① Income method –

National Income = Rent + wages + Intrest + profit

e.g. If R = 100₹, W = 50₹, I = 100₹ P = 50₹, food = 5₹
Salary = 30₹ Just for confussion
N.I = R+W+I+P = 300₹

② Expenditure method – (Saving not included in N.I.)

National Income = Consumption by private expenditure +
+Govt Expenditure (e.g. salary to employees)
+ Investment + Export (X) – Import. (M)

National Income = C + G + I + X – M

Q what is the colour of economical Survey?
Blue.

Q National Income calculated by – CSO
(central statigatics office)

③ Value Added (product method) / Sales method –
↳

primary sector (e.g. Agriculture, fish ... etc)
+ secondary sector
+ Tertiary sector

= National Income

			Value added
किसान	गेहूँ	10 ₹	10 ₹
आटा चक्की	आटा	20 ₹	10 ₹
बेकरी	ब्रेड	30 ₹	10 ₹
थोक मुल्य	"	40 ₹	10 ₹
खुदरा मुल्य	"	50 ₹	10 ₹

NI = cost + profit 50₹ = Bread.

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Gross Domestic product.
सकल घरेलू उत्पाद

− depreciation मूल्यह्रास
+ NFIA

Net (निवल) (National Income)

Net (निवल) Domestic product.

10L 100000₹ New bike → gross rate

− 600000 ₹ deprecit → depreciation.
400,000 ₹ Second hand → Net price

✓ . GDP − depreciation = NDP

✓ . NDP + depreciation = GDP.

✓ . GDP + NFIA = GNP

✓ . GNP − NFIA = GDP.

NFIA → Net Factor Income from Abroad.
बाहरी आय (बाहर से आई आय)

. GDP → NNP

GDP − depreciation + NFIA = NNP.

. NNP → GDP
NNP + depreciation − NFIA = GDP

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- GNP → NDP

GNP − depreciation − NFIA = NDP

- NDP → GDP

NDP + depreciation = GDP

- NNP → NDP

NDP − NFIA = NDP

- NDP → GNP

NDP + depreciation + NFIA = GNP

- पाकिस्तान में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में किया गया उत्पादन घरेलु होगा या राष्ट्रिय -
- घरेलु उत्पादन (Domestic products)

अमेरिका के twin tower पर हमले के बाद-
(Snow - Den) - programme

- Julezen Agganze (person)

whisitle blower - (App - wikileaks)

→ Russian (दूतावास)

production Done in Any Ambessy is included in Domestic production.

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Value (किमत)

Cost price (लागत मूल्य) → Factor cost (लागत मूल्य) → Fc

Market price (बाजार मूल्य) → MP

Factor cost (लागत मूल्य Fc) + Indirect tax (अप्रत्यक्ष कर) − Subsidy (सब्सिडी) = Market price. MP

Marketprice + Subsidy − Indirect tax = Factor cost.

- $GDP_{FC} \longrightarrow GDP_{MP}$

  $GDP_{FC} + IT - Subsidy = GDP_{MP}$

- $GDP_{FC} \longrightarrow NNP_{MP}$

  $GDP_{FC} - dep. + NFIA + IT - Sub = NNP_{MP}.$

- $GDP_{FC} - dep + IT - Sub = NDP_{mp}$

- $NNP_{FC} + dep - NFIA + IT - Sub = GDP_{MP}$

- $GNP_{MP} - dep - NFIA + Sub - IT = NDP_{FC}$

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- NDP_{MP} + NFIA − IT + Sub. = NNP_{FC}

National Income was represented by NNP_{FC}

[2014]:- National Income is represent by - NNP_{mp}

National Income – Net National product @ market price

राष्ट्रीय आय – बाजार मुल्य पर निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन

Base year – 2011
(आधार वर्ष)

30/7/19

	GDP	population.
✓ India →	100₹ →	10 people
× pakistan →	10,000₹ →	10,000 people

प्रति व्यक्ति आय [औसत आय] = $\frac{\text{total Income}}{\text{tatal population}}$.
per capta Income [avg. Income]

- per capta Income is better indicator of Economical groth.
(आर्थिक विकास का बेहतर सुचकांक)

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Money (धन)

Money - medium of exchange (विनिमय का साधन)

- **Barter Exchange system:-** (वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली)
  Barter Exchage system is a system where goods are Exchanged for the goods

	मित्रो		पप्पु
(Demands)	आलू ↓	←	आलु ↑
	टमाटर ↑	→	टमाटर ↓ (Demand)

Demarit :- a) Double coinsidence of demande
b) No. Standard Value (मापन विधि की अनउपलब्धता)
c) No. Transportability (स्थानान्तरण नहीं होना)
d) No. Deffered payment (देरी से भुगतान नहीं)

- Functions of money :- (कार्य) -

1) Medium of exchange
2) Standard value
3) Medium of transfer
4) Medium of Defered payment

These are four functions of money.

