

MONEY AND CREDIT

BARTAR SYSTEM: It is a medium in which goods and services are exchanged directly. { Double Coincidence of Wants;

ADVANTAGES DISADVANTAGES (i) Intent Exchanges (i) Issue q double caincidence quants (ii) Limited Broduction (ii) Difficulty in storing value. (ii) Problem of Measurement of value. FORMS OF MONEY * Currency * Deposits (Banks) > Paper Notes -> Safety Issued by Reserve Bank of India -> Loins > Interest on Deposits - Deposits can be withdrawn on demand, called No one can refuse payment in rupees, Demand Deposit ? Controlled by Goot? Loan Activities of Bank Bank -> yol - xol = Income g Wood Sed by Donk poid by (Depositor)

(Borrower)

Require Loans

Surplus Money



Credit (Loan): - It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the barrower with money, good or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Two different Credit Situation

(Salim)

Shopkesper [Loan] Bank R

[Recieve order] (completed)

Parms Profit]

Helps to increase his

Terms of Gredit

* Colleteral - (Surrity)

* Interest rate

earning.

* Documentation

* Mode & Repayment

Megaline Situation

(Swapna)

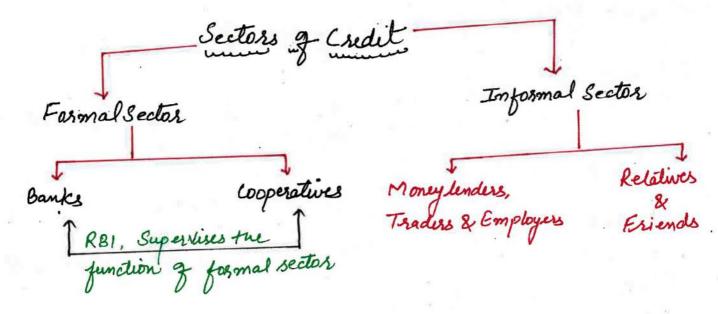
Farmer Loan Bank 232 E 8

Sacre Purchase seeds, Jesticids E (trop failure) Soil

Debt trap

Colleteral is an asset that the Borrower owns (land, Building, Vehicle) and use miss as a gurantee to a lender with the loan is Repaid.





Role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- (i) Supervises the functioning of loans.
- (11) Maintain Checks & Balance
- (iii) Monitors the bank in actually maintaining the minimum cash balance that is 15.1. of total deposits.
- (iv) It sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making businesses but also to small cultivators.

Formal Sector

- * Supervised by RB1
- * how interest Rate
- * Ex- Banks, Cooperatives

Informal Sector

- * No organisation supervises Credit aclivities.
- * High Interest Rate
- * Use unfair means to get neir money back.
- * Ex. Friends, money lenders, etc.



Self Help Groups (SHG) for the poor.

- SHGs are the small groups of poor people which promotes small savings among their members.
- -> A typical SHG has 15-20 members
- -> Provide loan to members at low-interest without colleteral.
- -> SHLis are the building blocks of Organisation of the rural poor.