemployment refers to usual Status

जो चीज हमारे पास है, उसे ही हमें काम देना है।  
इसी कारण हमें un-employment होता है।

→ The nature of usual status  
Un-employment is chronic in nature



start  
25/4/2015

13th Finance Commission Page 7

(1) chairman - Y.P. Reddy  
former gov. of A.P.

(2) 13th Finance Commission has suggested  
has it in act 2014, and the  
recommendation of the commission is  
from April 2015,

The recommendation is for 5 year  
period ending on 31st March 2020

(3) The finance commission in India  
is a statutory body

It is created through an act of  
parliament

(4) Finance comm. is constituted by  
President of India under the provision  
of article 280 of the Indian Constitution.

service tax, wealth tax &  
stamp duty



DR - Rev ✓  
L.T. ✓  
N.T.A.M. ✓

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(S) (i) The fin. commission suggests how net proceeds of taxes are to be divided b/w the Union and States.

(ii) Subsequently among the state.

(S) Terms and Conditions of Union finance commi -

(i) To decide the formula for sharing revenue b/w the Centre and State.

(ii) To suggest the level of subsidy required for sustainable and inclusive development.

how they should be shared b/w the Centre and the State.

(iii) To suggest a regulatory regulatory mechanism through which pricing of various public services such as electricity and water can be insulated from policy

D -  
L.T -  
interframe

(iv) To  
def  
Centre  
view the  
map, see  
Commission

L  
(v) To  
a stable  
physical  
equitable

L



D-  
LIT-

inter-frame.

(iv) To review the state of finance, deficits and that level on the state and the state, keeping in view the physical consolidation, road map, recommended by the 13th finance commission,

L

(v) To suggest measures for maintaining a stable and sustainable physical environment consistent with equitable income distribution,

~~to~~ maintain the structure of income distribution with equitable distribution



## Food Security :-

↳ इसके welfare में 'असुरक्षा' है  
जिससे 'असुरक्षा' नहीं मिल पाती तो एन  
Count ~~असुरक्षा~~ आकृति है।

(1) According to world development report  
1986, food security is defined as:-

Access by all people at  
all times to enough food for  
an active healthy life"

↳ सब लोगों को हर समय पर्याप्त  
मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वो healthy जीवन

(2) Acc. to F.A.O, (food and agriculture  
organisation, 1983),



## Food Security :-

↳ इसके welfare से 'अभिवृद्धि' है  
जिसमें सुविधा रही मिल पाती तो एन  
Court ~~का~~ आकर है।

(1) According to world development report  
1986, food security is defined as:-

“Access by all people at  
all times to enough food for  
an active healthy life”

↳ सब लोगो को हर समय क्यातज  
मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वो healthy जीवन

(2) Acc. to F.A.O. (food and agriculture  
organisation, 1987),



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L.T-✓

Acc. to the <sup>ee</sup> food security is ensuring that all people at all time have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need.

(3) Food security involves -

(i) Adequate physical availability of food to the entire population in a country.

(ii) People have enough purchasing power show that they can acquire the food they need.

(iii) for healthy life food is available should be adequate in quality as well as in quantity to meet the national requirement.

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D-✓

(4) There

(i) of to all

(ii) and

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(iv) and re

Note: -

(5) overtime security

but has m



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C - ✓  
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Page 11 - ✓

(4) There are 4 stages of food security

(i) To make an adequate quantity of <sup>cereals</sup> ~~grains~~ ( ~~cereals~~, ~~grains~~ ) to ~~be~~ available to all.

(ii) Adequate availability of <sup>cereals</sup> ~~grains~~ and pulses

(iii) Adequate availability of cereals, pulses, and milk products.

(iv) Adequate availability of ~~cereals~~ cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, fruits and vegetables and fish, egg and meat.

Note: - 1st stage is not the 4th stage  
2nd stage is not the 3rd stage

(5) overtime india towards food security as success in term of ~~of~~ cereals, but ~~has~~ has measurable fields to increase



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P- P(1)  
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Production of pulses,  
(i) milk and milk Prod  
(ii) egg and meat

(6) Indian economy is said to be  
"Jaijyoti economy"

(7) To achieve high standards levels  
food security the following  
steps are needed -

(i) accelerating growth input  
(ii) greater input and  
agriculture sector

(iii) Promoting rural development  
that focuses on poor

(iv) Promoting access to land and  
other national resources.

(v) Providing cheap credit to poor  
household.

(vi) To strength P.D.S (Public  
distribution system)

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(vi)

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security  
ation  
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(10) The gen  
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system (T

(11) benefit  
of kg  
cereals  
15



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(vi) To stabilize food prices.

(vii) making arrangement of food during natural calamity (flood, drought, earthquake, etc)

(8) He empower group of "minister" on food security bill on July 11, 2011. cleared the bill.