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- Indus Valley civilization:
(सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता)

Rich class - Seals मोहरें

Money

Labour class - Teracota (टैराकोटा)

(मिट्टी के टुकड़े)

- Vedic Era (वैदिक काल) ⇒

Money → · Cow (धन)
· कौड़ी (संख)

- Shaka Era (शक शासक) ⇒

Gold Coin (स्वर्ण सिक्के) - Dinar (दिनार)

Maximum Gold coin - Gupta Rular.
(सर्वाधिक स्वर्ण सिक्के)

purest Gold coin - Khushan Rular.
(स्वर्ण के पवित्र सिक्के)

-चलाये थे।

- Lead Coins - सातवाहन शासक
- Leather Coins - Mohb. bin Tughlag
- Silver Coins - Mughal

- Silver Coins (Ruphiya) - (शेर शाह सूरी)
रूपीह ← संस्कृत

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• Britisher - Name.

Gold Coins - Karolina (कैरोलिना)
Silver coins - Angeloina (अंजोलिना)
Capper Coins - Cooperon (कूपरोन)

RBI Act - 1934

RBI can print Max. 10,000 ₹ Note.

66mm × 166mm	colour.	Sign.
2000	magentla	मंगलयान
500	Gray ston	लाल किला
200	Light yellow	साँची स्तूप
100	Levender	रानी की बाव
50	Fluroscent blue	हाथी रथ
20	Greenish black	Ellora Cave
63mm × 123mm → 10	chocklate brown.	कोणार्क

Rani Ki Bav - UNESO (विश्व धरोहर सूची)
world heritage site
Gugrat (patan)
Solanki Dynasty.
(रानी रूपमती)

Latest - Jaipur (विश्व धरोहर सूची)
गुलाबी रंग - राजा राम सिंह

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Signature - RBI Governor Signature.

1 Rs Note → Signature – Finance Secretary.

भारत सिक्का अधियम के अनुसार एक ₹ या कम के पैसों को बनाना, Distribution. को सिक्का कहा जाएगा।

RBI द्वारा सर्वाधिक 10,000 ₹ का नोट जारी किया जा सकता है।

According to Indian Coin Act the Definition of Coin is the Denomination of Coin 1₹ or less then 1₹ will be Regarded as Coin and printing and Distribution of coin will be responsibility of Indian Govt.

comodity Money (goods)	Fial money	legal
	1gm. Gold 40K ₹ Intrisinic value	[ ]

- Minimum Reserve Requirement – (न्यूनतम आरक्षित अनुपात) आवश्यकता -

RBI - 200 crore →

115 crore (Gold)

85 crore (विदेशी मुद्रा)

⇒ to print any number of currency

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- To print fresh currency (नयी मुद्रा छापने के लिए)
(Any Value)

plastic Currency

plastic card which carries certain value.
e.g. Credit card, Debit card.
ATM → any prepaid card
① First Bank in India – HDFC Bank mumbai
② First Indian Bank – Central Bank of India(CBI)
ATM - Automated teller machine.

① Brown Labal Atm –
- by sponsor Bank
- Advertisement of sponsor Bank (e.g SBI, BOB...)

② White label Atm –
- can be opened by - any Company
- No Bank Advertisement

- First company → TATA (Atm Brand - Tata Indicash)
- e.g. muthoot finance, manippuram e.t.c.

Payment Gateway →

payment Gateways are those companies which works intermediate b/w Cardholder bank and bank of Atm.

e.g. VISA, Master Card, MASTREO, American Express, pay pal, RUPAY
RUPAY - First Indian payment Gateway.

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RTGS - Real time Gross Settlement
NEFT - National Electronics funds transfer.

