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(1978 - 1980) - Second planning gape.

(6) छट्ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना :- (1980-1985)

object :- self Reliance, self attainment

आत्मनिर्भरता, आत्म शक्ति

Narsimhan committee - (Banking Reforms)
what to do for finential Inclusion. (वित्त समावेशिता).

one card one nation- Scheme
only one card for all transportation
Rail, metro, Airway... etc. (PM Modi - from gujrat)

→ 100 cr से अधिक Deposit वाले बेंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया - Narshimhan committee.

6 Bank Nationalization phase - II

शिवरमन समिति - (NABARD - Bank)
(National Bank for Agri. and Rural Development)

chairman - Harsh Kumar (current)
(प्रमुख)

विकास दर - 5.9%.

Indra gandhi - died.

EXIM - Bank · Export - Import Bank. (स्थापना)

Integrated Rural Development programme [IRDP]
(एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम)

1984 - Anti Sikh Riots.

✓ अकाली दल ने खालीस्तान की माग की।

operation blue star

सर्वाधिक महगाई ✓
राजीव गाधी प्रधानमंत्री बने।

(7) सातवी पचवर्षीय योजना (1985 - 1990) :→

obj - food, work, & productivity
साद्यान, कार्य एवं उत्पादकता

1985 - Indra Awas yajana
1986 - Speed post
Centeral Rural Santitation programme
(केन्द्रिय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता योजना)
1988 - Jawahar Rozgar yojana

1988 - S.E.B.I Security Exchange Board of India
objective - to Safegaured interest of investor.
(निवेशकों के हित की रक्षा करना)

chairman - Ajay Tyagi (Important)

विकास दर - 6%
प्रोफेसर - राजकृष्णन को पुछा गया कि विकास दर 5% से अधिक क्यो नही जाती।

_/_/_

गाडक राजकृष्णन - 5% (हिन्दु विकास दर) (Hindu Reat Groth)

पहली बार हिन्दु विकार दर को पार किया गया 7^{th} में

End.

1990 - 1992 - plan holiday (योजना अवकाश)

1991 - LPG Reforms सुधार)
1991 - 5 वीं Industrial policy
1991 - भारतिय मुद्रा 3 बार अवमुल्यन
Value of curred ~~Development~~ Devalued.

Currency
↓
Cold Currency (शीत मुद्रा) → (Stable and demandble)
Cold Currency

1S = 1₹
- 1\$ = 20₹ Devaluation अवमुल्यन (निर्यात में वृद्धि) ↑
- 1\$ = ½₹ Apreciation. (अधिमूल्यन)

₹ के अवमुल्यन पर सबसे अधिक लाभ किसको होगा।
ⓐ Importer ② RBI ③ Indian Govt. ④ Exporter

LPG :→
(liberalization privalisation Globalization)

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Growth (वृद्धि) - Quantitative (मात्रात्मक)
Vs
Development (विकास) - Qualitative (गुणात्मक)

- Human Development Index (मानव विकास सुचंकाक)

Mehbub ulhag (पाकिस्तान, अर्थशास्त्री) - 1991

+

- Amratya Sen (अर्मत्या सैन) - Noble prize ( )
(भारत के एकमात्र अर्थशास्त्री जिन्हे नोबल पुरस्कार मिल
Walfare Economics (कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्री)

Human Development Index किसने दिया |
~~@~~ Mehbub ulhag (एक ही नाम दिया हो तो)
or
@ Mehbub ulhag - Amratya Sen (Support Kiya)

- UNDP - मानव विकास सुचंकाक
Human Development Report
India - 130
Norway - 1
Uganda - last.

1, 2, 3 $\underbrace{\quad}_{+3}$ 4, 5 $\underbrace{\quad}_{+2}$ 6 7 $\underbrace{\quad}_{+2}$ 8

__/__/__

(8) आंठवी पाचवर्षिय योजना (1992 - 1997)

object - Human Development (मानव विकास)

(9) नंवी पचवर्षिय योजना (1997 - 2002)

Human Development & Social Justice

(मानव विकास एंक सामाजिक न्याय)

↓

Woman Empowerment

(महिला सशक्तिकरण)

- बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ (बदलाव) - (पानीपत)

सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना

उज्वल्ला योजना

(10) दसवी पंचवर्षीय योजना :-

objective :- Nine poine formula (नौसूत्री कार्यक्रम)

Sustainable Development Goal - (H.W.)(Home work)

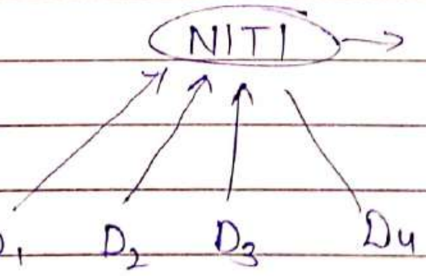
(11) 11 वी पंचवर्षीय योजना :- (Imp) (2007 - 2012)
objective :- fast and more inclusive Growth.
(तीव्र एवं अधिक समावेशी विकास)
सर्वाधिक वृद्धि दर - 11th Five year plan → (8.4 %)

