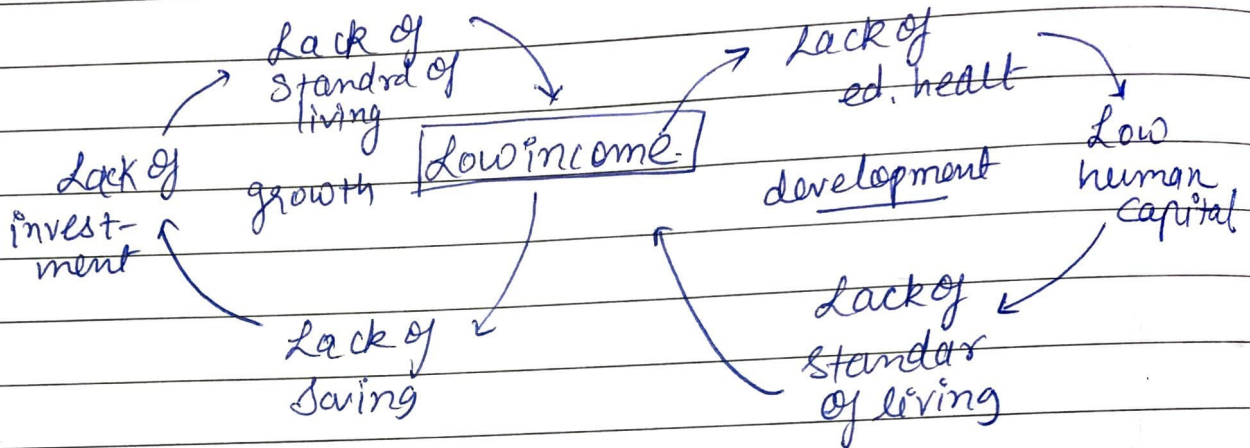


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[1]

H) Poverty Trap - State (condition) people not able to get out from poverty due to financial stress.
 - Don't have standard of living at all.



c) Cyclical unemployment - A situation arise due to recession at period time to time - happens in Capitalist economy

D) National Income Measurement System

- i) National Sample survey of india
 - Collect statistical data on number of variable of economy
- ii) Central Statistical Survey organisation
 central body who organise statistical data to NSSO for survey.

- E.) Wholesale price Index - Price at which product got value added after production at large level. whole sale price paid to Retailer at less values than market price to customers.
- F.) Social progress Index - Economy performance on social indexes like (education, health, equality, human capital)
- I.) Greenfield Airport - Airport all its works on energy efficient, technologically advance and connected to multimodal transport.
- K.) Torgated Public distribution System - Revamped name from Restructured public distribution system.
- provide food security to all by central and state government altogether.
- IV.) Regional Rural Bank - 1st Bank Pratham Bank (U.P) established as rural bank
- financial system for rural activities by RRB Act 1976
- government of india supported. & state of other organisation.
- O.) Global Investor Summit - 1st position 'Invest India' by United Nation organisation for great performance in Investment.

- A) Consolidation - - It refers to protective restriction on market or land secured by any state or individual.
- B) Primary deficit - It refers to decrement in value at primary level.
- M) MP oil seeds production cooperative Union -
Co-operative Union of all oil seeds producing organisation or individual.
- A state owned organisation.
- who regulate and monitor, make rules related to oil co-operatives.
- L) Competition Commission -
- Check and balance of trade between india or state or individual.
- Trade dispute settlement

[2]
[A.] Self help groups - Small group of people live in rural areas works for same objective to collect our funds their money and help themselves in need. Mostly, run by womens for their small needs.

Objective - A small financial system of their own formed by grouped together to help who is in need.

Challenges -

- 1) Large population of illiteracy - People dont know how to read and write discourage to go banks.
- 2) lack of awareness - Most of people dont know about their benefits in banking system.
- 3) complicated financial system - illiterate people dont understand process of banking accounts.
- 4) Small savings - Small amount of money leads to save at home only.
- 5) Irregular income - Day to day labours don't have fixed work and fixed income.

Conclusion → Smaller needs of less income group can easily fulfill by such groups. It's effective for womens whose saving at home become useful by such groups.

(B.) Midday ^{day} meal - Midday scheme fulfill the food security of india of Below Poverty line - where low income groups does not have sufficient ability to have food to their growing children.