(9) On August 28, 2013, the Lok Sabha passed the national food security bill 2013.  
(National)

(10) The gov. will largely entitle 67% of the population (45% rural, and 30% urban) to get subsidized grain under targeted population distribution system (TPDS).

(11) All beneficiaries will be entitled to 5 kg of rice, wheat or coarse cereals at Rs 3/2 and Rs 1/kg for a month.



(12) The food sec. bill  
from the welfare approach to  
the right based approach.

(13) The law will confer legal  
right to get free meal -

- (i) women and children
- (ii) special groups such as  
destitutes, homeless, emergency  
affecting
- (iii) persons living in starvation
- (iv) Every pregnant women  
and lactating mother  
will be entitled to  
free meal during pregnancy  
and 6 months after child  
birth.

Through the local Agencies

(14) It will also provide for  
a material benefit of  
1000 per month for 6 months

(15) Every child up to the  
age of 14, should be  
entitled to nutritional need.

(14) children  
are e  
meal  
local

(15) 11  
meal do  
free of  
holiday  
local be  
school



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(14) children b/w 6 month and 6 years  
are entitled for appropriate  
meal free of charge, through the  
local agencies

(15) " " 6 and 14, one  
meal day will be provided  
free of charge everyday except  
holidays, in all cases by  
local bodies gov. and gov. aided  
school up to class 8.



Start  
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Commission

# Planning in India

(1) India was 1st among the developing nation to chose the path of planning for its development

(2) Planning commission  
↳ 5 year plan

(2) Economic planning refers

to which the central planning authority

(i) planning authority make an attempt to regulate economic

(ii) attempt to achieve pre-determined objectives with a specified period of time.





(4) India started its plans process in 1951, with its 1st 5 year plan.

Now, we are hearing 12th 5 year plan, which has started from April 1, 2012 and will be completed in March 2017.

(5) To look into the planning process and to formulate systematic plans, a planning commission was set up.

The chairman of planning commission is the P.M. of India.

(6) The highest decision making authority of the planning comm.

### Features of Planning in India

(1) Democratic

(2) ~~The plans are formulated by~~

Planning Comm.



date  
/  
/

The plan is finally approved by N.D.C.

- Not a statutory body.

- All state C.M.s are members of N.D.C, which is headed by Prime ministers.

2017.

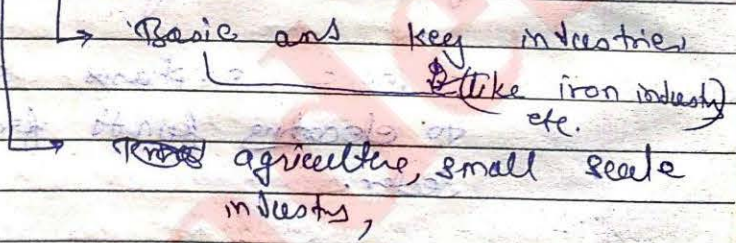
(C) Different sectors =

\* Plan are executed for 3 sectors -

(a) Public sector

(b) Private sector.

(c) Joint sector.



- 6th plans give more importance to public sector.

- from 7th year plans onwards, the private sector has been assigned in imp.

to provide economic growth in India.



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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Note

Disinvestment - Public sector  
Private sector

Existence of central plans and state plans

- Central plan is under planning  
Commission  
and  
state plans are under state  
Planning board

Indian planning is a type of  
financial planning.

- more emphasis is given  
to allocating funds for  
public sector.

- Less emphasis is on  
physical targets to be achieved  
during the plan

- Prospective and Perspective  
Planning

(means short term and  
long term plans)



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In Indian plans targets are fixed for both long term and short term.

Central planning authority - Planning Comm

all economical decisions -

like -

- how much to produce
  - for whom to produce
  - how to produce
- are taken by the central planning authority i.e. planning Comm

Set objectives

economic planners in india have set objectives

like -

- (i) raising standard of life
- (ii) full employment
- (iii) reduction of inequalities in wealth and income



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One main obj of econ planning  
in India to  
maximize national income  
and per capita income.

Under Gov. Control in India  
planning is done under the  
gov. control.

↳ planning comm. prepares  
the plans and  
pre-sets/present to the  
the gov

↳ gov. execute the plans

Gov. has a control over  
key economic activities like

production

exchange

distribution

consumption

investment

saving

Price

foreign exchange

state etc.

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(X) Complete development

(all sector agriculture, mdu, trade, transport, services

etc) are considered for the five year plan

(XI) definite time period

Each plan is of 5 years of duration and one plan comes after another

(XII) Slogans

"Self-reliance in basic goods"

"Growth with stability"

"Self-reliance"

"Removal of poverty"

"Growth with stability"



★ 1st 5 year plan (1951-56)

- 1560 crore of Plan outlay
- Rate of growth  $\rightarrow 3.7\%$

outlay means  
expensive

the objective -

(i) To improve the disrupted economy of the country due to world war-II, and condition of economy.

