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प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b>  <u>Paper III</u>, म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (part B)</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
2    A	<p style="text-align: center;">Madhya Pradesh is a best example of paradoxical of poverty in plenty.</p>	
□    □	<p>despite being a rich source of forest &amp; animal resources it lacks industrial</p>	
□    □	<p>development due to following reasons -</p>	
□    □	<p>(a) Economic factors -</p>	
□    □	<p>low investments in industrial units.</p>	
□    □	<p>lack of foreign direct investments.</p>	
□    □	<p>Lack of huge long term capital.</p>	
□    □	<p>inadequate savings</p>	
□    □	<p>poor industrial development due to</p>	
□    □	<p>huge forest shelter &amp; communities</p>	
□    □	<p>thriving on it.</p>	
□    □	<p>(b) Political -</p>	
□    □	<p>lack of policy formulation</p>	
□    □	<p>lack of political will &amp; interest</p>	
□    □	<p>on major industrial opportunities</p>	
□    □	<p>(c) Geographical -</p>	
□    □	<p>Forest shelter, uneven terrain.</p>	
□    □	<p>Agricultural spread.</p>	
□    □	<p>(d) Ethos -</p>	
□    □	<p>Uneven attention to major cities</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	such as Panna, Satna or Jabalpur.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	lack of foresightedness of citizens of state.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these factors add on to tag of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a BZMARAU state. But steps are now	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	being taken to encourage entrepreneurial	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	skills.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Globalisation is a termed need for	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	an open economy connected to larger	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	world economy. It is political, economic	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	or social parameters which are opened	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	for larger competition & development.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The concept seeks for turning	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	national economies to a global economy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	through network of communication &	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	business ventures	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg. multinational companies	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	such as automobile giant Toyota	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	has its outlets throughout globe.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	though this opening up benefits	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a global culture of common approach	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to cooperation & partnership but has some contrary affects to.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Negative impacts -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	① suppress sovereignty of nation at large & particularly the citizens	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	② Increasing competition exploits small scale businesses	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	③ MNCs work as imperialists and many a times exploits labourers working under them.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	④ National cultures, values are kept at stake	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Necessary fields such as agriculture etc are neglected.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Trade deficit, twin balance sheet problem & balance of power is disturbed	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Globalisation is a necessary evil & must be handled carefully	

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा  
म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाशिए में न लिखें

2 D

Unemployment is defined as tendency of lack of work, despite being eligible & available to do certain work. It can be voluntary or involuntary.

→ seasonal: eg. Agriculture, excess work in harvest season, rest time is of unemployment

→ cyclical: unemployment occurs due to economic upturn & downturn eg. during recession

→ disguised: More workers are employed in a piece of work than required

→ technical unemp: due to increasing mechanisation low skilled workers are fired.

Increasing population, lack of skilled resources, mechanisation adds to the problem of unemployment.

Types

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<input type="checkbox"/> E	Agriculture for any nation's	
<input type="checkbox"/>	economy is the backbone or key stone	
<input type="checkbox"/>	for development. Madhya Pradesh	
<input type="checkbox"/>	being an agrarian economy totally	
<input type="checkbox"/>	depends upon agriculture for growth	
<input type="checkbox"/>	& development.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Importance of Agriculture	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Contribution to GDP: It contributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	nearly 20.5% to MP's economy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) share of employment: Agriculture	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sector is biggest employer in state.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	74% livelihoods are agriculture dependent.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Variety of agricultural products -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <sup>st</sup> in pulses, in top five in milk,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	fruits, wheat, and other products	
<input type="checkbox"/>	supports agricultural economy.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Geography: Malwa region, Narmada -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tapi valley, Bundelkhand plateau	
<input type="checkbox"/>	acts as positive lines for agriculture.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Being landlocked but well connected to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	whole of India adds feather to crown.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh being an agrarian state	
<input type="checkbox"/>	boosts economy and is important for its development.	

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F

Tough reforms had been taken by government of India in 1991 due to following reasons.

lack of investment in long term goals  
Ineffectiveness of public sector units to generate capital

Reasons of 1991 Reforms  
Inadequacy of foreign exchange which was left for only 2 weeks  
poor performance of agri-culture, lack of food to eat.

Infrastructural weaknesses.  
huge debts of institutions such as IMF's loan

Other reasons included - Balance of trade got disturbed, sectors of economy were lacking pace, imports were increasing.