Objective - Ensure sufficient food to children Unable to get meal of daily requirement

* Government of india provide food grain to children to school to encourage child to go school and get healthy life

Achievement

- Number of enrollement in school increased drastically
- Encourage to decrease inequality between girl and boy.
- Nutritious food increas to treat malnutrition in children.
- Ensure to fulfill our SUD goal 1 'Zero hunger'

Conclusion - Health is wealth. More health children will lead to healthy indeo and more humun resource will increase our productivity in economy.

c) Minimum Support Price →

- A price at which government purchase farmer's crop which is greater than actual market price if any distress to crop or environment affect farmer crop.
- This price is decide by Cabinet committee on Economic affairs and CCEA. Cabinet CACP work under CCEA.

Beneficial →

- It promote productivity to farmer in any situation it faces
- It keep away farmer from Debt trap
- It happen when bumper productivity, market price decrease, still government support farmer its repercussions.
- Ensure Food security to all.

Conclusion- Government promote farmer by such price. Great implimentation of such scheme create number of families at sustained life. otherwise farmer suicide due to debt trap is common thing today.

d) Overall development.

Development - A process in which working ability of state increases. It ~~is~~ directly affect peoples living and their standard of life.

The factors of development.

Physical development

It include

- Physically ability to have opportunities to develop.



- infrastracture of developing themselves according to their need.

Social development.

It include social well being of state.



social, discri mind, freedom, rights speech, voice of people.

Way to Achieve →

To Individual - ~~and~~ To Economy.

- Great infrastructure where people get means to travel, communicate, have security etc
- Social level of people's great health, education provide a human resource to economy
- A good Education system, health infrastracture financial system, can develop a human and countries economy altogether.

(e) Gender Budgeting -

- India is far more behind in gender sensitivity you can see women participation in comparison to our neighbour state Bangladesh.

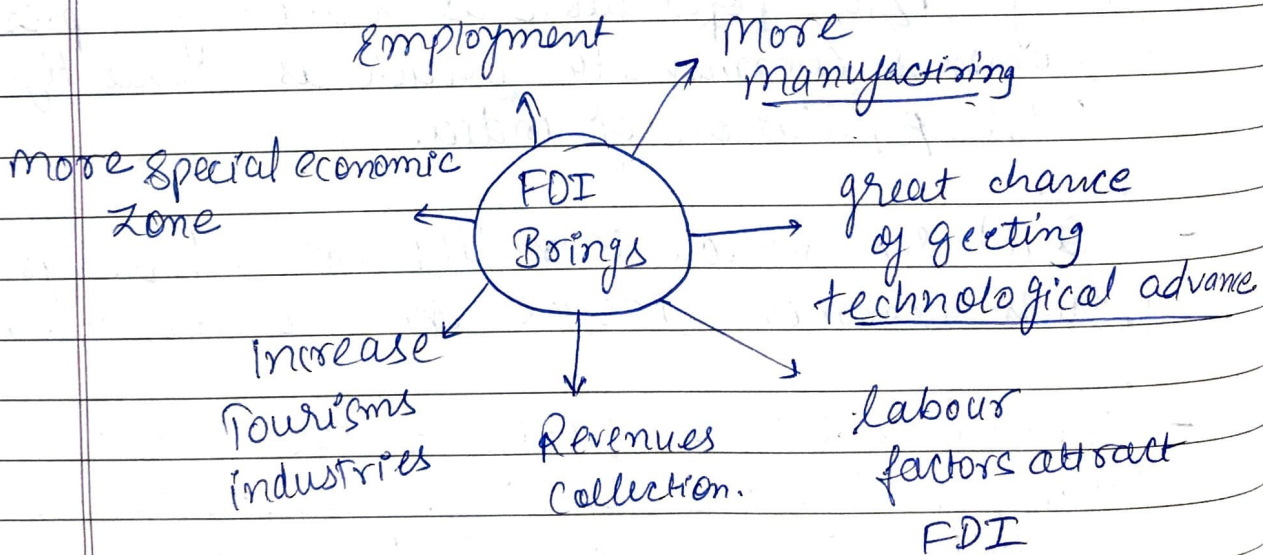
Here, a concept comes, which certain amount of budget is restricted for gender sensitive scheme. To more ensuring the better implementation of proper budget to that scheme and work on more participation of women on every level.