(ii) To improve the food problem.

(iii) To check rising prices,

(iv) To raise standard of living

(v) To provide social justice

(vi) To take important measures like (migration, etc.)

(vii) To formulate such projects which may have for the dev. of future period.



★ 2nd 5-year plan: - (1956-1961)

Objectives -

(i) To increase the Gross Rs

(ii) Target growth rate - 4.1% per annum

Objectives -

(i) To establish "social state pattern of society"

(ii) To increase national income by 5% per annum

(iii) To accelerate the process of industrialization by laying emphasis on basic and key industries,

(iv) To expand employment opportunities

(v) To remove inequality



★ 3rd 5 year plan. (1961-66)

outlay

(i) 8544 crore

(ii) Was the growth rate we achieved = 2.5% Per annum.

objectives -

(i) To achieve more than 5% increase in national inc per ann

(ii) self sufficiency in food products

(iii) To expand basic industries (steel, chemical, fuel, electricity, heavy machinery) etc.

(iv) To make use of man power of the country.

(v) To minimize inequality.

★ 4th 5 year plan

outlay

(i) 1544 crore

(ii) 3.3%

obj:

(i) Growth self

(ii) TO inc

(iii) stability and

(iv) Growth

(v) Reduction

(vi) Growth

(vii) Growth

(viii) Balance

(ix) Reduction



Note: इस 3 साल के गैप में हमने annual plan बनाई है

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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★ 4th 5-year plan (1969 - 74)

Objectives  
(i) 5.3% growth rate per annum

(ii) Growth with stability and self sufficiency.

(iii) To increase national income and per capita income

(iv) Stability in price of food and essential commodities.

(v) Growth in agriculture

(vi) Reduction of import of food grain.

(vii) Growth in industrial sector

(viii) Growth in exports.

(ix) Balanced regional development.

(x) Reduction in inequalities.



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★ 3th - 5 year (1944-49)

outlay:-

- (i) 39496 crore of rupees
- (ii) 5% per annum the growth rate

objective -

- (i) Removal of poverty and achievement of self-sufficiency
- (ii) National income to rise 4.3% per annum
- (iii) Not expand employment opportunities

objectives To initiate min. needs program

(i) To promote social welfare program

(ii) To increase agricultural produce at 3.9%

(iii) To expand basic industries production at 4.9% per annum

(iv) To improve agricultural requirements and distribution system

(viii) To ... among

★ 6th - 5 year

outlay:-

- (i) 110,400 crore

objective

(i) To

use of products

(ii) To achieve technical

(iii) To improve

(iv) To



(viii) To establish proper balance  
among price of all

★ 6th 5 year plan - (1980-85)

outlay -

(i) 1,0,467 crores

(ii) 5.4% growth rate

objective -

(i) To step up rate of growth  
by promoting efficiency in the  
use of resources and improve  
production.

(ii) Achievement of economic and  
technological self reliance

(iii) Progressive reduction in poverty  
and unemployment

(iv) To develop indigenous sources  
of energy (solar energy, coal energy,  
hydro energy etc.)



(iv) To improve quality of life especially of backward population through min need plan.

(v) Reduction in regional inequality

(vi) Control of population through voluntary acceptance of small family norm.

(vii) Improvement of ecological environmental assets.

★ 7th 5 year plan - (1985-90)

221436 core of super  
5.8% per annum growth rate

obj  
(1) growth, equality, social justice, self reliance, efficiency in production was the guiding principle of the plan.



(iii) - a centralized plan with co-operation of all people in economic development

(iv) Growth of employment opp

(v) elimination in property

(vi) minimize the regional inequality

(vii) education and health facilities for maximum population

(viii) small family on voluntary basis

(ix) self reliance of food

(x) Conservation in food and energy resources

(xi) Integration in science and technology with development

(xii) To maintain ecological balance.



★ 8th - year plan = (1992-97)

outlay -

₹ 5454 crores

growth rate - 6% Per annum

obj:

(i) To generate employment opp

(ii) To achieve full employment at the end of 20th century

( long-term obj )

(iii) Control of the growth of population through individual in family.

(iv) To abolish illiteracy in the in age 15 to 25

(v) Provision of drinking water as public health service for all

(vi) A  
Sec

(vii) To

(viii) To  
inst

(ix) self

★ 9.

(i) 85

obj.

(ii) re  
popu



(vi) Growth of agriculture to generate surplus for exports.