(12) 12 वी पंचवर्षीय योजना (20012 - 2017) (Imp)
Faster, more sustainable and inclusive Growth.
(तीव्र, अधिक, सतत व समावेशी विकास)
ऐसी योजनाऐ जिनसे पर्यावरण को कोई नुकसान ना हो।

2014

planning commission × 2014 (खत्म कर दिया)

NITI Aayog (नीति आयोग) - (2014)
(National Institute for Transforming India)



NITI → Bottom to top Approach
↓
Cooperative federalism
(सहकारी संघवाद)

अध्यक्ष - chairman - प्र. मंत्री (1st Modi)
उपाध्यक्ष - VC - राजीव कुमार
CEO मुख्य कार्यकारिणीकार - अमिताभ कान्त

PC ⇒ $\boxed{\text{Development}}$

parliament ← National Development Council
(राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद)

FYP ~~Chai~~

(Final मुहर – NDC लगाता था)

PC – Centralised Approach (केन्द्रीकृत योजना)
(Top to Bottom) plan.

अध्यक्ष – प्र. मंत्री (last – प्र. मंत्री मोदी)

उपाध्यक्ष – Montek Singh

Vice chairman – Aahluwalia

Economy (अर्थव्यवस्था)
- on the basis of ownership of resources
(संसाधनो के स्वामित्व के आधार पर -)

① Capitalistic Economy :-
(पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था) every person is free to take its own dision. (decision)

objective - To maximize the profit
(Not Govt interfare) (No Govt control)
- private sector (निजी क्षेत्र का वर्चस्व)
(No. Govt Control) (सरकार का नियंत्रण)
→ Lassiez fair policy → (leave me alone)

- Free market economy (स्वतंत्र बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था)
- More work, more earn (अधिक कार्य अधिक आय)
- Innovation high - (अधिक आविष्कार)

Toothpaste → Colgate
→ pepsodent
→ Dant Kanti
→ Close - up

- Freedom of choise (विकल्पों की आजादी)
- Exploitation of resources (संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन)
- Huge Gap between Rich and poor
(अमीर व गरीब के बिच आर्थिक फासला)
- short term - monopoly (अल्प समय के लिए एकाधिकार)

Exp. USA

Father of Capital Economy → Adam Smith

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CEO - day to day work (Decision)
chairman - idea
Director - take Small Decision.

Karl marx :- Book - Das Capital (दास कैपिटल)
· (Socialism → समाजवाद होना चाहिए)
· Big gap between poor and rich

Cambridge Analytica Controvery - Facebook.

App:- this is my Digital life.

Socialism समाजवाद :- सरकार सभी नागरिको के लिए निर्णय लेगी।

(2) Socialistic economy :- (समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था)
OR Command economy / planned economy (नियोजित / निर्देशित)
Father of SE - Karl Marx

Objective - Social walfare (समाजकल्याण)
No private sector (नीजि स्वामित्व नहीं)
Govt. Control (सरकार का नियंत्रण)
· No Freedom of choice (विकल्पो की आजादी नही)
· less Innovation (आविष्कारो की कमी)
· More work is not rewarded

pure Monopoly :-
1. Nepotism (भाई भतीजावाद)
2. Red Tepism (लाल फीताशाही)
3. Corruption (भ्रष्टाचार)
Exp: USSR (Russia)

24/7/19

China → (a) Capitalistic (b) Socialistic (समाजवाद)
Korea (c) NOTA (d) Communist (साम्यवादी)

Communism → शोषण रहित समाज कल्याण की सुविधा

- The Great depression (1929) (वैश्विक महामंदी)
  Ameria (अमेरिका)

- J. M. Keynes (जे. एम. कीन्स) → (अमेरिका)
  (father of mixed economy)
  (private + public owenership)
  (नीजि + सरकारी स्वामित्व)
  ⇓
  Mixed economy

eg → India.

Demerit :- co-operation between private and public.

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- Sector of economy (अर्थव्यवस्था का क्षेत्रक)

L. Rbbins
↳ ⓐ production ⓑ distribution ⓒ consumption

primary sector :-
where raw material is produced
or Natural resources are utilised.
(प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग)
→ (वस्तुओं का निर्माण) production of Goods

Exp. Agricalture, polutry farming, Fishing, mining.

- Unskilled labour (अकुशल श्रमिक)
- Red collor Job workers (लाल कॉलर श्रमिक)

eg. weat

Secondary Sector (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र) :-
Where raw material
from primary sector is used to make
final product.

- Semi Skilled labour (अर्द्ध कुशल श्रमिक)

- Blue Collor Job workers (नीली कॉलर श्रमिक)

e.g
- Factory, Electricity (coal, wind, water)
- Auto mobile (गाड़ी उद्योग)
- Textiles Industry (कपड़ा उद्योग)
- Construction (विनिर्माण उद्योग)

Teatiary sector (तृतीय क्षेत्र)

sector in which services are provided to the customer.

- services are produced.
- service - is a facilitation process.

characteristics:-

- Intangible (दृश्यित नहीं होता)
- can be consumed when they are performed.
- Can't be stored (संरक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता)

- Skilled labour (कुशल श्रमिक)
- white caller Job workers. (श्वेत कॉलर श्रमिक)

e.g. IT, Banking, transportation, communication.

