

10  
50  
30

A

NATIONAL INCOME → It is the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in an year.

National income = GDP at factor cost.

B

BRIDGE LOAN →

C

SMALL SCALE BUSINESS → An industry which has an annual turnover investment limit upto 1 crore rupees is called a small scale industry.

D

Life expectancy → Life expectancy is the age upto which an individual is expected to live. This is measured at birth. It is a parameter for various development indices like HDI, GII, etc.

?

E.

Legal Tender Money →

F.

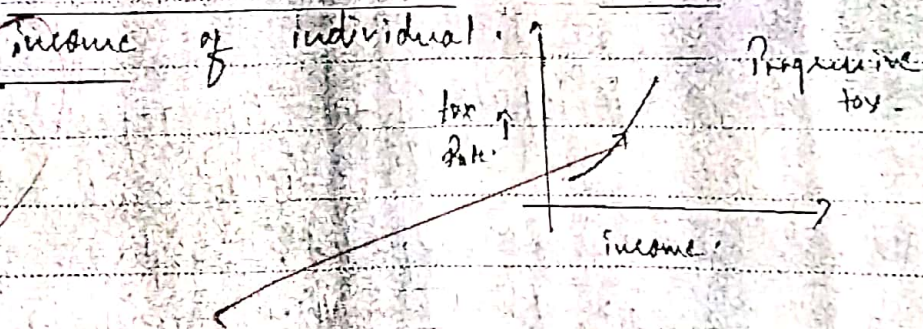
BHIM APP → It is a unified payment interface linked to user's Bank accounts and enables digital payments.

G.

PRIMARY GOLD →

H.

Progressive Tax → It is the method of taxation in which the tax rates increases with the



I.

(GROW) FUNDING →

उदाहरण के तौर पर → "Uday" दिश का "पुनः विद्युत" योजना

INDIAN is a central scheme which enables flight travel (domestic) affordable and accessible to the common man.

National Statistical Organisation (NSO) is an office or organization under Government of India which is concerned with the collection & publication of various statistical data related to population, income, economic parameters like poverty, etc.

M.P. State Textile Corporation → It is a public or state corporation that is concerned with the promotion of textile products in the state.

Co-operative Society → (CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS) Article 43B → State shall endeavor to promote co-operative societies. Article (243ZH-243ZT) Part IX B "The Co-operative Societies"

N

Food Corporation of India (FCI) → It is a  
state owned corporation that  
is related with procurement and

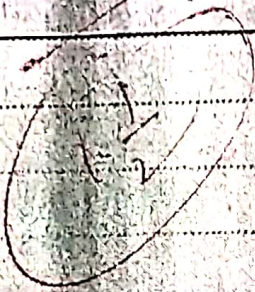


Storage of Foodgrains as BUFFER STOCK  
in the Country

O

Soil Health Card → A Card given to farmers  
which indicates the nutrient  
STATUS of soil viz the availability of  
N, P, K in the soil. & deficiency

Parameters indicated after "Soil Health Testing"



Maximum support price -  
at the minimum amount at which  
the government purchases the  
food grains from the farmers.  
This is also known as procurement price  
generally.

MSP  
(Objective)  
~~benefit~~

- Ensuring basic income of farmers
- Provide incentives
- Increasing production of crops against which MSP is given.
- INCOME SECURITY along with FOOD SECURITY.

MSP at present is declared by  
Commissioner of Agriculture Costing &  
pricing (CACP) against 23 major crops.

2/A

# REVOLUTIONS IN AGRICULTURE

## 1947 INDEPENDENCE

During the time of independence India was going through a poor state of economy viz. POVERTY, FAMINE, HUNGER etc. were common and agriculture was in a bad condition.

Thus reforms taken in agriculture :-

→ 1<sup>st</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN → Basics Agricultural growth

→ 1966-67 → GREEN REVOLUTION  
 ↳ India became food surplus in wheat and Rice production.

→ 1970 → WHITE REVOLUTION (under Nehru KIRTI)

→ ORANGE REVOLUTION

→ PINK REVOLUTION (Meat)

→ GREEN REVOLUTION - II (vegetables)

have been undertaken to bring about Food security.

*Defence*  
*Health*  
*Education*  
*Industry*

## Inclusive Growth

Inclusive Growth is the term used for the holistic growth of the country and its population.

### FEATURES

- Inclusion of "poor section" of society in the growth process.
- FINANCIAL SUPPORT to POOR.
- Employment opportunities to POOR of vulnerable.
- Empowerment of WEAKER SECTIONS.
- FOOD and INCOME security to the POOR and left out section.

Ways to achieve it:-

### Govt initiatives

- PM Jan Dhan Accounts
- PM Garib Kalyan Package
- Kisan Credit Card Scheme, etc.
- JAM.