(vii) To reduce growth of population

(viii) To weaken Panchayati Raj institution

(ix) self reliance

★ 9th 5 year Plan (1997-2002)

(i) 859200 crore

(ii) 5.5% growth rate

obj. =

to ensure food nutrition and security for all specially the weaker section

(iii) reduction of growth rate of population





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(III) - environment protection - col + c  
People Co-operation

(V) - self reliance

(VI) - priority to agriculture in  
rural for generate employment

(VII) - To provide primary  
education

(VIII) - Some other

(IX) - Price stability

↳ Note

It does not mean  
fixed price

एक वस्तु का मूल्य

उपर और डाउन होती

है जो कि कभी-कभी

उपर और डाउन होती

होती है कि

फ्लैट करी

★ 10th - 5th

(I) - 15.92.3.0

(II) - 7.8 %

(III) - Rate of

(IV) - Double

upto 10

years

(V) - To

in the

(VI) - To

(VII) - Reduce

by

(VIII) - Unives

study

(IX) - more

(X) - sed

one thousand



★ 10th - year (2002-2007)

(i) 1592300 crore  
at 7.8% of annual growth rate

obj

(i) Rate of growth 8% per annum

(ii) Double the growth rate per capita income in the next 10 years.

(iii) To ensure significant improvement in the quality of life

(iv) To provide gainfull employment.

(v) Reduce poverty from 26% to 21% by the end of the plan

(vi) Universalisation of education  
study 2004 (end of the plan)  
(राज्य स्तर पर)

(vii) Increase literacy rate to 75%

(viii) Reduce IMR to 150  
one thousand leap from birth.



To reduce NMA to 2 per thousand leap year birth

1 per thousand by birth by 2017

(ii) To increase the area under forest cover to 25% by 2017

(iii) Polluted river to be cleaned by 2004

(iv) social justice

(v) coordinate with experts



\* 11th 5 year plan (2007-12)

budget  
364448 crore  
9% growth rate

obj: -

Theme 1: Development

(i) increase of GDP to increase from 8% to 10%

and to maintain it in the 10th year plan on

double the per capita income by 2012-13.

(ii) Increase the agriculture growth to 4%

(iii) To create 50 million new job opportunities

(iv) To reduce unemployment rate below 5%

(v) To increase real wage of unskilled wage

Note:- Two wages - (i) money wage  
(ii) real wage.

$$\text{Real wage} = \frac{\text{money wage}}{P}$$



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\* 11th 5 year plan (2007-12)

364418 crore  
9% growth rate

obj: -

Issue 1: - Development

(i) increase of GDP to increase from 8% to 10%

And to maintain it in the 10th year plan. an

Double the per capita income by 2016-17.

(ii) Increase the agriculture growth to 4%

to create 58 million new job opportunities

(iii) To reduce unemployment rate below 5%

(iv) To increase real wage of unskilled wage

Note: - Two wages - (i) money wage  
(ii) real wage

$$\text{Real wage} = \frac{\text{money wage}}{\text{Price index}}$$

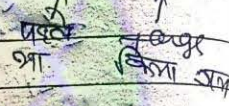


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(v) To reduce poverty by 10%  
i.e. target from 20% to 10%.



Issue 2nd: Education

(i) To reduce death rate by 59.2%  
in 2007-14, to 2.0% in 2011-19.

(ii) To reduce gender gaps in literacy from 21% to 10%.

(iii) Increase in % of children going for higher education from 10% to 15%.

Issue 3rd: Health

(i) To reduce IMR to 28,  
and NMR to 1 per thousand  
leap <sup>birth</sup>

(ii) To reduce TFR (total fertility rate)  
to 2.1,



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(iii) Gestation Period - 9 moth  
(18 to 45 years)

(iii) To provide clean water for all  
by 2009.

(iv) Reduction in malnutrition  
among children in 0 to 7 years  
half its present value.

(v) Reduction in anemia among  
women and girls by 50%.

Issue 4th: women and children

(vi) To raise sex ratio 0 to  
8 years,

0 to 935 by 11-12  
and 1000 by 2016-17

(vii) To insure that atleast 33% of  
the beneficiary in all gov.  
schemes are women.

(viii) To ensure a safe childhood to  
There should be no child  
labour in the country



children without any compulsion  
work.

Issue 5th: Infrastructure

(i) To ensure electricity connection  
to all

and BPL household by 2009 and  
round the clock (24-hour) power  
by the end of plan

(ii) Ensure all weather <sup>Unbreakable</sup> ~~roads~~ <sup>to all</sup>  
habitation with population  
1000 and above.  
while

[500 in hilly and tribal area by 2009]

(iii) Telephonic connectivity to all  
villages by 2007, and Broadband  
connectivity by 2012.

Issue 6th: Environment

(i) To <sup>increase forest cover by</sup>  
5% point





(ii) Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.

(iii) To Treat all urban sewage waste by 2011-12 & clean rivers

(iv) Increase energy efficiency by 20% by 2016-17.

major objective/slogans:-

Faster and more inclusive

growth

9) 12th 5 year Plan (2012-17)

budget 7669807 crore

expected growth rate - 8%

objectives

The 12th 5 year Plan has been covered under the vision of 12th 5 year Plan.



