Business Vocabulary & Jargons: Economics

1. **Absolute advantage:** This is the simplest yardstick of economic performance. If one person, firm or country can produce more of something with the same amount of effort and resources, they have an absolute advantage over other producers. Being the best at something does not mean that doing that thing is the best way to use your scarce economic resources. The question of what to specialise in--and how to maximise the benefits from international trade--is best decided according to comparative advantage. Both absolute and comparative advantage may change significantly over time.
   e.g. For example, extracting oil in Saudi Arabia is pretty much just a matter of "drilling a hole." Producing oil in other countries can require considerable exploration and costly technologies for drilling and extraction—if indeed they have any oil at all. (https://opentextbc.ca/principlesofeconomics/chapter/33-1-absolute-and-comparative-advantage/)

2. **Asymmetric information:** When somebody knows more than somebody else. Such asymmetric information can make it difficult for the two people to do business together, which is why economists, especially those practising game theory, are interested in it. Transactions involving asymmetric (or private) information are everywhere. A government selling broadcasting licences does not know what buyers are prepared to pay for them; a lender does not know how likely a borrower is to repay; a used-car seller knows more about the quality of the car being sold than do potential buyers. This kind of asymmetry can distort people's incentives and result in significant inefficiencies.

3. **Balance of payments:** The total of all the money coming into a country from abroad less all of the money going out of the country during the same period. This is usually broken down into the current account and the capital account. The current account includes: (a) visible trade which is the value of exports and imports of physical goods; (b) invisible trade, which is receipts and payments for services, such as banking or advertising, and other intangible goods, such as copyrights, as well as cross- border dividend and interest payments; (c) private transfers, such as money sent home by expatriate workers; (d) official transfers, such as international aid. While capital account includes long-term capital flows, such as money invested in foreign firms, and profits made by selling those investments and bringing the money home.

4. **Basis point:** One one-hundredth of a percentage point. Small movements in the interest rate, the exchange rate and bond yields are often described in terms of basis points. If a bond yield moves from 5.25% to 5.45%, it has risen by 20 basis points.

5. **Cartel**: An agreement among two or more firms in the same industry to co-operate in fixing prices and/or carving up the market and restricting the amount of output they produce. It is particularly common when there is an oligopoly. The aim of such collusion is to increase profit by reducing competition.
   e.g. The organization of petroleum-exporting countries (OPEC) is perhaps the best-known example of an international cartel; OPEC members meet regularly to decide how much oil each member of the cartel will be allowed to produce. (https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/economics/monopolistic-competition-and-oligopoly/cartel-theory-of-oligopoly)

6. **Comparative Advantage**: It shows how countries can gain from trading with each other even if one of them is more efficient. It pays countries to trade because they are different. It is impossible for a country to have no comparative advantage in anything. It may be the least efficient at everything, but it will still have a comparative advantage in the industry in which it is relatively least bad. For example, assume that China has enough resources to produce either smart phones or computers. China can produce 10 computers or 10 smart phones. Computers generate a higher profit. Therefore, the opportunity cost is the difference in value lost from producing a smart phone rather than a computer. If China earns $100 for a computer and $50 for a smart phone then the opportunity cost is $50. If China has to choose between producing computers over smart phones it will select computers (https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/033115/what-difference-between-comparative-advantage-and-absolute-advantage.asp)

7. **Complementary goods:** When you buy a computer, you will also need to buy software. Computer hardware and software are therefore complementary goods: two products, for which an increase (or fall) in demand for one leads to an increase (fall) in demand for the other. Complements are the opposite of substitute goods. For instance, microsoft windows-based personal computers and apple macs are substitutes.

8. **Consumer surplus:** The difference between what a consumer would be willing to pay for a good or service and what that consumer actually has to pay. Added to producer surplus, it provides a measure of the total economic benefit of a sale. For example, you might be willing, if you had to, to pay $20 to make an important phone call. If the price you actually have to pay for that phone call is $1, then you earn consumer surplus of $19 when you make the call (https://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/micro8.pdf)

9. **Credit creation**: Credit creation separates a bank from other financial institutions. In simple terms, credit creation is the expansion of deposits. And, banks can expand their demand deposits as a multiple of their cash reserves because demand deposits

serve as the principal medium of exchange. n a single bank system, one bank operates all the cash deposits and cheques. The process of creating credit is explained with the hypothetical example below:

Table 1: Credit Creation by Single Bank

Rounds	Primary Deposits	Cash Reserves (r = 20%)	Credit Creation or Derivative Deposits (ΔD)
1. (Person A)	Rs. 1000 (Initial primary deposits)	Rs. 200	Rs. 800 (Initial excess reserves ΔR)
2. (Person B)	800	160	640
3. (Person C)	640	128	512
4. (Person D)	512	102	410
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
Total	5000	1000	4000

10. **Deadweight cost/loss**: the extent to which the value and impact of a tax, tax relief or subsidy is reduced because of its side-effects. For instance, increasing the amount of tax levied on workers' pay will lead some workers to stop working or work less, so reducing the amount of extra tax to be collected. However, creating a tax relief or subsidy to encourage people to buy life insurance would have a deadweight cost because people who would have bought insurance anyway would benefit. lice is the owner of a very successful coffee shop called the Daily Grind. Alice is so successful that she has plans to open a second location. In order for her to open a second location, she needs to hire another employee so that she doesn't have to be in the shop every day. She looks at her financials and determines that she can afford to pay a new employee $9 per hour. Alice then learns that her state government just increased the state minimum wage to $12 per hour.
e.g. Alice realizes that she cannot afford an employee at $12 per hour, so she is forced to cancel her plans of expanding her business. This represents a loss to Alice because she can no longer expand her business, a loss to the employee that she could have hired at $9 per hour, and a loss to her city which will not gain the benefit of another Daily Grind location. (https://study.com/academy/lesson/deadweight-loss-in-economics-definition-formula-example.html)

11. **Deflation:** Deflation is a general decline in prices for goods and services, typically associated with a contraction in the supply of money and credit in the economy. During deflation, the purchasing power of currency rises over time. Deflation causes the nominal costs of capital, labor, goods, and services to fall, though their relative prices may be unchanged.