RBI की subsidiary company -
↳ NPCI - National Payment Cooperation of India

- Rupay
- Internet less banking
- ₹ Sign developed by UDAY KUMAR Dharma - -Lingam
- BHIM APP, RTGS,
- IMPS - Immediate payment system
- QR Code payment.
- Bio-metric, Retana Scanner, finger print, Heart Beat.

Wifi payment - Tap and payment Max - ₹ 2000

Modi G - 2019 - · Gandhi Nagar Gujrat
one nation, one card
· National Mobility Card - All transportation System

NET BANKING
→ RTGS - Real time Gross Settlement - Large payment
→ NEFT - National Electro. funds transfer - Small payment
→ IMPS - Immediate payment System - more charge

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- Payment Bank can't give loan & other advantages & can't issue credit card.
  e.g. Airtel payment Bank

- Crypto Currency / Virtual Currency (आभासी मुद्रा) -
  e.g. Satoshi Nakomoto, Bit coin
  → Crypto currency is nothing else but it is a kind of value which is acceptable as a medium of exchange for large no. of people. the birth of C.C. is by solving an algorithms and in exchange for that a value is received which have no physical existance that is why it is know as virtual currency.
  e.g. Bit coin (Satoshi Nakamura), Ethereum ripple, Rabbit, Spetro Coins (Venezuela)
  Sov Coins (Mauritius), Libra (facebook crypto currency)

- The largest FDI in India from Last 2 years.
  - Mauritius

Merits -
- No regulatory (No controlling body)
- Less charge (कम शुल्क)
- Less transaction time
- Good returns (अच्छी आय)

- Crypto Coin (Currency) Tech - Block Chain Technology

Uses. Banking, Stack
Hospitality, Shoremarket
Organisation.
First Bank - Axis Bank.

- Crypto Currency is not used but the technology behind this is used by us.

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Demerits -- it will lead to more Hawala Transaction
(हवाला कारोबार Money Delhi से Kolkata Illegally)

- Terror funding
- No regulatory body
- No physical backup (like 10₹ Note - में धारक को ...)
  promisory Note - used when currency drops - we can
- go to RBI and we take other things in return like Gold.
- Several parties/Companies can issue their own currency.
  (means - interparty transaction नहीं हो पाएगा)
- price is Based on Demand ⇒ Unstability
  (कभी करोड़पति कभी रोड़पति)

#

Economical Survey - (Budget से एक दिन पहले)
Now - Economic Adviser - K. Subramaniam
(previous year I वृद्धि का सर्वेक्षण, अग्रिम वर्षों का सुझाव II)
2019 - Blue Colour.

Currently - In India crypto currency is declared Illegal in 2018.

Money liquidity → Acceptability of Currency.

Rank	
1	1. Currency and Coin held by people
2	2. Demand Deposit held by Bank
3	3. S.D held by post office
4	4. Time deposit held by people Bank
5	5. Time Deposit held by post office.

Deposit

Time Deposit
- Fixed deposit
- Recurring Deposit (RD)

for particular time period
e.g किस्त

Demand Deposit
- Saving Account
- Current Account

कभी भी निकाल सकते है।

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RBI Act 1934

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Money Supply

- money supply is total amount of money available in the market.
- Money Supply is Calculated by RBI
  e.g. If there are 100 ₹ in our Country the M.S = 100 ₹

Amount of money is Increasing

Liquidity is Decreasing

M_0 → High powered money

currency and coins held by public + Deposit by RBI

NARROW money → संकुचित Money.

M_1 currency and coins held by public + D Deposit with Bank + other Deposit with Bank.

$M_1 = CC + DD + OD$

BROAD Money. विस्तारित मुद्रा →

$M_2 = M_1 + S.D.$ with post office

$M_3 = M_1 +$ Time Deposit with Bank.

$M_4 = M_3 +$ All deposit with P.O. Except National Saving certificate

(Income पर छूट मिलती है)

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- Inflation मुद्रास्फीति -

Inflation is increase in general price level of commodities (वस्तुओं के सामान्य मूल्य स्तर में वृद्धि)

Deflation - Deflation is Decrease in general price level of commodities.

- During Inflation - Value of money Decrease
- During Deflation - value of money Increase

Types of Inflation -

① Cost push Inflation -
(लागत जनित मुद्रास्फीति) C.P.I. is ↑ in price of a product due to ↑ in cost of the prduct.

② Demand push Inflation - Increase in price due to increase in demand.

Good Circle of Inflaction.

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