

India's Largest Online Community for IAS, Civil Services Aspirants

**UPSC PORTAL**

<http://www.upscportal.com>

# Gist of India Year Book

# 2013



**for Civil Services Preliminary (CSAT)  
& Main Examinations**

Each chapter is compiled according to the requirement of civil services preliminary (CSAT) and main examination

Important points are highlighted for Quick revision

Multiple Choice Questions are given after each Chapter

**Compiled by Mr. S.A.Majid & S.N.Jha**

<p>Chapter</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">6</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">BASIC ECONOMIC DATA</h1>
--	---

---

## CONTENTS OF THE CHAPTER

---

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 <i>Intoduction</i></li> <li>8 <i>Central Statistical Office</i></li> <li>8 <i>National Sample Survey Office</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 <i>Monitoring of Infrastructure Sectors</i></li> <li>8 <i>Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)</i></li> <li>8 <i>MCQs for Final Practice</i></li> </ul> |
|---|---|

---

### INTRODUCTION

---

- THE Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation consists of two wings namely: Statistics Wing and Programme Implementation Wing.
- The Ministry is the apex body in the official statistical system of the country. It is the authority that controls the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS). It is also the Administrative Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute, an autonomous registered scientific society of national importance. The Ministry includes, inter-alia, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

---

### CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

---

- The Central Statistical Office (CSO) located in **Delhi** with a wing at **Kolkata**, is responsible for formulation and maintenance of statistical standards, work pertaining to **national accounts, industrial statistics, consumer price indices for urban non-manual employees, conduct of economic census and surveys**, training in official statistics, coordination of statistical activities undertaken within the country and liaising with international agencies in statistical matters.

### National and per capita income

- National Income is defined as the sum of incomes accruing to factors of production, supplied by normal residents of the country before deduction of direct taxes. It is identically equal to the net national product at Factor Cost.
- National and Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at 2004-05 prices are 4269994 crore rupees and 36,003 rupees respectively, while at current prices National and Per Capita Income are 6466860 crore rupees and 54,527 rupees respectively.

---

### NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

---

- The National Sample Survey (NSS) was set up in **1950** for conducting large scale sample surveys to meet the data needs of the country for the estimation of national income and other aggregates. It was reorganized in 1970 by bringing together all aspects of survey work under a single agency known as the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) under the overall technical guidance of a Governing Council.
- The Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO) of the NSSO is responsible for supervising the activities of the organization. It has four divisions viz. (i) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) (ii) Field Operations Division (FOD) (iii) Data Processing Division

(DPD) (iv) Co-ordination and Publication Division (CPD).

- The Survey Design Research Division has its headquarters at Kolkata. The FOD has its headquarters at New Delhi with a network of 6 zonal offices located at Bangluru, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow and Nagpur, 49 regional offices and 116 sub-regional offices spread throughout the country. The DPD with its headquarters at Kolkata, functions through the Data processing Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangaluru, New Delhi, Giridh, Kolkata and Nagpur.
- The subjects taken up under socio-economic surveys are—surveys on Consumer Expenditure, Employment-Unemployment, Social Consumption (Health, Education, etc.) Manufacturing Enterprises and Service Sector Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector being covered once in five years, while subjects like Land and Livestock Holding, Debt and Investment are covered once in 10 years.
- The data on Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment were also collected in every round from a thin sample along with the main subject of enquiry up to 64th round of NSS.
- The 62nd round of NSS (July 2005 - June 2006) was on Unorganized manu-facturing and usual annual survey of Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment.
- NSS 63rd round (July 2006 -June 2007) survey was on “Services Sector Enterprises (excluding Trade) and Household Consumer Expenditure. All three reports on this survey have been released.
- NSS 64th round (July 2007 - June 2008) survey was on Participation and Expenditure in Education, Employment-Unemployment & Migration and Household Consumer Expenditure.
- NSS 65th round (July 2008-June, 2009) was devoted to Domestic Tourism, Housing Condition, Urban Slums and Civic Amenities and the field work this survey was completed in June, 2009.
- The **66th round of NSS is 8th Quinquennial Round on Employment, Unemployment and Consumer Expenditure.** Field work of this survey has started from July, 2009 and will continue up to June, 2010.
- Thereafter, the field work of **67th Round of NSS**

devoted to Survey of Un-incorporated non agricultural Enterprises covering Manufacturing, Trade and Service Sectors will start from 1st July, 2010.

- Summary of the results of these surveys are also published in Sarvekshana - a Bi-annual Technical Journal of the NSSO.

### Annual Survey of Industries

- The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to objectively and realistically assess and evaluate the change in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector. This sector comprises activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission, etc., of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. The survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.
- The ASI 2007-08 indicates a total of 1,55,321 working factories in all States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. These factories together had a total of fixed capital worth 10,55,96,614 Lakhs, and invested capital 15,35,17,773 Lakhs. These factories have provided gainful employment to 1,13,27,485 persons and distributed 1,29,44,123 Lakhs as emoluments to employees.

### Energy Statistics 2011

- The latest issues, “**Energy Statistic 2011**”, is the **18th** issue in the series. The objective of this publication is to meet the information needs of national and international policy makers, administrators and researchers concerned with the energy sector.

### Economic Census

- The Central Statistical Office (CSO) undertook a countrywide Economic Census, for the first time in **1977** to provide a better frame for conducting follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information particularly from unorganized establishments.