12. **Dumping**: dumping occurs when goods are exported at a price less than their normal value, generally meaning they are exported for less than they are sold in the domestic market or third-country markets, or at less than production cost. E.g. Steel and Solar Panels from China. China's steel industry is experiencing significant excess capacity and China has being accused of dumping its steel products on the European Union, selling them for less than they are worth. That makes it harder for EU steel producers to compete. (https://www.tutor2u.net/business/reference/protectionism-import-dumping)

13. **Economies of scale:** Economies of scale are cost advantages reaped by companies when production becomes efficient. Companies can achieve economies of scale by increasing production and lowering costs. This happens because costs are spread over a larger number of goods. Costs can be both fixed and variable. The size of the business generally matters when it comes to economies of scale. The larger the business, the more the cost savings. Economies of scale can be both internal and external. Internal economies of scale are based on management decisions, while external ones have to do with outside factors.

Types of economies of scale	
Technical	Large capital equipment with high fixed costs
Specialisation	Division of labour and specialisation within production - more efficient with high output.
Bulk buying	Lower average costs for buying large quantity
Marketing	National ad campaign more efficient for high sales
Risk bearing	Bigger firms more able to survive downturns
Container principle	Increase in surface area leads to double the increase in volume.
Financial	Larger firm gets better rate of interest from bank
External	When a firm benefits from the whole industry increasing in size. www.economicshelp.org

14. **Engel's law:** people generally spend a smaller share of their budget on food as their income rises. Ernst Engel, a Russian statistician, first made this observation in 1857. The reason is that food is a necessity, which poor people have to buy. As people get richer they can afford better-quality food, so their food spending may

increase, but they can also afford luxuries beyond the budgets of poor people. Hence the share of food in total spending falls as incomes grow.

15. **Equilibrium**: When supply and demand are in balance. At the equilibrium price, the quantity that buyers are willing to buy exactly matches the quantity that sellers are willing to sell.

16. **Externality:** An economic side-effect. Externalities are costs or benefits arising from an economic activity that affect somebody other than the people engaged in the economic activity and are not reflected fully in prices. For instance, smoke pumped out by a factory may impose clean-up costs on nearby residents; bees kept to produce honey may pollinate plants belonging to a nearby farmer, thus boosting his crop. Because these costs and benefits do not form part of the calculations of the people deciding whether to go ahead with the economic activity they are a form of market failure, since the amount of the activity carried out if left to the free market will be an inefficient use of resources. If the externality is beneficial, the market will provide too little; if it is a cost, the market will supply too much.

17. **Fiscal policy:** Fiscal policy is the use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy. When the government decides on the goods and services it purchases, the transfer payments it distributes, or the taxes it collects, it is engaging in fiscal policy.

18. **CRR**: CRR is cash reserve ratio is the cash parked by the banks in their specified current account maintained with RBI.

19. **SLR**: SLR is statutory liquidity ratio is in the form of cash (book value), gold (current market value) and balances in unencumbered approved securities.

20. **Fixed costs**: Fixed cost is production costs that do not change when the quantity of output produced changes, for instance, the cost of renting an office or factory space. Contrast with variable costs.

21. **Foreign direct investment:** Investing directly in production in another country, either by buying a company there or establishing new operations of an existing business. This is done mostly by companies as opposed to financial institutions, which prefer indirect investment abroad such as buying small parcels of a country's supply of shares or bonds.

22. **Frictional unemployment**: Friction unemployment is that part of the jobless total caused by people simply changing jobs and taking their time about it, because they are spending time on job search or are taking a break before starting with a new employer. There is likely to be some frictional unemployment even when there is technically full employment, because most people change jobs from time to time.

23. **Game theory:** Game theory is a theoretical framework to conceive social situations among competing players and produce optimal decision-making of independent and competing actors in a strategic setting. Using game theory, real-world scenarios for such situations as pricing competition and product releases (and many more) can be laid out and their outcomes predicted. Scenarios include the prisoner's dilemma and the dictator game among many others.

24. **Gross Domestic Product:** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total value of everything produced in a country, regardless of if its citizens or foreigners produced it. When economists talk about the "size" of the economy, they are referring to GDP. To avoid double-counting, GDP includes the final value of the product, but not the parts that go into it

25. **Giffen goods:** Goffen goods are named after Robert Giffen (1837-1910), a good for which demand increases as its price rises. A Giffen good is a low income, non-luxury product that defies standard economic and consumer demand theory. Demand for Giffen goods rises when the price rises and falls when the price falls.

26. **Globalization:** Globalization a buzz word that refers to the trend for people, firms and governments around the world to become increasingly dependent on and integrated with each other. This can be a source of tremendous opportunity, as new markets, workers, business partners, goods and services and jobs become available, but also of competitive threat, which may undermine economic activities that were viable before globalization.

27. **Gold Standard:** The gold standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money has a value directly linked to gold. With the gold standard, countries agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold. A country that uses the gold standard sets a fixed price for gold and buys and sells gold at that price.

28. **Human Development Index:** The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic

dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living.