All these led to economic reforms of 1991 commonly called as liberalisation, privatisation & globalisation


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<input type="checkbox"/> 9	subsidy, { word: subsidium: to assist	
<input type="checkbox"/>	from back door}, implies the assistance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in terms of financial/cash or	
<input type="checkbox"/>	kind or direct or indirect by any	
<input type="checkbox"/>	governing agency to increase the economic	
<input type="checkbox"/>	production & activities	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. MSP to farmers over certain	
<input type="checkbox"/>	crops, PDS for poor & lower rung society.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Direct subsidy - Given directly	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in the form of cash to assist economy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of family.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Direct benefit transfer under	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PAHALI ( LPG cylinder) or that	
<input type="checkbox"/>	under MGNREGA.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Indirect subsidy - such assistance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	which involves other benefits other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	than cash.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Cheap fertilisers & seeds to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	farmers. or food items to BPL	
<input type="checkbox"/>	families under PDS	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		



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<input type="checkbox"/> H	Food security means that all people, at all times have physical, social &	
<input type="checkbox"/>	economic access to sufficient, safe & nutritious food that meet their	
<input type="checkbox"/>	dietary needs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government schemes	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Public Distribution System (PDS)</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Mid-day meal (MDM)</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① ICDS - Integrated umbrella scheme for children, pregnant &amp; lactating</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>mothers to provide health supplements, nutrition, immunization, early education.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>started in 1975</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② PDS - to provide affordable food supplies such as pulses, wheat, rice,</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>oil to lowest rung of society. started in 1960s</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ MDM - Nutritional scheme &amp; largest network to prevent school dropouts &amp; hunger among school going children. (1995)</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> I	Indian economy had been through many upheavals since independence.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	It has faced many challenges such as-	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Balance of payment & trade got disturbed.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Being a developing nation, 2nd. populous country it faced economic crunches.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Problem of unemployment, poverty, migration prevents economic growth.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) GDP right now is facing a slowdown and growing at lower rates of 4-5%	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Dumping in trade has been a grave threat to interest of local business	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) opening of economy in 1991 wasn't an easy path to walk on.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(g) Brain drain & drain of wealth still poses a serious problems to Indian economy	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Despite all upheavals economic	
<input type="checkbox"/>	has grown so far and is aspiring to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	become a \$5 trillion economy and is	
<input type="checkbox"/>	also a fastest growing economy	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> k	Urbanisation is the phenomenon of growth & development of infrastructure	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and institutions of non-agriculture tendency and background.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Currently cities, townships and some surroundings are result of urbanisation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	It being the need of current scenario have some ill effects as well.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing slum dwellers and outskirts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing migration, poverty, uneducation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	lack of proper housing, water, sanitation & food.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	barrier to governance & administration due to exclusion of many.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All effects	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	poor infrastructure using low quality materials	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	health effects, increasing lifestyle diseases.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	congested traffic system, long travelling time	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Pollution: Noise, Air, water, light, peaching, deforestation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Urbanisation is necessary social evil. It must be properly planned & managed.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Economic development depends upon following factors -	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Economic ↓	Non-economic ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	(a) Capital formation	(a) Geographical & strategic location
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	(b) FDI & Investments	(b) Technological factors & knowledge
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	(c) Infrastructural development	(c) Education
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	(d) Policy formulation by government	(d) Research & develop.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	(e) Marketable agricultural surplus	(e) Political will & that of mass
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	(f) Natural Resources	(f) Human Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	(g) Balance of trade	(g) Social organisation eg. NGOs, SHGs.
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	(h) Fiscal Inclusion	(h) Gender parity.
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	All these factors contribute to economic development of a country.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 13		
<input type="checkbox"/> 14		