Thus financial and technological support can help achieving inclusive growth.

2 (5)

Globalisation and its effects

Globalisation has led to the opening of global National boundaries for trade (free trade), thus affecting the economy in multiple ways.

Pos effects

- Boosted Trade
- ↑ Availability of 'Export Markets' to producers.
- Better prices on products.
- Diversification and developmental opportunities.

Neg effects

- Increased competition
- Competition amongst firms in domestic markets.
- Deterioration of Domestic industries and Agriculture.

How of can be negative



Smart Cities

The concept of Smart City encourages the overall development of an urban area.

- Smart Office → Knowledge Based economy
- Office → use of ICT
- (FEATURES) → Empowered citizens.

Efficient disposal of Solid waste...

[i.e. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT]

→ GREEN Technologies.

→ Less Pollution

→ Better PUBLIC TRANSPORT

→ Better HEALTH & EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

→ Roads, Complexes and other INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT in modern times.

Benefits include "modernisation of economy", "use of technology", "clean environment" - thus creating a "knowledge based empowered society".

Defining Smart City  
 Defining Smart City

34  
Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy →

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy as it provides raw materials for secondary sector as well as employment to large number of farmers in the country.

### IMPORTANCE →

→ Agriculture provides "Raw materials" for industrial sector.

→ It provides or feeds a large population of India, thus averts food crisis or famine.

→ Agricultural sector provides employment to large no. of farmers → thus it is a means of livelihood to rural population.

→ Around 65% of Indian population is dependent on agriculture for its subsistence.

Le

## POST-INDEPENDENCE SCENARIO

There were many cases of FAMINE and deaths due to HUNGER in the period of post independence.

LEVEL

- HUNGER
- FAMINE
- FOOD SHORTAGE
- RISE IN FOOD PRICES
- DETERIORATION OF VILLAGE ECONOMY

Thus, it became crucial to strengthen the agricultural sector so as to provide sustenance to the rural population of India.

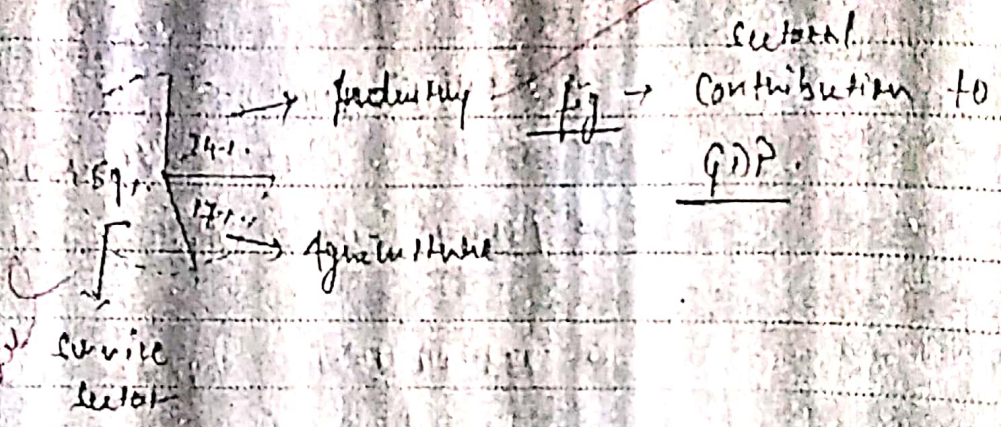
## EFFORTS:-

# 1<sup>st</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN → "Agricultural" growth was focused.

# 1966-67 → The "GREEN REVOLUTION" led to food surplus in India. This eliminated FAMINE and reduced the cases of HUNGER.

Strong agricultural sector is important for our country as it leads to -

- ① FOOD SECURITY in the country.
- ② Provide LIVELIHOOD to farmers.
- ③ Promote EXPORTS their broad foreign services.
- ④ ↑ Strong base for Industrial sector.



GOVERNMENT EFFORTS & SCHEMES →

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
- E-NAM.
- "Soil Health Card" to farmers.
- Kisan Credit Card scheme.
- SUBSIDIES (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides)

Thus, enabling a robust agricultural growth.

→ Central bank  
 → Physical currency

## RURAL AREA ISSUE :-

India today ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> of the ~~most~~ <sup>most</sup> populated ~~countries~~ <sup>countries</sup> in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> world. Thus the growth and development of rural areas become an important aspect.

## ISSUE IN RURAL AREA →

- UNEMPLOYMENT { Disguised  
Seasonal
- Over Burden on agricultural sector.
- POVERTY.
- LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION
- POOR HEALTH OF PEOPLE.
- High Infant Mortality Rate & ~~Maternal Mortality Rate.~~
- FEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES  
↳ thus subsistence level.
- MALNUTRITION.