29. **Hyper-inflation:** hyperinflation is when the prices of goods and services rise more than 50% a month. At that rate, a loaf of bread could cost one amount in the morning and a higher one in the afternoon. The severity of cost increases distinguishes it from the other types of inflation. After the first world war, German prices at one point were rising at a rate of 23,000% a year before the country's economic system collapsed, creating a political opportunity grasped by the Nazis. In former Yugoslavia in 1993, prices rose by around 20% a day. Typically, hyper-inflation quickly leads to a complete loss of confidence in a country's currency, and causes people to search for other forms of money that are a better store of value. These may include physical assets, gold and foreign currency.

30. **Income effect:** Income effect is effect on the demand when income level changes. Income is one of the important factors affecting the demand. Income effect is either positive or negative depending on the goods/

31. **Inferior Goods:** inferior goods are goods for which demand declined with decrease in price. In a way inferior goods are Products that are less in demand as consumers get richer. There are many examples of inferior goods. Some of us may be more familiar with some of the everyday inferior goods we come into contact with, including instant noodles, hamburger, canned goods, and frozen dinners. When people have lower incomes, they tend to buy these kinds of products. But when their incomes rise, they often give these up for more expensive items (https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/inferior-good.asp)

32. **Inflation:** In economics, inflation is a defined as a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Inflation reduced the value of money.

33. **Joint supply:** Some products or production processes have more than one use. For instance, cows can both provide milk and be eaten. If farmers increase the number of cows they own in response to an increase in demand for milk, they are also likely to increase, a little later, the supply of meat, causing beef prices to fall.

34. **Liquidity Preference:** Liquidity preference is indicate the proportion of assets that an individual of society choose to hold in liquid form. Preference towards holding cash indicates preference for liquidity.

35. **Liquidity Trap:** Liquidity trap is a situation when monetary policy becomes ineffective in reducing interest rate. Liquidity trap is an economics situation when people hold financial capita instead of spending and investing. As a result central bank cannot use expansionary monetary policy to boost economic growth.

36. **Macroeconomics:** Macroeconomics is branch of economics which studies the functioning of overall economy in contrast to microeconomics which studies the behavior of individual economic agents. Macroeconomics studies macro variables like national income, inflation, unemployment etc.

37. **Market Failure:** Market failure is a situation when left to itself market fails to allocate resources in efficient manner. Government intervention is required in the case of market failure in order to achieve efficient allocation. Market failures are cased due to asymmetric information, market power and externalities. Commonly cited market failures include externalities, monopoly, information asymmetries, and factor immobility. One easy-to-illustrate market failure is the public goods problem. Public goods are goods or services which, if produced, the producer cannot limit its consumption to paying customers and for which the consumption by one individual does not limit consumption by others. (https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/marketfailure.asp)

38. **Market Power:** Market power is an ability of individual seller to influence the market outcome. Market power does not exist in the case of perfect competition. In the situation of duopoly, oligopoly and monopsony market, there is considerable degree of market power.

39. **Monetary Policy:** Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank. It involves management of money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity.

40. **Money Illusion:** Money illusion is a situation when people are misleading by the fact that they are getting richer but their real income is declining due to inflation. Inflation reduced the real purchasing power of income. Nominal income may not change but real income declined during inflation. Money illusion, a phrase coined by Keynes, is used by some economists to argue that a small amount of inflation may not be a bad thing and could even be beneficial, helping to “grease the wheels”

of the economy. Because of money illusion, workers like to see their nominal wages rise, giving them the illusion that their circumstances are improving, even though in real (inflation-adjusted) terms they may be no better off.

41. **Monopoly:** Monopoly is market situation which is characterized by single seller selling product which has no close substitute. E.g. Microsoft and Windows, DeBeers and diamonds, your local natural gas company.

42. **Monopsony:** Monopsony is market characterized by single buyer of the product. A monopsonist is a single buyer of labour, such as *De Beers*, the diamond producer, and the major employer of diamond workers in South Africa. Monopsonists are common in some small towns, where only one large firm provides the majority of employment. E.g. The classic example of a monopsony is a company coal town, where the coal company acts the sole employer and therefore the sole purchaser of labor in the town (https://equitablegrowth.org/monopsony-market-power-labor-market/)

43. **Moral Hazard:** Moral hazard is type of market failure. Moral hazard arises due to asymmetric information. It is a situation in which one party gets involved in a risky event knowing that it is protected against the risk and the other party will incur the cost. It arises when both the parties have incomplete information about each other. E.g. Comprehensive insurance policies decrease the incentive to take care of your possessions.

44. **Multiplier:** Multiplier is measure of change in national income with respect to change in investment. It measures the number of time national income increase when investment increases by certain amount. The value of multiplier depends on marginal propensity to consume (mpc).

45. **Oligopoly:** Oligopoly is market type characterized by large number of buyers and few sellers selling similar product that are close substitute. Thus in oligopoly market is dominated by few sellers. The market for petroleum products, airlines, mobile network operators etc is example of oligopoly market.

46. **Opportunity Costs:** Opportunity cost is cost of next best alternative sacrifice. Opportunity costs are fundamental costs in economics, and are used in computing cost benefit analysis of a project. Such costs, however, are not recorded in the account books but are recognized in decision making by computing the cash outlays and their resulting profit or loss. For example, the opportunity cost of choosing to

train as a lawyer is not merely the tuition fees, price of books, and so on, but also the fact that you are no longer able to spend your time holding down a salaried job or developing your skills as a footballer.

47. **Perfect competition:** Perfectly competitive market is characterized by large number of buyers and large number of sellers selling homogeneous products. Under perfectly competitive market firm is price taker. Other characteristics include free entry and free exit, perfect knowledge, lack of transportation cost, perfect mobility of resources etc.

48. **Phillips Curve:** Phillips curve propounded by A. W. H. Phillips indicate that there is tradeoff inflation and unemployment, lower the unemployment rate and higher inflation or higher unemployment and lower inflation. Government has to take a call with regards to either controlling inflation or unemployment. Dual objective of lower inflation with lower unemployment is not possible to achieve.