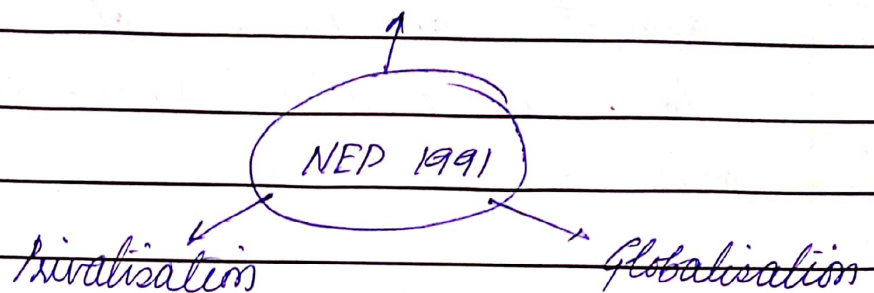
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<input type="checkbox"/> A	Green accounting is a system of financial planning which includes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	factor environmental cost into economic activities. It includes share of GDP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	which has/had negative impact on environment.	
<input type="checkbox"/> B	Inclusion of each & every section of society to institutional banking & fiscal sector.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eg. Jan Dhan Yojna opened	
<input type="checkbox"/>	accounts of lowest rung of society to channelize finance to right hands.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> C	system of accounting & balance sheet to calculate national saving, receipts & expenditure to calculate national income. It includes methods such	
<input type="checkbox"/>	as GDP, GNP, NNP etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> D	Urban development mission started in 2005 upto 2014 to upscal, the urban amenities & living standards & qualities. It is now been replaced by AMRUT	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> E	Index of UNDP to measure quality & caliber of human resources of a	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	nation. on 3 parameters - (a) life expectancy (b) literacy (c) per capita	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	income. India scored 6.75 out of 10.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F	HRIDAY - heritage city development and augmentation Yojna of ministry of housing	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& urban development to develop cities, their amenities & heritage culture	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	alongwith started in 2015	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> G	Rate at which fiscal governing institute (RBI in India) borrows from commercial	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	sector banks of country. It is a fiscal regulatory mechanism to regulate	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	liquidity in market borrows money, according to G-securities with banks.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> H	Subsidy under WTO, where no trade distorting subsidies with certain upper cap	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	or limit is permitted by any member country. Also includes Green box, Amber	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Box & Sand D subsidy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I	special drawing rights is maintaining certain amount of designated foreign currency - US dollar, British pound, Euro & Yen (Japan).	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J	Double deficit, where balance sheet is disturbed by <sup>(a)</sup> excess in imports over exports	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>(b)</sup> excessive expenditure by govt over income.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K	certain restrictions imposed by nations over imports of good from other countries	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	which is cheaper than its market-face value	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg: A computer at \$50 in home country is exported to another nation at \$10. This good may face anti dumping	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	duty.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L	Increase in sales of goods due to increasing supply of money, but not supply of desired quantity of goods in market.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M	Ability, qualities & skills of human resources of a nation to add to economy.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and related activities. An educated	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and skilled worker is good to human capital	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cyclical unemployment is related	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to economic fall & rise such as recession.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	It occurs due to negative growth, economic fluctuations & slowdown	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	eg. loss of jobs due to economic crisis of 2008 in US.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Imbalance / in excess of imports as compared to exports leads to trade	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	imbalance. eg. China has upperhand in trade with India leading to trade	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	deficit in India's part.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		



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3	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p>	
	<p>India, during economic crisis of 1991 had taken some strong</p>	
	<p>steps to boost economy. such steps were commonly termed as -</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">liberalisation</p>	
		
	<p>privatisation</p>	
	<p style="text-align: right;">globalisation.</p>	
	<p>(a) liberalisation is removal of</p>	
	<p>trade barriers &amp; restrictions on foreign companies to invest.</p>	
	<p>→ It de-regulated &amp; de-</p>	
	<p>licensed the industrial sector.</p>	
	<p>→ FDI was invited for investment.</p>	
	<p>→ Devaluation of Indian</p>	
	<p>currency took place.</p>	
	<p>→ limited government control was there on economic sectors except cigarette, alcohol, explosive, aeroplanes, chemicals etc. all others were</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	de-licensed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ RBI's role was reduced from regulator to facilitator.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Privatisation, as the name suggests, government sell his share or complete Public sector units to private players.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Two gateways were adopted.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) selling some share to private players.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Transferring the ownership to private sector.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This led to the boost in working of PSUs, led to increase in employment opportunities, led to healthy competition among private units.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Rise of Miniratna, Navratna & Maharatna companies took place, which not only attracted FDI & FPIs but boosted economy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">though the two principles were adopted to boost economic growth slowdown &amp; remove recession in fiscal structure. These two principles have completely independent existence.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">They are complementary to each other and have equal but individual importance. They are related to each other as they adds on to each other. But they have independent existence.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
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3 D	<p>Country such as India, which has <sup>huge</sup> population share under poverty line, lacking 2 times meal a day, whose people are struggling every day to earn living. Public distribution system works as from since 1960s.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Public distribution system / PDS is system of assistance of food products at cheaper rates or subsidised rate to certain identified people such as those under poverty line.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Rice, wheat, pulses, oil, sugar kerosene is provided at subsidised rates of ₹2/kg. or ₹3/kg at designated fair price shops.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Objectives -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(a) Food to all at subsidised prices</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(b) Maintain nutritional values in human resource.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(c) Decrease effects of poverty, child labour</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(d) Inclusive &amp; sustainable development.</p>	