As per approved draft for year  
12th plan 25 indicators  
have been mentioned.

These indicators reflect the  
vision of 12th 5-year plan  
with rapid sustainable and  
more inclusive growth.

25 indicators are -

Issue 1 - Economic growth

1st indicator - real GDP growth  
of 8.2%.

2nd " - agricultural growth  
rate of 4%

3rd " - manufacturing growth  
rate of 10%

4th " - every state must  
have higher growth  
rate in the 12th  
3-year plan than  
in the 11th plan.



18th Ind - Poverty and employment

5th indicator - head count ratio of consumption

(Poverty to be reduced by 10% point one - the preceding estimate by the end of the plan)

6th " - To generate ~~as many~~ job ~~opportunities~~

opportunity in the farm sector and to

Agriculture

provide skill certification to equivalent no. during the plan.

19th Ind - education

4th indicator - mean years of schooling is to

raise to 4 years by the end of the plan.

8th " - To enhance access to higher ~~edu~~ education



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by creating 2 million  
additional seats for  
each age.

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25-05-2015

### Punjab Economy:-

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The Punjab state is one of the smallest states of India. The capital of state of Punjab is Chandigarh.

The area of Punjab state is 50562 sq km (1.57% of the total geographical area of India).

The forest area in Punjab is 6.12% of the total area of Punjab. The population of the state of Punjab as per census 1901 was 974.07 lakh (2.29% of India's population).

Rural Population of the state was 85.5%.

Urban Population was 34.5%.

The male population is 2146.35 lakh (52.8%) of total population.

The female population is 130.7 lakh (47.2%) of the total.

The total population is 20.28 lakh (28.85% of the total population).



• Density of population (no. of people living per sq. km)

• Sex ratio (no. of females per thousand male)

893 (846 for 0 to 6 age group)

• Literacy ratio (76.68%) of the total population

• male literacy rate 81.48%

• female " " 71.34%

• Urban literacy rate 83.70% (there is more literacy in urban area)

• Crude birth rate 13.75%

• Crude death rate of total population

• Life expectancy at birth for males 68.40 years

• Life " " female in Punjab 70.40 years  
(The number of years in newly born child expect to live)



• Birth rate (2010) is 16.6 Per thousand of population.

• Death rate (2010) 7 Per thousand of population.

### → "Economy of Punjab" ←

(1) Growth - The economic rate growth rate during the 11th 5-year plan was 5.9% against the target of 9%.

(2) Poverty estimates - Population below poverty line 15.9%.

(3) Poverty in rural area 14.6%, urban poverty 18.1.

(Urban poverty is more than rural poverty in Punjab)

(4) climatic zones

(a) Agro climatic zones

(a) sub montane zone / kandi zone

(Area - Jalandhar, Ludhiana,

Maurand, SAS)







- (vii) Eastern Canal System
- (viii) सरसु केनाल System
- (ix) कोशी केनाल System
- (x) खनकवाना feeder and कोनाले feede

(vi) सरसु केनाल - one of the biggest in the country.

- 150 year's old
- irrigate vast area of मानसा, सुकसु, मतिडा, परिदकीर, किराजपुर, सुगसु, वनीला, पतिमला, लुधियाना
- It was completed in 1884.

(v) सरसु केनाल takes off at शेर handwork from river खतलुज

• Total area covered by the केनाल 3215 km

(iv) साखवा main line system

• साखवा केनाल originates at मंगल, it is a part of साखवा मंगल

Project. Completed in 1968.

• This canal belongs to खतलुज river

• Beneficiary are Punjab, हरियाना and उत्तराखण्ड





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- Irrigates 1.46 million hectares.
- length of the canal in Punjab 239 km.
- Irrigates areas of ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾਨਾ, ਬਠਿੰਡਾ, ਮਾਨਸਾ, and ਮੁਕਤਸਰ.

(iii) ਬਿੰਦੂ ਰੀਜ਼ਾਲ ਕੈਨਲ ਸਿਸਟਮ

- originates from the right bank of ਸਿੰਠੀ ਨਦੀ, upstream of ਸਿੰਠੀ ਮਾਠਰ ਡੇਮ.

• Constructed in 1954-55.

length of the canal 180 km

- Irrigates areas of ਮੁਕਤਸਰ and ਕਮਰਾਹ.

(iv) ਊਪਰ ਬਾਰੀ ਰੀਜ਼ਾਲ

- It take from ਸਾਦੀਪੁਰ from ਸਿੰਠੀ ਨਦੀ, at ਸਾਦੀਪੁਰ.

• It was constructed by "ਸਿੰਠੀ ਰੀਜ਼ਾਲ ਸਕੀਮ" in 1859.