49. **Precautionary Motive:** People need money in order to mean contingencies, precaution against uncertain future. Individual need to keep some cash in order to meet some emergencies like medical or car repair bills which require urgent payment. Demand for money required for such purpose is known as precautionary motive.

50. **Price Discrimination:** Price discrimination is process of charging different price for same or similar product by seller. Price discrimination is possible when the market is not perfectly competitive, especially in the case of monopoly market. Price discrimination may be first degree (charging different price from each customer), second degree (charging different price based on quantity) or third degree (charging different price in each market).

51. **Price Elasticity:** Price elasticity is responsiveness of quantity demanded to change in prices. In simple terms it measures how much quantity demanded will change per unit change in price of the product. e.g. petrol has few alternatives because people with a car need to buy petrol. For many driving is a necessity. There are weak substitutes, such as train, walking and the bus. But, generally, if the price of petrol goes up, demand proves very inelastic. If the price of salt increased, demand would largely be unchanged. It is only a small % of income and people tend to buy infrequently. It is a good with no real substitutes at all.
52. **Prisoners' dilemma:** A favorite example in game theory, which shows why co-operation is difficult to achieve even when it is mutually beneficial. Two prisoners

have been arrested for the same offence and are held in different cells. Each has two options: confess, or say nothing. There are three possible outcomes. One could confess and agree to testify against the other as state witness, receiving a light sentence while his fellow prisoner receives a heavy sentence. They can both say nothing and may be lucky and get light sentences or even be let off, owing to lack of firm evidence. Or they may both confess and probably get lighter individual sentences than one would have received had he said nothing and the other had testified against him. The second outcome would be the best for both prisoners. However, the risk that the other might confess and turn state witness is likely to encourage both to confess, landing both with sentences that they might have avoided had they been able to co-operate in remaining silent. In an oligopoly, firms often behave like these prisoners, not setting prices as high as they could do if they only trusted the other firms not to undercut them. As a result, they are worse off.

53. **Public goods**: Public goods are things that can be consumed by everybody in a society, or nobody at all. They have three characteristics. They are: (a) non-rival - one person consuming them does not stop another person consuming them; (b) non-excludable - if one person can consume them, it is impossible to stop another person consuming them; (c) non-rejectable - people cannot choose not to consume them even if they want to. Examples include clean air, a national defence system and the judiciary.

54. **Rational expectations:** How some economists believe that people think about the future? Nobody can predict the future perfectly; but rational expectations theory assumes that, over time, unexpected events (shocks) will cancel out each other and that on average people's expectations about the future will be accurate. This is because they form their expectations on a rational basis, using all the information available to them optimally, and learn from their mistakes.

55. **Repo Rate:** Repo rate is rate of interest charged by central banks (RBI) when RBI lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds. Repo rate is used by monetary authorities to control inflation.

56. **Reverse Repo Rate**: Reverse repo rate is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India borrows funds from the commercial banks in the country. In other words, it is the rate at which commercial banks in India park their excess money with Reserve Bank of India usually for a short-term.

57. **Sustainable Growth:** Sustainable growth is a term much used by environmentalists, meaning economic growth that can continue in the long term

without non-renewable resources being used up or pollution becoming intolerable. Mainstream economists use the term, too, to describe a rate of growth that an economy can sustain indefinitely without causing a rise in inflation.

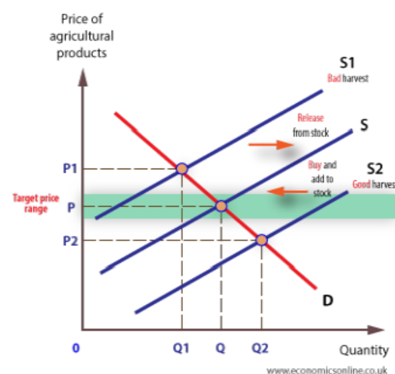
58. **Tax incidence:** tax incidence is a point where a tax really bites. Who ultimately pays a tax is often different from who the taxman collects the tax from, because the cost of the tax can be passed on. For example, by demanding higher wages if income tax rises, workers can transfer some of the tax burden to their employer's customers or shareholders.

59. **Unemployment**: the number of people of working age without a job is usually expressed as an unemployment rate, a percentage of the workforce. This rate generally rises and falls in step with the business cycle--cyclical unemployment.

60. **Variable Costs:** Variable cost is costs which vary with the output, in contrast to fixed costs which do not changes with the level of production. Cost of purchasing raw materials, labour, electricity etc. are example of variable costs.

61. **Zero-sum game**: when the gains made by winners in an economic transaction equal the losses suffered by the losers. It is identified as a special case in game theory. Most economic transactions are in some sense positive-sum games.

62. **Buffer Stock :**A buffer stock is a system or scheme which purchases and store stocks, especially food items, at times of good harvests to prevent prices falling below a target range (or price level), and releases stocks during bad harvests to prevent prices rising above a target range (or price level).



Maintaining buffer stock is very necessary for any country, especially for countries which are dependent on monsoon for agriculture. In India Food Corporation of India

(FCI) is empowered by government to maintain buffer stock. You can refer to FCI at http://fci.gov.in/stocks.php

Food Grain stock data are available at : http://fci.gov.in/stocks.php?view=46

63. **Food Corporation of India (FCI)**: The Food Corporation of India was setup under the Food Corporation's Act 1964, in order to fulfill following objectives of the Food Policy: (a) Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers. (b) Distribution of food grains throughout the country for public distribution system. (c) Maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of food grains to ensure National Food Security. Since its inception, FCI has played a significant role in India's success in transforming the crisis management oriented food security into a stable security system.