Necessity in India -

- Only $1/10^{\text{th}}$ population is politically represent women's community which is exactly 49% population of India.
- Child sex ratio, mortality rate, fernal foeticide such common issues need better implementation.
- Women is still a liability to their parent & on this gender budgeting we promote women as a hot subject to be looked upon.
- Love Jihad, Owner killing, dowery, are massive problem which still persistent because female issues ~~less~~ ~~are~~ get less important, hence gender budgeting can promote woman representation.

F.) Foreign Direct Investment necessary for economy to boost their ~~prod~~ investment sectors.

- Foreign Companies invest will create huge employment in india.
- government allowed 100% FDI and decreases the regulation for easier investment from foreign companies.
- More manufacturing, real estate sector, food processing or any other firm establish themselves will increase people's opportunity to certain area.



Conclusion - FDI started right from the Nation policy Reform 1991. it opens india market at global level it opens export and import directly benefits indian economy to boost their GDP.

(H.) National Food Security Act - It passed in 2013, to provide food security to all people living in India.

* Objective - It provide food accessibility, affordability to all who are below poverty line.

* Provisions or features - It give provision of providing food grains at a rate of 3 Rs per kg Rice, 2 Rs per kg wheat and Coarse grain at minimum Price of 1 Rs.

- It includes women and children under various scheme like midday meal, child development programs etc.

Food Security factors → It's affordable
→ Accessible to all
→ Stability at all time

(I) MP Industrial development possibility -

MP has great geographical location. It's located in centre and connect to five state directly. It's one way or other have great connectivity ocean and impact import and export very much.

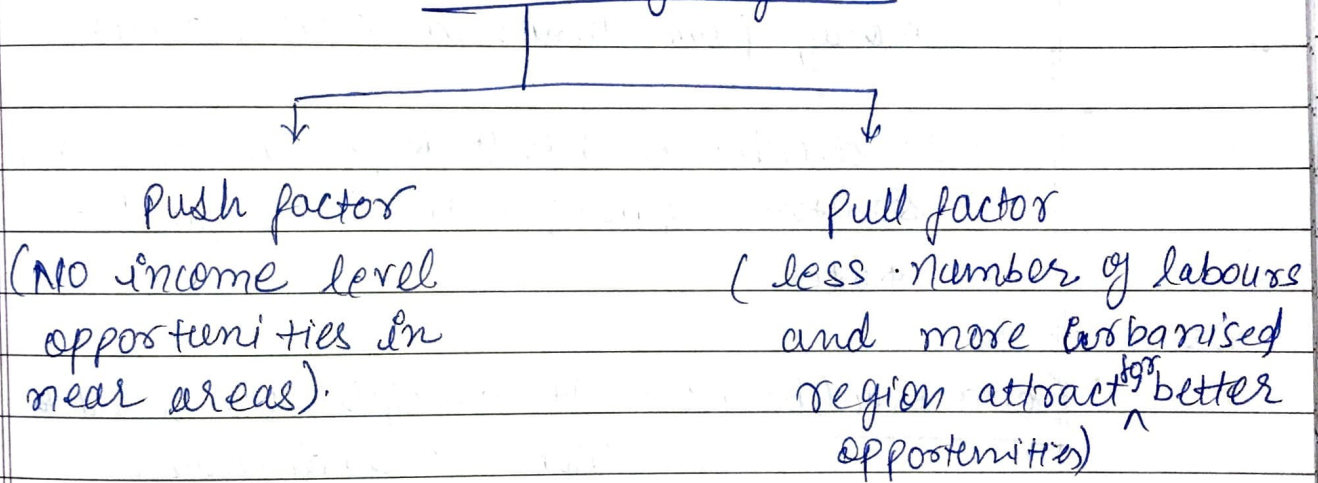
- 1) Location - Connectivity can increase manufactured product and service to export outside state or country
- 2) Telecommunication - Network connectivity can connect all small and cottage industries to mainstream market online
- 3) Metro project - high speed trains speedup mobility within state from metro cities and various industrial meet held easily.
- 4) Large land - large unutilized or unfertile land can convert into industries and provide employment to neighbour areas
- 5) Technological Advancement - It increases Agriculture productivity further it can lead to contract farming and food processing industries.