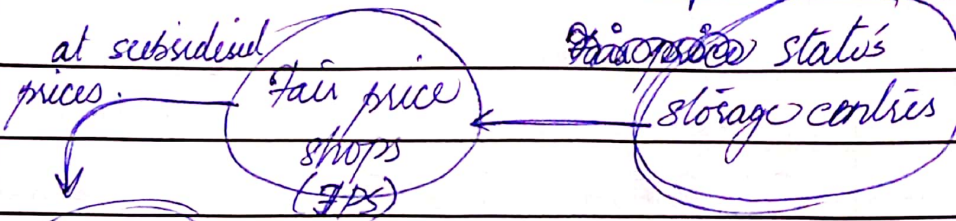
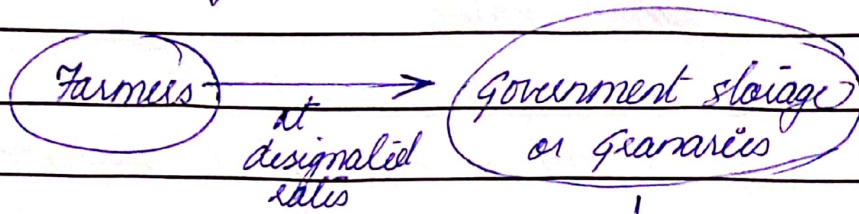
प्रश्न संख्या

# मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाशिए में न लिखें

functioning:



A government official is designated for surveillance of FPS. Any queries, misuse, corruption can be reported to pre-determined complaint & redressal system.

Limitations -

(a) Loopholes in distribution system due to corruption, black marketing, hoarding

(b) Ration cards are necessary to avail this system which requires a permanent address. This sidelines the slum dwellers, poverty stricken people.

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b> म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	© lower standards & quality of food grains	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) lack of availability in FPS	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(e) Increasing burden of food subsidies on government	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(f) Increase in prices in open market	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(g) Burden on agriculturists	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(h) Urban bias - lack spread in interior society of rural areas.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	PDS is a massalious	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	scheme of government of India	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to provide complete set of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	nutrition to all. If limitations	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	are attended completely it works	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	wonder.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b> म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हार्शिए में न लिखें
3 C1	<p>India economy being a fastest growing economy calls varied number of features.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Being unique in its own sense; diversity, long territorial stretches,</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>geographical features, mineral &amp; natural resources, human resources</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>due to large population gives ample opportunity to economy.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Indian economy calls following features -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(a) Agrarian economy turning into a tertiary biased structure:</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>As &amp; around 1950's agriculture shared 65-70% in GDP and service sector had 11% but now tertiary sector is contributing ~51% to GDP of economy.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(b) Youth &amp; large workforce - As compared to other world economies India has a large section of population in working age giving a</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b> म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	huge human resources.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	© Developing towards \$5 trillion economy -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Indian economy is aspiring for such figures and is seeking to scale up	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	④ Increasing trade with every other	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	nations in globe. With some we have trade surplus as well.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Indian economy is known by	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	social subsidies & socialistic	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	policies of government such as PDS, mid day meal, Ayushman Bharat,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and other social schemes.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Urban-Rural disparity is still	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	shows out brightly added by	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	regular migration for livelihood	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	purposes.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ Poverty, Unemployment, illiteracy	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	still kept society along with	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	gender disparity, low sex ratio even	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	after years of independence.	



प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b> म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(D) Growth rate fluctuates commonly,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	with increasing 2-digit growth rate to 4-5% growth rate in recent years.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Agrarian economy faces an agricultural burden & deaths of farmers as well.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(k) Banking-institution faces some fluctuations and RBI commendably facilitates its stability.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these features typically represents India economy. such elements leads to economic development & sometimes negative elements pulls down it too.	
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