    Ref: http://fci.gov.in/

64. **National Food Security Bill:** The National Food Security Bill was passed by the parliament in 2013. As per the provisions of the Bill, it is proposed to provide 7 kg. of food grains per person per month belonging to priority households at prices not exceeding Rs. 3 per kg of rice, Rs. 2 per kg of wheat, and Rs. 1 per kg of coarse grains and to general households not less than 3 kg of food grains per person per month . It will benefit up to 75 per cent of rural population. The Bill seeks "to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity". It proposes to use the existing Public Distribution System (PDS) to deliver food grain to 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population. However, the Bill also allows for cash transfers and food coupons in lieu of grains as mechanisms to deliver food security. While the PDS is known to suffer from leakages as high as 40%, cash transfers and food coupons are known to expose recipients to volatility and price inflation

    Ref: https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/national-food-security-bill-summarised-features-benefits-1448348123-1

65. **Anti-Dumping Duty:** Dumping is said to occur when the goods are exported by a country to another country at a price lower than its normal value. This is an unfair trade practice which can have a distortive effect on international trade. Anti-dumping is a measure to rectify the situation arising out of the dumping of goods and its trade distortive effect. Thus, the purpose of anti-dumping duty is to rectify the trade distortive effect of dumping and re-establish fair trade. The use of anti-dumping measure as an instrument of fair competition is permitted by the WTO. In fact, anti-dumping is an instrument for ensuring fair trade and is not a measure of protection per se for the domestic industry. It provides relief to the domestic industry

against the injury caused by dumping. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidies & countervailing measures in India are administered by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) functioning in the Dept. of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the same is headed by the "Designated Authority". Ref: https://commerce.gov.in/PageContent.aspx?Id=52

66. **Special Economic Zone:** India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965. With a view to overcome the shortcomings experienced on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances; absence of world-class infrastructure, and an unstable fiscal regime and with a view to attract larger foreign investments in India, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April 2000. This policy intended to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure complemented by an attractive fiscal package, both at the Centre and the State level, with the minimum possible regulations. The main objectives of the SEZ Act are: (a) generation of additional economic activity (b) promotion of exports of goods and services (c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources (d) creation of employment opportunities and € development of infrastructure facilities . Ref: http://sezindia.nic.in/index.php

67. **What are liquidity ratios?** : Liquidity ratio in banking context are known as statutory liquidity ratios, popularly known as SLR. Liquidity ratios are adjusted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in order to maintain liquidity, flow of money, into economy. During the time of inflation, RBI increases these ratios which intron reduces the liquidity in the economy reducing the demand and price level. During the recession period these ratios are reduced in order to increase flow of money, and stimulate the demand. You can refer the current rates at https://www.rbi.org.in/home.aspx

68. **Insolvency and Bankruptcy code:** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ('Code') reconceptualised the framework for insolvency resolution in India. It provides a mechanism for the insolvency resolution of debtors in a time bound manner to enable maximization of the value of their assets, with a view to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interests of all the stakeholders. The Code was enacted in 2016 following a series of recommendations to revamp India's insolvency framework. It was hoped that it would provide a consolidated insolvency framework that would give certainty of process, time and outcome to creditors, borrowers and other market participants. Ref: (Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India) https://ibbi.gov.in

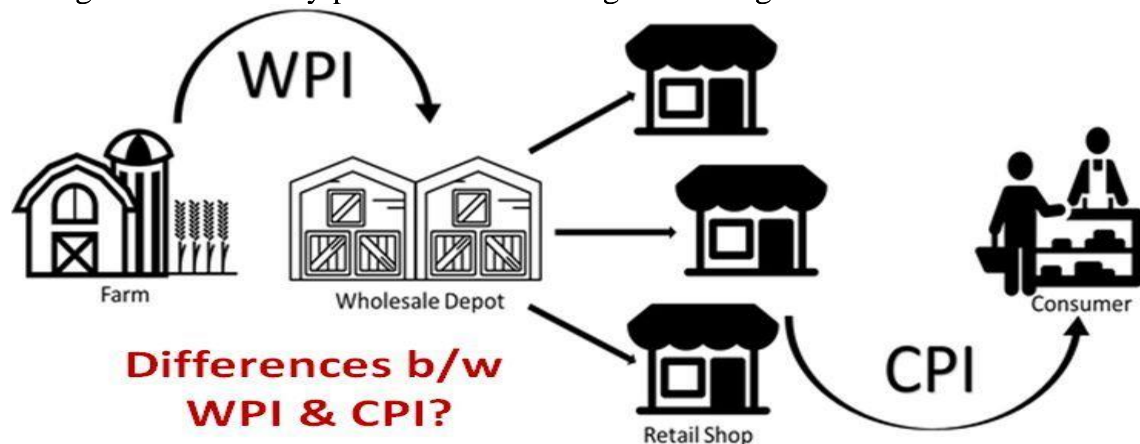
69. **Small Finance Bank:** Small Finance Banks is a specific segment of banking created by RBI under the guidance of Government of India with an objective of furthering financial inclusion by primarily undertaking basic banking activities to un-served and underserved sections including small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganized entities. Like other commercial banks, these banks can undertake all basic banking activities including lending and taking deposits. After the announcement during Union Budget for the year 2014-15, RBI issued the guidelines of Small Finance Bank in November 2014. 72 entities from across segments applied for the license while only 10 of these were provided the license on 24th November 2014. Au Financiers was the only asset based NBFC to get this coveted license. You can refer to RBI guidelines and list of small finance bank at https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=3764

70. **Indirect Taxes:** Indirect tax is a type of tax where the incidence and impact of taxation does not fall on the same entity. In the case of indirect tax, the burden of tax can be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. Indirect tax has the effect to raising the price of the products on which they are imposed. Customs duty, central excise, GST are examples of indirect tax.
Ref: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/indirect-tax