• It has 3 branches - (i) main branch

- (ii) ਕਾਲੀ ਬਰਾਂਚ
- (iii) ਸਬਸਾਹੀ ਬਰਾਂਚ





Q. Irrigate area of समताल, बुध्यासपुर

• length 3119 km

→ Structure of

~~→ Structure of - east to west 200~~

• New Punjab was found on 1 Nov 1966,  
on the basis of language

• Agricultural performance of Punjab has  
been outstanding. Output will maintain  
the rate of growth in the region.

• Diversification of Punjab agriculture  
through industrialization.

• States of Punjab <sup>lack</sup> in mineral  
resources.

• What are the areas which ~~could~~  
~~can~~ be exploited for economic growth?

• State has large potential for  
industrial ~~in~~ form of  
(i) existence of wide market



- (i) skilled and semi-skilled labour
  - (ii) industrial local enterprise
  - (iii) potential saving
  - (iv) infrastructure facility.
- a) ~~the~~ while industrial potential of the region has not been exploit! ~~(at that time was not)~~
- (i) ~~the~~ endemic power shortage
  - (ii) Not a very helpful location for ~~the~~ of both private and public sector.
  - (iii) Poor resource position ~~of~~ the state
  - (iv) wasteful expenditure of the state

★ ~~what~~ what is understood by diversification of agriculture and how ~~it~~ it can be brought about in Punjab.

- shift the ~~crop~~ <sup>crop</sup> pattern from wheat and paddy for the crop
- The crops produced in Punjab (allied, Paddy, Cotton)





is highest in the country.

- multiple crop pattern

↳ It is region of total crop area  
net area sown

It measures the extent of multiple  
crops

\* What are the factors which  
are responsible for high employe  
industries in Punjab

(i) Availability of irrigated area.

(ii) change in agriculture technology

(iii) marketing and transport facilities

(iv) Growth of agro waste industry

(v) ~~growth of~~ ~~agri~~ ~~cult~~  
order use of it

(vi) Inter crops price relationship.

\* Various organization set up by gov,  
to help the Punjab agri

(i) Punjab agro industries corporation

(ii) market ~~market~~ - Punjab agri market

market purchasing centre

state agriculture



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(6) ⇒ what have you read about the remarkable transformation of Punjab rural economy?

- (i) Provision of village link roads.
- (ii) Co-operation have been significant contribution towards stimulating rural economy of the state.

(7) ⇒ Punjab leads in -

- (i) one of the highest per-capita income state
- (ii) highest crop intensity
- (iii) highest net area irrigated
- (iv) highest contributor to national wheat and rice prod.
- (v) highest consumption of fertiliser
- (vi) highest no. of tubewell
- (vii) highest per capita small scale milk
- (viii) highest yield per hectare
- (ix) highest per capita vehicles
- (x) highest milk production
- (xi)

(8) ~~Social~~ Source of irrigation

- (i) canals
- (ii) wells
- (iii) tubewell



(9) what are the <sup>reasons</sup> ~~reasons~~ that new technologies ~~are~~ has fallen mainly on pulses and oil seeds.

(10) what are ~~the~~ ~~implications~~ implications.

(i) this has lead to reduce availability of pulses, which was the main source of oil.

(ii) a increase in availability of protein rich food such as eggs and poultry.

(iii) pulse and high oil seeds are legumes and are imp. source of re-storing soil fertility.

### \* Punjab Industries :-

a list of 4 big industrial centres of Punjab :-

(i) Amritsar

(ii) Ludhiana

(iii) Jalandhar

(iv) Mohali

(v) Batala

a list of sugar mills in Punjab :-

(i) Amritsar

(ii) Jalandhar

(iii) Ludhiana

(iv) Jalandhar

(v) Ludhiana

(vi) Batala

(vii) Jalandhar

(viii) Ludhiana



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(iii) Cotton mills in Punjab

- (i) Jalandhar
- (ii) Ludhiana
- (iii) Patiala
- (iv) Ferozpur
- (v) Multan

(iv) woolen cloth mills in Punjab

- (i) Jalandhar
- (ii) Ludhiana
- (iii) Patiala
- (iv) Ferozpur

(v) Big unit in Punjab -

- (i) J.C.P. mill, Ferozpur
- (ii) Khanna vehicle limited
- (iii) Khanna skin, Khanna
- (iv) Hero cycle factory, Ludhiana
- (v) Khanna water limited
- (vi) Khanna fertilizer factory, Khanna
- (vii) Khanna oil factory
- (viii) Khanna oil refinery

(6) Why in Punjab Big industrial unit have not grow?





20/11

- (i) Deficiency of Processing minerals
- (ii) Bureaucratic control
- (iii) Agriculture sector
- (iv) Non-cooperation from the centre
- (v) Shortage of power
- (vi) Less investment by industrial, financial institutions (IDBI, ICICI, IFC, UTI,)
- (vii) Policy of state gov. biased towards small skill sector.