House hold (घरेलू) — Economic Activity (आर्थिक गतिविधी)

Factor of production (उत्पादन के कारक):

- Land → Rent
- Labour → wage
- Capital → Intrest/Dividend
- Enterpreneur → profit

Business Houses (Factor payment) (कारकों का भुगतान)

→ (Financial Intermediar tier.) (वित्त मध्यस्थ)

e.g. Bank, Non Banking Financial Cooperation Finance Company.

First thing required by economical Acitivity-
- Land.

- In Eco- land is a broader term which includes amy Natures . gift.

Rent

Classical theory | modern theory | Inputed Rent thory | Quasi Rent Theory.

In economics wate we use for business is Called - Land
Space we use for business is called - Land
Land - not a nerrow minded thing.

Land ⇌ Rent   Any of the factors of prodution ⇌ Rent {temp. Rent}

- According to classical Rent theory, Rent is payment done or received for exchange of Land only.
- On the other hand according to modern theory of Rent, Rent is payment done or received for the exchange of any of the factors of production.
- Imputed Rent is money saved by living in own house.

e.g. we don't pay rent to our father to live in home but if we forced to live in other house, suppose I pay the rent 10,000 then this was the money we first Saved when we lived in our own house.

- Quasi Rent is a temporary income received by any oraggination

__/__/__

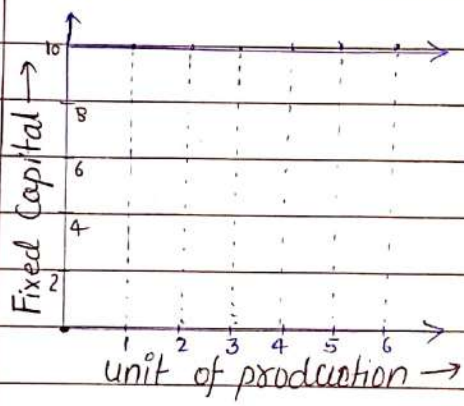
- Capital - capital is that part of wealth which is included in any production activity.

ⓐ Fixed capital → fixed capital is that part of capital which always remains the same inspite of different levels of production in short term.

e.g.

Unit of production	Fix capital
1	₹ 10
2	₹ 10
3	₹ 10
4	₹ 10

- Fixed capital is Independent of Base (No. of produti)

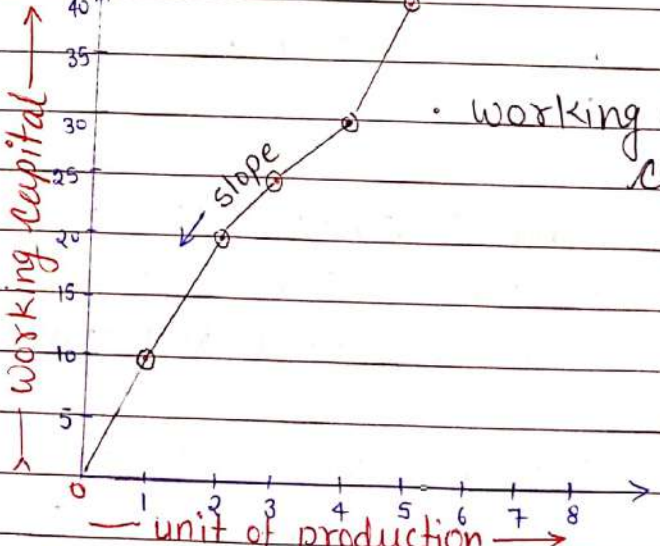


Fixed capital curve

- Horizontal in nature
- curve is parallel to x-axis and perpandicular to y-axis

ⓑ Working capital - working capital is that type of capital which ↑ or ↓ with diff level of production.

Unit of production	working capital
0	-
1	10
2	20
3	25
4	30
5	40



- working Capital curve.

- curve always positive
- Right to left → Slope

Investment - useful in production so considered in N. Income.

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· Enterpreneur (उद्यमी) → Idea Execute

Functions of enterpreneur.
· Finance · management · planning
· Idea of production (उत्पादन पर विचार) · marketing
· Risk taking → Q. Biggest function of enterpreneur.

National Income

· Final value of goods and services produced in a country within a certain period.

things which are not included in National Income-
· Illegal goods & services
· Intermediate Goods
eg. 1 बोरी गेहूं 50 ₹ का पानी लगा
1000 ₹ में बेचा — 50₹ Included.
so, N.I → ₹ 1000
the Goods which are used in production of Goods
· Stock
·

1868 Dada Bhai Narogi → Non-Scientific Cal?.
↳ Father of National Income.
Book - poverty & unbritish Rule in India.

Q. who calculated N.I on scientific Basis for first time.
→ Dr. V.K.R.V Rao.

Q. who Calculated N.I for the first time internationally.

Method of Calculation of N.I -
① Income method ② Expenditure method
③ production Method / Value Added / Sales method
उत्पाद (मूल्य वर्धन) (बिक्री पद्धति)