(5) Migration → Moving from one place to another of population or person. It can be inter migration or Intra migration.

inter migration - Move within the state or country's boundary from one state to other.

Intra migration - move out of the country.

Elements of Migration



Other elements

- Natural disaster (Cyclone, frequent earthquakes, Natural calamities etc)
- Better Physical Infrastructure for better standards of living
- Employment
- Marriage
- Better job opportunities.
- Social discrimination.

(J) Reserve Bank of India - ~~Commercial bank~~

- RBI Act 1935 passed and took established in 1945.

- It's mother of all bank. ~~A fi~~

- A financial system, work to regulate working of all other bank and monetary policies of india.

- It lends loan to other bank and collect money from banks at certain rates.

- It decides Bank Rate, Reporate, Reverse Reporate, Statutory liquidity Ratio, & marginal standing rate.

Commercial banks - It principle is to lend money to individuals for certain purpose and save thier money into banks & give security.

- It benefit account holder Exchange of saving account a profit by saving cash in accounts

- It supports financially market on promising rates.

(L) Golden quadrilateral plan → A Plan which connects all the metro major cities of India in a quadrilateral form. by multimodal transport systems.
4 cities (Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai)

Benefits →

Transport →

→ Connectivity will developed infrastructure to transport services and production market easity

state

→ Employment → Migration stops due to major spots generate employment in their states.

→ Faster delivery → Faster delivery of production & services from 1 place to another place.

→ Major cities → Development around the major cities enhance standard of living

→ FDI → Foreign investment promotion developed high tech industries in such areas.

→ Transition Area → Area can be developed around major cities
urban, suburban & transition regions.

[3]

(A)

Globalization -

Opening any state's boundary to all world for trade and business. and any other activity.

India's economy globalized after National Policy economic policy reforms. 1991.

Restricted foreign affairs & trade in India degraded no further investment and increased trade deficit created Balance of payment situation.

Characteristics

- It promote Employment.
- It create New Industries.
- New technological Advances.
- Promote Unity and brotherhood & national heritage of Nations
- Coordination of Countries can solve global problem
- More Intermixing of culture from international cities.

Sustainable Development Goals → 2015-2030

Goals are effective management of various international issues are important so that human evolution have sustainable life. On earth.

It's by product of globalization. When all countries work together and nodus on certain issues to solve it.

Effect on India →

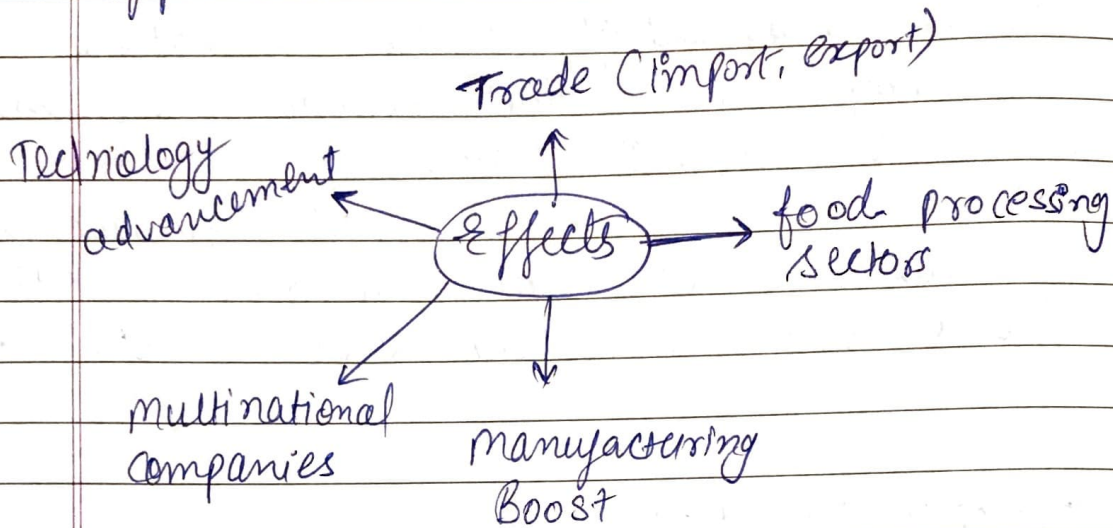
India is world 2nd largest population in world with depleting resources. More depleting resource lead to scarcity of resources.