(7) Main small skill units in Punjab -

- (i) Hosery Unit, Ludhiana
- (ii) Agricultural implements Patiala.
- (iii) Sports goods industries, Jalandhar
- (iv) Surgical instruments, Jalandhar
- (v) Cycle and sewing machine parts, Ludhiana
- (vi) Furniture, Jalandhar
- (vii) Drapery or work (झरती शीत का काम) Jalandhar
- (viii) Textiles, Ludhiana





(8) Industrially backward district of Punjab  
ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ  
ਪਰੀਤ ਕੋਟ, ਸੋਧ, ਭੁੱਖਾਰ  
ਮੁਕਤਸਰ

(9) A new emerging industrial base in Punjab

(i) ਸੀ ਡੀ ਟੀ ਵਲ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ

- was started in 1981
- 1950 hectare land was acquired for industrial township

• 1000 Industrial Units

will be established

• 500 medium and large  
skills indus

• 2000 people will be occupied

(ii) Incentives granted by govt of Punjab to help industrial growth in Punjab

(a) Punjab state housing and Nitrogen dev. Corporation

(b) Punjab state hand. loan and textile corporat



- (C) Punjab state electon. dev. and  
Production Corporation
- (D) Punjab state leather dev.  
Corporate.
- (E) P.S.I.E.C. (Punjab state industrial  
Export Corporation)
- (F) P.E.D.A. (Punjab energy develop  
association)
- (G) Punjab tourism dev. industries

(10) Focal Point:-

In 1960 on the advice of NDC  
(National dev. Council) Punjab gov.  
started dev. of focal Point  
(30 focal Point in Punjab)

main objective

- (i) Concentration of industrial unit at  
one point
- (ii) dev. of backward region.
- (iii) dev. of medium and small  
scale industries.



(11) (a) Small scale industries -

(1) Small skill enterprise in manufacturing  
→ the fixed capital 5 crore.

(b) micro units - 25 lakh.

(c) medium unit - 5 to 10 crore

(12) Service sector

Small - 10 lakh to 2 crore

medium - 2 to 5 crore.

(13) NCR - national capital region.

The national capital region under  
NCR plan is "Patiala"

(14) Which city of Punjab is developing as  
india habi-texte centre.  
"Patiala"



(15) why there is a need for industries in Punjab -

- (a) for balance growth -
- (b) to decrease the pressure of population on agriculture
- (c) for agricultural dev.
- (d) for increase in foreign trade.
- (e) for capital formation.
- (f) for large scale industrial dev. to increase state income.
- (g) to raise standard of living in Punjab.
- (h) To make available industrial available at cheaper rate.

(16) make large and medium scale industries in Punjab -

- (i) paper factory
- (ii) woolen, silk and synthetic textile industry
- (iii) Cotton textile
- (iv) cycle and cycle parts
- (v) sectors
- (vi) aircraft etc
- (vii) Tr, tyre, brand name oil





State - wealth.  
Central - Corporation tax  
2 main sources of income

(17) Public finance refers to the income and expenditure of the state.

(18) Sources of income of Punjab (State):

- (i) State tax (main source of income)
- (ii) State excise duties
- (iii) Share in central taxes
- (iv) Land revenue (0.03%)
- (v) Stamp duties and registration (4%)
- (vi) Tax on vehicle
- (vii) Entertainment tax (less than 1%)
- (viii) Death duties (1.5%)
- (ix)

These are known as sources of tax revenue



- (1) The Budget 2015-16 has made provision towards creating universal social security system for all Indian especially poor and under privilege.
- (2) प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, is to cover accidental death risk of Rs 2 lakh for a premium of Rs 12 Per annum. (Rs 1/month)
- (3) उपरोक्त योजना - will provide defined Pension dependent on -  
(i) contribution by the beneficiary  
(ii) its terms.
- (4) Gov. will contribute 30% of the beneficiary premium limited to Rs 1000 each year. for 5 year.
- (5) The scheme will be applicable only on the account open before 31st Dec 2015.
- (6) प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योती बीमा योजना to cover (i) natural death & (ii) accidental death.

The premium of this scheme is Rs 330 Per annum and the



silk choice in Rs 2 lakh  
The scheme is for age  
group of 18 to 30 years.

(7) Senior Section welfare fund -  
(a person with age 60 year  
and above)

will be created by a creator  
a corpus from

(i) Unclaimed deposit of Rs 3000 crore  
in PPF.

(ii) Unclaimed deposits of Rs 6000 crore  
in post.

(8) NIIF - stands for national investment  
and infrastructure fund.

• created with an annual flow  
of Rs 10000 crore.

• tax free infrastructure bonds for  
the projects in ~~energy~~ ~~road~~ ~~irrigation~~ sector.





(9) National Skill Mission is launched through the skill dev. and entrepreneurship ministry.

The mission will consolidate skill/ microes spread across several ministries.

• Standards & procedure will output one hour per Skill Council.

(10) दीन दयाल उग्रवाल कौशल योजना is launched to cater to several youth employment opportunities.