These issues can be further categorized into economic and infrastructural

SOCIAL ISSUES → Low levels of Health Education and Skill development  
→ Joint family system  
→ orthodoxy prevailing  
→ Low levels of awareness among people

ECONOMIC ISSUES → It encompasses the issues like POVERTY, LOWER INCOME to farmers, LESS JOB OPPORTUNITIES, High UNEMPLOYMENT levels, LOW AGRICULTURAL GROWTH etc.

INFRASTRUCTURAL → Absence of infrastructure is a major cause of prevailing poverty and low levels of Health & education in the rural sector.

Infrastructure like Schools, Hospitals, Irrigation facilities, Credit to farmers, roads & transport, AMM, Storage facilities are still missing in rural India.

Since the independence has been passing many schemes and programs for the development of rural economy.

→ NREEM (National Rural Livelihood Mission)

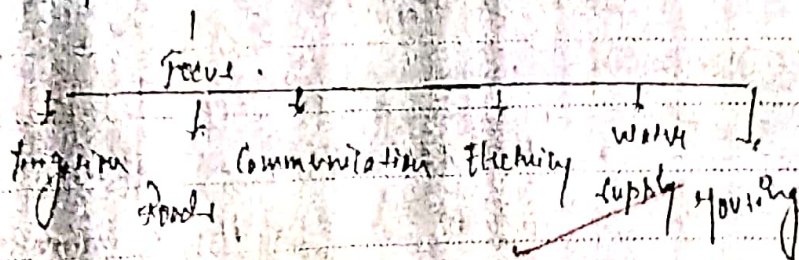
→ MGNREGS (Muzamir Gaurant Narmam) (Wage guarantee scheme)

→ MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (Food security & nutritional security)

→ FOOD FOR WORK Program (1974)

→ Integrated rural development programme (IRDP) started in 1970's.

→ BHARAT NARMAN YATANA - 2005



→ Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin

o/f India

Individual toilets

Public toilets.

→ PMAY - Gramin "Housing for All"

this enabling rural growth.

① 1991 UNREVERTABLE →

① Introduction of GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

② DEMOCRATIZATION

③ Enabling SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM

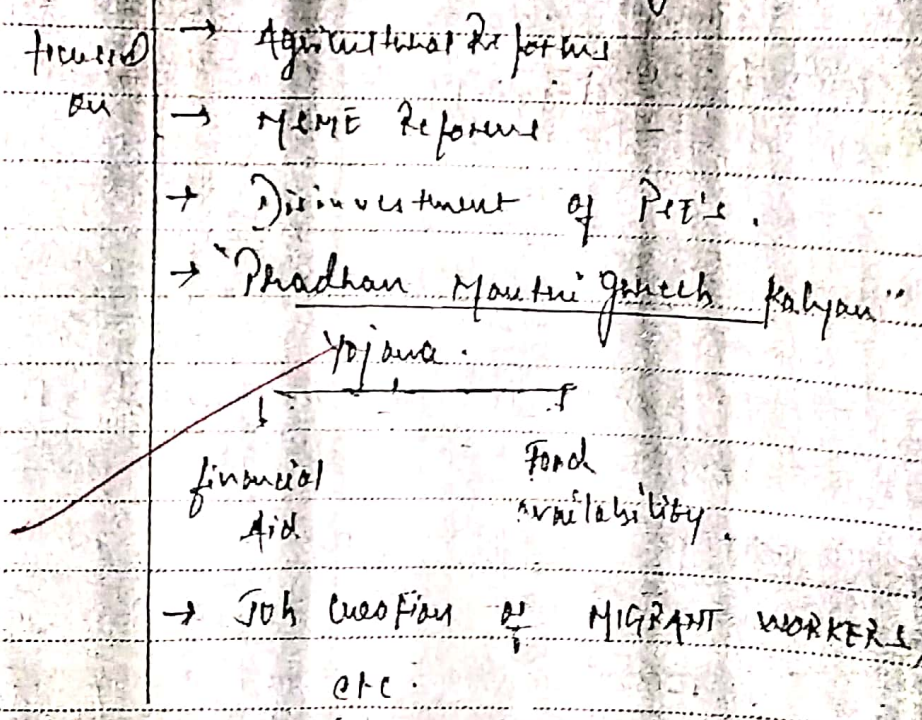
④ Reforms related to ease of DOING BUSINESS

⑤ STRUCTURAL REFORMS

↳ Trade facilitation Bill

↳ Contract farming Bill

⑥ "Atma Nibhata Bharat" Package



Thus, forgetting the very problems and bringing about structural reform.