Export is great option for resource scarcity. In globalize world import, export held on needs of country which they want from other countries.

India is a developing country need higher investment in country for more manufacturing and their people to get employed.

Number of thing which is product in large scale is exported from India and get benefit by trade of internationaly. like, India is first in Milk production 2nd in energy - solar production.

- Large firms can establish their industries in India. Create huge employment opportunities.



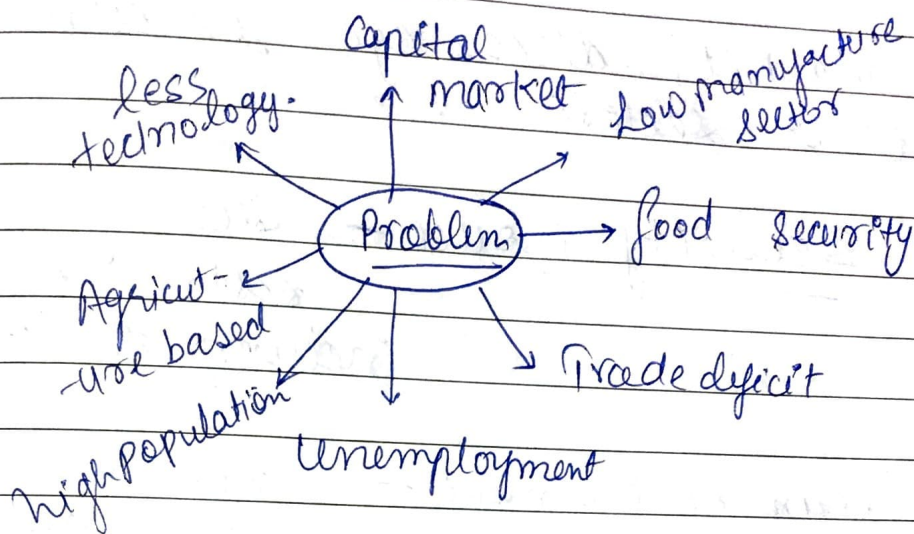
- Huge solar efficient country can have investment from large firm contribute to green energy.
- Social development - Scandinavian countries social standard can be achieved for the better health of human.

Conclusion → India is doing great can be seen by Ease of doing business Index ranking 66th place increasing day by day.

Special economic zone promoting more MNCs to work with.

Developmental process can get faster with globalized our economy and learn other experience of countries.

B) Major problem of developing countries -



- Unemployment → unemployment rate is higher as compared to ~~the~~ developed countries.
- Manufacturing sector → less spending on manufacturing market create less job as compare to developed ^{ones}.
- Agriculture - more based on agrarian sector. more disguised unemployment seen here.
- Less technologically advanced - less research and development lead to backward economic policies.
- food security - less technologically productive food grains require more effort. create huge energy loss.

- Capital market - large number of NIPAs affect capital market, discourage investment in other sectors
- Security issues - security threats & terroristic tourism industry do flourish
- Clean environment - unclean & unhygienic problem lead to many health problem in these countries.
- Women Safety Issues -
- More Corruption = Less productive behaviour
- Crime rates high due to unemployment.
- Education - Less government spending and poverty leads to illiteracy
- Poverty - People get fixed in poverty trap less income.

India is also a developing country and all these problems persist in India.

Number of technological inventions and government support taking India into a greater position than any before time.

- Every Index on economy we are increasing every year.
- At, GDP 2017 we took India's ^{*} fastest growing country title.
- India's per capita income is 3rd largest.
- Ease of doing business - 66th as increasing every year.
- ~~cases~~ India is working on food security number of government scheme like - Midday meal etc.
- Invest India 2020 got 1st rank in investment promotion strategy.

(E)

Capital market - Huge amount of saving in financial system create capital. Such Capital business in market called Capital market

Key Role in Economic Development.

- It uses to create large investment in market.

- People have greater saving accumulate more money in banks these money further used by government to create infrastructure.

Money market

- Small amount of money in market.

- funds on day day business.

- dealing of less than one year.

- keep cash flow steady & for investors to make a modest profit.

- Used by governments & corporations.