- The **Fifth Economic Census** was conducted in the year 2005 in all the States/UTs again in collaboration with State/UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The Census covered all entrepreneurial activities throughout the country (except crop production and plantation). The final results of Economic Census 2005 were released on 29th May, 2008. According to the results there were 41.8 million establishments in the country employing 100.9 million persons. **The Ministry has proposed to conduct 6th Economic Census during 2012 in association with State / UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics.**

#### Monitoring of Infrastructure Sectors

- The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (**IPMD**) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is monitoring the performance of the country's **eleven** key infrastructure sectors, namely, **Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping and Ports, Telecommunications, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Roads and Civil Aviation.**

#### Twenty Point Programme

- The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was conceived with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people, especially those living below the poverty line. The programme, initiated in the year 1975 was restructured in 1982, 1986 and in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007.

#### Twenty Point Programme(TPP) – 2006

- Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 originally consisted of **20 points** and **66 items** being monitored individually by Central Nodal Ministries concerned. One of the 66 items viz. “Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)” has since been merged with another item namely “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” with effect from 1st April, 2008, which has now been renamed as “Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (MGNREGA) w.e.f. 2nd October, 2009, therefore SGRY was dropped from the list of 66 items under TPP-2006. The list of **65 items** is enclosed at annexure I.

Annexure-I		
TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)-2006		
List of Points and Items under TPP-2006		
Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
<b>I</b>		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>
		<b>Rural Areas</b>
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment <i>Guarantee Act</i>
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
<b>II</b>	4.	Self-help Groups
		<b>Urban Areas</b>
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rozgar Yojana
		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
	-	Activity Mapping for devolution of functions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget Flow of Funds</li> <li>- Assignment of Functionaries</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.</li> <li>8. District Planning Committees.</li> </ul>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Water shed development</li> <li>10. Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers</li> <li>11. Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture</li> <li>12. Credit to farmers</li> <li>13. Distribution of waste land to the landless</li> </ul>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour</li> <li>15. Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)</li> <li>16. Prevention of Child Labour</li> <li>17. Welfare of Women Labour</li> </ul>
<b>V.</b>	<b>Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Food security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS)</li> <li>(ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)</li> <li>(iii) Below Poverty Line (BPL)</li> <li>(iv) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana</li> <li>20. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas</li> </ul>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. Rural Areas: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme</li> <li>22. Urban Areas: Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme</li> </ul>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Control and prevention of major diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness</li> </ul> </li> <li>24. National Rural Health Mission</li> <li>25. Immunisation of Children</li> <li>26. Sanitation Programme in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban areas</li> <li>27. Institutional Delivery</li> <li>28. Prevention of Female Foeticide</li> <li>29. Supplementary nutrition Mothers and Children</li> <li>30. Two Child Norm</li> </ul>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan</li> <li>32. Mid Day Meal Scheme</li> </ul>
<b>X.</b>	<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhre Varg Kalyan</b>
	[Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33. SC Families Assisted</li> <li>34. Rehabilitation of Scavengers</li> <li>35. ST Families Assisted</li> <li>36. Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce</li> <li>37. Primitive Tribal Groups</li> <li>38. No alienation of Tribal lands</li> <li>39. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]</li> <li>40. Welfare of Minorities</li> <li>41. Professional education among all minority communities</li> <li>42. Reservation of OBCs in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Employment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>XI.</b>	<b>Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>43. Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme</li> <li>44. Improved participation of women in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Panchayats</li> <li>(b) Municipalities</li> <li>(c) State Legislatures</li> <li>(d) Parliament</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme</li> <li>46. Functional Anganwadis</li> </ul>
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47. Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas</li> </ul>



	48. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49. National Service Scheme
<b>XIV.</b>	<b>Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>
	50. Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
<b>XV.</b>	<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>
	51. Afforestation
	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
	(b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	52. Prevention of pollution of rivers and water bodies
	53. Solid and liquid waste management in
	- Rural Areas
	- Urban Areas
<b>XVI.</b>	<b>Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>
	54. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans
	55. Welfare of the aged
<b>XVII.</b>	<b>Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>
	56. Rural Roads – PMGSY
<b>XVIII.</b>	<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>
	57. Bio-diesel Production
	58. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59. Renewable Energy
	60. Energising Pump sets
	61. Supply of Electricity
	62. Supply of Kerosene and LPG
<b>XIX.</b>	<b>Pichhara Kshetra ka Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>
	63. Backward Regions Grants Fund
<b>XX.</b>	<b>e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>
	64. Central and State Governments
	65. Panchayats and Municipalities

#### MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

- The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD) was launched by the Government of India on **23rd December, 1993**, to enable Members of Parliament to recommend works

of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs to be taken up in their Constituencies/States. Initially the MPLADS was under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development. **The subject relating to the MPLADS was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation in**

**October, 1994.**

- In 1993-94, when the Scheme was launched, an amount of 5 lakh per MP was allotted which was enhanced to 1 crore per annum from 1994-95 per MP constituency. This was further increased to 2 crore from 1998-99 and recently in **2011-12** it was increased to **5 crore**.

Some of the salient features of the scheme are enumerated below:-

- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India, under which funds are released in the form of Grants-in-Aid, as special Central Assistance to States.
- The funds released under the scheme are non

lapsable i.e. the funds not released in a particular year will be carried forward for making releases in the subsequent years subject to eligibility.

- Examining the eligibility, sanctioning funding, selection of implementing agencies, prioritization and overall execution, monitoring of the scheme at the ground level, is done by the District Authorities.
- The Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the State from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha can recommend works for implementation anywhere in the country.



# UPSCPORTAL PUBLICATIONS

## Civil Services Exam (*Preliminary*)



Also Available at: <http://www.flipkart.com>

Buy Online at: <http://upscportal.com/civilservices/order-books>

Help Line No. 011- 45151781