71. **Goods and Services Tax:** The genesis of the introduction of GST in the country was laid down in the historic Budget Speech of 28th February 2006, wherein the then Finance Minister laid down 1st April, 2010 as the date for the introduction of GST in the country. Thereafter, there has been a constant endeavor for the introduction of the GST in the country whose culmination has been the introduction of the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill in December, 2014. All the taxes are proposed to be subsumed in a single tax called the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which will be levied on supply of goods or services or both at each stage of supply chain starting from manufacture or import and till the last retail level. So basically any tax that is presently being levied by the Central or State Government on the supply of goods or services is going to be converted into GST. GST is an Indirect Tax which has replaced many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. In simple words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services. This law has replaced many indirect tax laws that previously existed in India. Under the GST regime, the tax is levied at every point of sale. In the case of intra-state sales, Central GST and State GST are charged. Inter-state

sales are chargeable to Integrated GST. Ref: Goods and Service Tax Council http://www.gstcouncil.gov.in/

72. **WPI and CPI:** WPI (Wholesale Price Index) and CPI (Consumer Price Index) are used for computation if inflation. While Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a price index that represents the average price of a basket of goods over time. CPI calculates the average price paid by the consumer to the shopkeepers, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is an indicator of price changes in the wholesale market. WPI calculates the price paid by the manufacturers and wholesalers in the market. WPI measures the changes in commodity price at selected stages before goods reach the retail level.



73. **Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization:** New Economic Policy of India was launched in the year 1991 under the leadership of P. V. Narasimha Rao. This policy opened the door of the India Economy for the global exposure for the first time. In this New Economic Policy P. V. Narasimha Rao government reduced the import duties, opened reserved sector for the private players, devalued the Indian currency to increase the export. This is also known as the LPG Model of growth. Manmohan Singh is considered to be the father of New Economic Policy (NEP) of India. Manmohan Singh introduced the NEP on July 24, 1991. The thrust of the New Economic Policy has been towards creating a more competitive environment in the economy as a means to improving the productivity and efficiency of the system. This was to be achieved by removing the barriers to entry and the restrictions on the growth of firms. LPG policy mainly focused on liberalizing business from government restrictions and license raj (L), opening up sectors, otherwise reserved from public sector, to private players (P) and opening up economy to global competition (G). For more information ref: https://www.sarpublisher.com/what-is-lpg-liberalization-privatization-globalization-economic-policy/

74. **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna:** The government of India recently announced demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupee currency notes. This is a significant step aimed at curbing black money. Representations were received by the Government to provide another opportunity to persons with undisclosed income to pay taxes and come clean. Accordingly, the Government has now introduced "The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016" ('the Amendment Bill') to amend the provisions relating to taxation of undisclosed income under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('IT Act') and launch a new income disclosure scheme to be known as Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 ('PMGKY'). Salient features of PMGKY (a) Declaration permissible by any person for any assessment year commencing on or before 1 April, 2017; (b) No deduction allowed for any expenditure or allowance or set-off of loss against the declared income; (c) Specified entity means Reserve Bank of India, banking company or co-operative bank, Head Post Office or Sub-Post Office and any other entity as may be notified by the Central Government (d) Declaration to be filed together with proof for payment of tax, penalty and deposit; (e) Undisclosed income declared under PMGKY not to impact completed assessments of the declarant; (e) Information provided in the declaration not admissible as evidence against the declarant except under specified scenarios under the following legislations, Ref: https://www2.deloitte.com/jp/en/pages/tax/articles/it/global-tax-update-india-december2016.html

75. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna:** The Hon'ble President of India, in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June, 2014 had announced "By the time the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence, every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access." Hon'ble Prime Minister envisioned Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. In order to achieve this objective, Central Government has launched a comprehensive mission "Housing for All by 2022" Housing for All (HFA) mission is since launched in compliance with the above objective of the Government and with the approval of competent authority. The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals: (a) Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource (b) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy (c) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors • Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction. Ref: https://pmaymis.gov.in/PDF/HFA_Guidelines/hfa_Guidelines.pdf

76. **Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme:** Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme was launched by Govt in November 2015, under Gold Monetisation Scheme. Under the scheme, the issues are made open for subscription in tranches by RBI in consultation with GOI.

As per RBI instructions “Every application must be accompanied by the ‘PAN Number’ issued by the Income Tax Department to the investor(s)’’ as the PAN number of the first/ sole applicant is mandatory. To be issued by Reserve Bank India on behalf of the Government of India. (a) The Bonds will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram. (b) The tenor of the Bond will be for a period of 8 years with exit option in 5th, 6th and 7th year, to be exercised on the interest payment dates. (c) Minimum permissible investment will be 1 gram of gold. (d) The maximum limit of subscribed shall be 4 KG for individual, 4 Kg for HUF and 20 Kg for trusts and similar entities per fiscal year (April-March) notified by the Government from time to time. A self-declaration to this effect will be obtained. The annual ceiling will include bonds subscribed under different tranches during initial issuance by Government and those purchase from the Secondary Market. Ref: https://sbi.co.in/web/personal-banking/investments-deposits/govt-schemes/gold-banking/sovereign-gold-bond-scheme-sgb

77. **Budget 2019-2020 Salient Features:** The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman made her maiden Budget Speech today and presented the Union Budget 2019-20 before the Parliament. The key highlights of Union Budget 2019 are as follows: (1) Building Team India with Jan Bhagidari: Minimum Government Maximum Governance. (2) Achieving green Mother Earth and Blue Skies through a pollution-free India. (3) Making Digital India reach every sector of the economy. (4) Launching Gaganyan, Chandrayan, other Space and Satellite programmes. (5) Building physical and social infrastructure. (6) Water, water management, clean rivers. (7) Blue Economy. (8) Self-sufficiency and export of food-grains, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables. (9) Achieving a healthy society via Ayushman Bharat, well-nourished women & children, safety of citizens.(10) Emphasis on MSMEs, Start-ups, defence manufacturing, automobiles, electronics, fabs and batteries, and medical devices under Make in India.
Ref: https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/bh1.pdf