(11) ₹ 1500 crore has been provided under दीन दयाल उग्रवाल कौशल योजना.

(12) IIT based student financial age authority is set up.

(i) to administer and monitor scholarship.

(ii) educational loan skim through government विद्या ऋण कर्मिका योजना.



The purpose of a loan scheme is that no student is missing out of higher education for lack of funds.

(12) the share of rural credit

(17) NABARD - National bank for agricultural and rural development.

NABARD was established on the recommendation of Shivaram Committee.

(14) Wait - is a stage which empowers an all stages from production to final stage.

(15) Protein Ushah scheme is associated with priorities to electing to rural families living below poverty line.

(16) Kisan - Kisan - Kisan is a first regional rural bank







Economic development  
ans - welfare economics

(24)

<22> After 1991, Union gov. implements various reforms for bringing reform in the area of taxation. These are based on the recommendation of ~~एनटी एन~~ ~~समीक्षा~~ Committee.

(25)

23) A ~~steady~~ ~~steady~~ increase in general level of prices has a ~~direct~~ result of ~~inflation~~ ~~inflation~~

<26>

than it is in terms of

<24> The aggregate demand is ~~in~~ ~~in~~ demand full inflation

(28)

~~27)~~ ~~28)~~ ~~29)~~

<29>

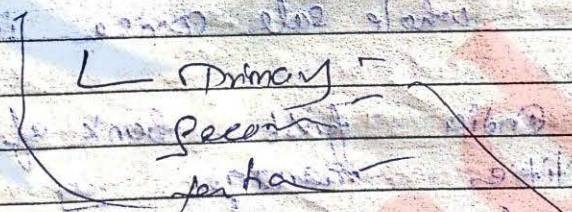


(24) The countries in the South East Asian region  
specific tiger economy

- 1st - Singapore
  - 2nd - Korea
  - 3rd - Thailand
  - 4th - South Korea
- } Economy of tiger economy

(25) Operating surplus in the primary sector.

(26) Primary sector of economic development



(27) Devolution of currency is more beneficiary when prices of export remain constant

(28) The banks are required to maintain total reserve ratio with in hand and total open



this is called PIR

(30) National agricultural insurance replacing comprehensive crop insurance was introduced in the year of 1999.

(31) The annual yield from taxes to Union govt is highest from Co-operative tax.

(32) In India, inflation is measured by which index - whole sale price index

(33) In India first bank of limited liabilities managed by indig and founded in 1881 Oudh Commercial bank.

(34) Of all the banks in the economy is nationalised and converted in monopoly bank. the started, neither more nor secret.



(35) India came under the gold standard system of coinage in April 1957.

(36) The association of rupees was found struggling as the floating currency was broken in 1992.

(37) Short term loan is generally for less than 12 months.

(38) Devaluation of currency leads to an increase in the price of imported goods.

(39) The organisation which looks after the credit needs of agricultural and rural development is National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(40) An open market operation is a part of monetary policy.

(41) The monetary policy and credit policy are known as RBI's annual policy statement.



<43.> structural unemployment arises due to ~~in~~ in-adequate ~~product~~ capacity.

<44.> first export processing zone declared as free trade in india. (शुद्धी क़रुड)

(45) Income tax was introduced by "William Jones"

(46) which committee was constituted for re-constituting of all regional rural banks at district committee

<47> Narasimhan Committee was constituted in Dec 1993 and its ~~work~~ into implementation of financial system reform.

<48> Banihtha (बनियत) Pension ~~विज्ञाप~~ has been launched by life insurance co-operation

(49) ~~सुविधा~~ fixed deposit scheme was launched by ~~डिडी~~ DDBI, 1990



- (50) Bottle neck inflation: - means no rise in prices despite increase in aggregate demand.
- (51) ~~Competition~~ Competition (Amendment Bill 2007) was to replace MRTP,   
 ↓  
 Monopolistically restricts trade practices.
- (52) National income estimates are prepared by CSO (Central Statistical Organisation)
- (53) Farm ~~and~~ while scheme has been launched by ~~the~~ ministry of Agriculture.
- (54) Security Printing Press is located at Hyderabad.
- (55) India ~~into~~ millennium deposit scheme (IMD) was launched by State Bank of India, in 2000 ~~was~~ for NRIs and OCIs.
- (56) The main rubber producing state in India is Kerala.
- (57) FEMA stands for Foreign Exchange Management Act.



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management act.

(58) C. Chandrababu Naidu was the former  
Commissioner of Sengco 2011.

(59) An apex institution for  
financial exports and imports in  
India is called as Exim Bank

(60) first Apparel park in India  
has been set-up as a strategic in  
वजीरगढ़

(61) who is pioneer of operation  
flood in India. डॉ. वजीरगढ़  
करी

(62) yellow revolution is associated  
with oil seed production.



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