78. **NITI Ayog**: The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy ‘Think Tank’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Governing Council of NITI, with The Prime Minister as its Chairman, comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories (UTs). The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. This was done in order to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog

acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.
Ref: https://niti.gov.in/content/overview

79. **SEBI:** The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. The Preamble of the Securities and Exchange Board of India describes the basic functions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India as "...to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto". Ref: https://www.sebi.gov.in/about-sebi.html

80. **IRDA:** Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) set up as autonomous body under the IRDA Act, 1999. IRDAI's Mission is to protect the interests of policyholders, to regulate, promote and ensure orderly growth of the insurance industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. IRDAI's Activities (a) Frames regulations for insurance industry in terms of Section 114A of the Insurance Act 1938 (b) From the year 2000 has registered new insurance companies in accordance with regulations (c) Monitors insurance sector activities for healthy development of the industry and protection of policyholders' interests. Ref: https://www.irdai.gov.in/

81. **FSSAI:** FSSAI full form is the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) which is an autonomous body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.FSSAI is an authority to provide a food license to every food business in India. FSSAI makes sure that the food business runs with appropriate license and a quality check. The food businesses are required to follow the FSSAI rules and guidelines. FSSAI is in entirely responsible for setting the standard and principles and controls for the welfare of food businesses in India. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is an autonomous body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The FSSAI has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India. It is an organization that monitors and governs the food business in India. FSSAI License is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety. FSSAI License or FSSAI Registration is mandatory before starting any food business. FSSAI Registration is required for all food related businesses such as manufacturers, traders, restaurants, small eateries, grocery shop, importers, exporters, home based food businesses, dairy farms, processors, retailers, e-tailers . who are involved in food business must obtain a 14-digit registration Number or a Food license number which must be printed on food packages or

Displayed in Premises. This 14 digit FSSAI license number gives data about the producer's permit or enrollment subtle elements, and the assembling state.
Ref: https://www.fssai.gov.in/

82. **BRICS:** BRIC is an acronym for the developing nations of Brazil, Russia, India, and China - countries believed to be the future dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services, and raw materials by 2050. China and India will become the world's dominant suppliers of manufactured goods and services, respectively, while Brazil and Russia will become similarly dominant as suppliers of raw materials. As of 2010, South Africa joined the group, which is now referred to as BRICS. Economists believe these four nations will become dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services, and raw material by 2050 due to low labor and production costs. Critics argue that the nations' raw materials are limitless and the growth models ignore the finite nature of fossil fuels, uranium, and other critical and heavily used resources. Ref: https://infobrics.org/

83. **ASEAN:** ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are: (1) to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations, and (2) to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. In 1995, the ASEAN Heads of State and Government re-affirmed that "Cooperative peace and shared prosperity shall be the fundamental goals of ASEAN."
Ref: https://asean.org/asean/about-asean/

84. **NAFTA:** The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a treaty entered into by the United States, Canada, and Mexico; it went into effect on January 1, 1994. (Free trade had existed between the U.S. and Canada since 1989; NAFTA broadened that arrangement.) On that day, the three countries became the largest free market in the world-;the combined economies of the three nations at that time measured $6 trillion and directly affected more than 365 million people. NAFTA was created to eliminate tariff barriers to agricultural, manufacturing, and services; to remove investment restrictions; and to protect intellectual property rights. This was to be done while also addressing environmental and labor concerns (although

many observers charge that the three governments have been lax in ensuring environmental and labor safeguards since the agreement went into effect). Small businesses were among those that were expected to benefit the most from the lowering of trade barriers since it would make doing business in Mexico and Canada less expensive and would reduce the red tape needed to import or export goods. Ref: https://www.inc.com/encyclopedia/north-american-free-trade-agreement-nafta.html

85. **SAFTA:** The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is the free trade arrangement of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The agreement came into force in 2006, succeeding the 1993 SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement. SAFTA signatory countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAFTA recognizes the need for special and differential treatment for LDCs in its preamble. This has been translated in the following measures: Market access: LDCs benefit from smaller sensitive lists in some of the SAFTA members (meaning that they have DFQF access in a larger number of products) and less stringent rules of origin (requirement of change of tariff heading and value addition of 10% less than the general requirement for non-LDCs; the general rule is 60% and there are some product-specific rules. Ref: https://www.un.org/ldcportal/south-asian-free-trade-area/

86. **G-20**: The Group of Twenty, or the G20, is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. The G20 brings together the leaders of both developed and developing countries from every continent. Collectively, G20 members represent around 80% of the world's economic output, two-thirds of global population and three-quarters of international trade. Throughout the year, representatives from G20 countries gather to discuss financial and socioeconomic issues. Originated in 1999 at the level of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, the G20 gathered for high-level discussions on macro-financial issues. In the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis, the G20 was elevated to include the leaders of member countries. The first G20 Leaders' Summit took place in Washington D.C. in November 2008. Consequently, the G20 agenda expanded beyond macro-financial issues, to include socio-economic and development issues. Ref: https://g20.org/en/Pages/home.aspx

87. **IMF:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. Created in 1945, the IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership. The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other. The Fund's mandate was

updated in 2012 to include all macroeconomic and financial sector issues that bear on global stability. Ref: https://www.imf.org/en/About

88. **World Bank:** The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development. Five institutions working under World Bank are (1) IBRD, (2) IDA, (3) IFC, (4) MIGA, and (5) ICSID. The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: (a) End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than $1.90 a day to no more than 3% (b) Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country. The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member countries. Established in 1944, the World Bank Group is headquartered in Washington, D.C. We have more than 10,000 employees in more than 120 offices worldwide. Ref: https://www.worldbank.org/

89. **IBRD:** The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is a global development cooperative owned by 189 member countries. As the largest development bank in the world, it supports the World Bank Group's mission by providing loans, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries, as well as by coordinating responses to regional and global challenges. Created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II, IBRD joins with IDA, fund for the poorest countries, to form the World Bank. They work closely with all institutions of the World Bank Group and the public and private sectors in developing countries to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity. Ref: https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/ibrd

90. **IDA:** The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called "credits") and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions. IDA complements the World Bank's original lending arm—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). IBRD was established to function as a self-sustaining business and provides loans and advice to middle-income and credit-worthy poor countries. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 76 poorest countries and

is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in these countries. Ref: http://ida.worldbank.org/about/what-is-ida

91. **IFC:** IFC—a sister organization of the World Bank and member of the World Bank Group—is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. The Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in every country. IFC leverage our products and services—as well as products and services of other institutions across the World Bank Group—to create markets that address the biggest development challenges of our time. IFC apply its financial resources, technical expertise, global experience, and innovative thinking to help clients and partners overcome financial, operational, and other challenges. IFC is also a leading mobilizer of third-party resources for projects. IFC willingness to engage in difficult environments and leadership in crowding-in private finance enable it to extend its footprint and have a development impact well beyond our direct resources. Ref: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/home

92. **MIGA**: The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is a member of the World Bank Group. MIGA mandate is to promote cross-border investment in developing countries by providing guarantees (political risk insurance and credit enhancement) to investors and lenders. MIGA guarantees protect investments against noncommercial risks and can help investors obtain access to funding sources with improved financial terms and conditions. The agency derives its unique strength from the World Bank Group and from its structure as an international organization whose shareholders include most countries of the world. This enables MIGA to provide an umbrella of deterrence against government actions that could disrupt projects, and assist in the resolution of disputes between investors and governments. MIGA also add value through its ability to offer clients extensive knowledge of emerging markets and of international best practice in environmental and social management. Ref: https://www.miga.org/about-us

93. **ICSID:** ICSID is the world's leading institution devoted to international investment dispute settlement. It has extensive experience in this field, having administered the majority of all international investment cases. States have agreed on ICSID as a forum for investor-State dispute settlement in most international investment treaties and in numerous investment laws and contracts. ICSID was established in 1966 by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the ICSID Convention). The ICSID Convention is a

multilateral treaty formulated by the Executive Directors of the World Bank to further the Bank's objective of promoting international investment. ICSID is an independent, depoliticized and effective dispute-settlement institution. Its availability to investors and States helps to promote international investment by providing confidence in the dispute resolution process. It is also available for state-state disputes under investment treaties and free trade agreements, and as an administrative registry. Ref: https://icsid.worldbank.org/en

94. **WTO:** The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. The WTO has many roles: it operates a global system of trade rules, it acts as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, it settles trade disputes between its members and it supports the needs of developing countries. Ref: https://www.wto.org/index.htm

95. **MPC:** Marginal Propensity to Consume is proportion of additional income that is used for consumption expenditure. The proportion which is not used for consumption expenditure is known as MPS (Marginal Propensity to Sava). MPC is an important variable impact multiplier. Multiplier = 1 / (1-MPC).

96. **Investment Multiplier:** Investment multiplier is increase in income due to increase in autonomous investment. The value of multiplier depend on marginal propensity to consume. If MPC is 0.80 than value of multiplier is 5 (1 / (1-0.80). This indicates that if investment increases by Rs 100 crore income will increase, five times, to Rs 500 crore.

97. **Nominal and Real Interest Rate:** Nominal interest rate is rate of interest prevailing the in the market, while real interest rate is nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation. For example if rate of interest offered by bank on fixed deposit is 8 percent and inflation is 6 percent. Than nominal interest rate is 8 percent while real interest rate is 2 percent (8 – 6 = 2) percent.

98. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** Hon'ble Prime Minister announced Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana as the National Mission on Financial Inclusion in his Independence Day address on 15th August 2014, to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. Under this, a person not having a savings account can open an account without the requirement of any minimum balance and, in case they self-certify that they do not have any of the officially valid documents required for opening a savings account, they may open a small account. Ref: https://financialservices.gov.in/new-initiatives/schemes

99. **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana:** The scheme was launched on 8th April 2015. Under the scheme a loan of upto Rs. 50,000 is given under sub-scheme 'Shishu'; between Rs. 50,000 to 5.0 Lakhs under sub-scheme 'Kishore'; and between 5.0 Lakhs to 10.0 Lakhs under sub-scheme 'Tarun'. Loans taken do not require collaterals. These measures are aimed at increasing the confidence of young, educated or skilled workers who would now be able to aspire to become first generation entrepreneurs; existing small businesses, too, will be able to expand their activates. Ref: Ref: https://financialservices.gov.in/new-initiatives/schemes

100. **Ayushman Bharat :** Ayushman Bharat, a flagship scheme of Government of India, was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy 2017, to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This initiative has been designed to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its underlining commitment, which is to "leave no one behind."Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to move from sectoral and segmented approach of health service delivery to a comprehensive need-based health care service. This schemes aims to undertake path breaking interventions to holistically address the healthcare system (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at the primary, secondary and tertiary level. Ayushman Bharat adopts a continuum of care approach, comprising of two inter-related components, which are - Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) Ref: https://pmjay.gov.in/about/pmjay