1. At the time of Independence nearly *72* per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture. At present nearly *50* per cent population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities.

2. Every third poor person in the world is an Indian. That means one third of the world's poor live in India.

3. (NSSO) - 2004-05) nearly 22 per cent of the population is below poverty line. The corresponding ratio was 36 per cent in 1993-94 and 26 per cent in 1999-2000.

4. Over the years, Indian population has grown at a fast rate of more than 2 per cent.

5. India's per capita income was *$1410* in *2011*.

6. In 2010-11, the savings rate was 32.3 per cent (up from 23 per cent in 1900-91) and capital formation stood at 35.1 per cent (up from 26 per cent in 1900-91).

7. As per 66th Round of Survey by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), unemployment rate is as high as 6.6 per cent of the labour force (based on Current Daily Status).

8. Human Development Index - The HDI is a composite of three basic indicators of human development - longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured in terms of life expectancy at birth, knowledge in terms of education and standard of living in terms of real GDP per capita.

9. According to the latest UNDP *Report 2011,* India's relative global ranking on this index has remained at a low of *134* among 187 countries (HDI was 0.547).

10. Gini Index - In order to measure the inequality of income and wealth, generally Gini index is used. The Gini index measures the extent to which distribution of income/consumption among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality while an index of one represents perfect inequality. The Gini coefficient lies between 0 and 1.

11. According to the Human Development Report - 2010, the Gini index for India for the period 2000-10 was 0.368.

12. India's national income i.e. Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost was ₹ 2,20,000 crore in 1950-51 which rose to ₹ *42,60,000* crore (at constant prices) in *2010-11*. Thus, over a period of about 6 decades the NNP has increased by more than *18* times.

13. Per capita income in India was ₹ 5,708 in 1950-51 (at constant prices). It rose ₹ *33,731* in *2009-10*. Thus, over a period of about six decades the per capita income has increased by nearly 5 times.

14. Contribution to GDP

	1950-51	**2011-12**
Primary	53.1	13.9

Secondary	16.6	27.0
Tertiary	30.3	59.0

15. Proportion of Occupation

	1950-51	**2009-10**
Primary	72.1	49.3
Secondary	10.6	21.9
Tertiary	17.3	28.8

16. India is the second fastest growing economy after china

17. Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) - Based on the Mahalanobis model, this Plan emphasized on building basic and capital goods industries so that a strong base for development in future could be made. Three Steel Plants were set up in the public sector at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

18. Indian railways cover about 63,000 kilometres. Indian railways has been Asia's largest and world's second largest rail network under a single management.

19. The Indian road network has become *second* largest *network* in the world aggregating *3.34* million kilometers.

20. In 2011-12, the installed electricity generating capacity was about *2,00,000* MW (Mega Watt) against 2,300 MW in 1950-51.

21. Irrigation facilities have increased raising the land under irrigation from 22.6 million hectares in 1950-51 to *87.2* million-hectares in *2007-08*.

22. The literacy rate has increased from 18.33 per cent in 1951 to 74 per cent in 2011.

23. The number of doctors has increased by more than 12 times increasing from 61,800 in *1951* to *more than 8.15 lakh* in *2010*. The bed-population ratio is now 1.03 per 1,000 population increasing from .32 per 1,000 in 1950-51.

24. In 1949 Reserve Bank of India was nationalized.

25. Fourteen banks were nationalised in 1969 and six banks were nationalised in 1980 with an important objective of providing credit to the rural and other priority sectors.

26. In 1975, the government established Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to specifically meet the requirements of the farmers and villages. This was followed by the setting of an apex bank called National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1982.

27. Kisan Credit Card scheme was started in 1998 to provide adequate and timely support for the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs

28. Introduction of the "Farm Credit Package" in 2004. As a result of this package the flow of credit to the farm sector has more than tripled during 2003-04 to 2009-10.

29. In 2008-09, the government announced Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008. The scheme covered direct agricultural loans given to marginal and small farmers and "other farmers". Under the scheme, overdue loans worth Rs 50000 crore were waived and for loans worth Rs 10000 crore one time settlement relief was provided.

30. In *2009-10* agricultural exports formed about *10* per cent (70% at time of independence) of the national exports.

31. As far as the agro-imports are concerned they constituted just *3.7* per cent of national imports in *2009-10*.

32. Significant breakthrough in the production of food grains (often termed as Green Revolution) had been made possible due to the adoption of the new agricultural strategy since 1966.

33. HYVP was restricted to five crops - wheat, rice, bajra, jawar and maize. But among these, wheat made wide strides with production increased by more than six times from 11 million tonnes (annual average) in the third plan to *86* million tonnes in 2010-11.

34. The long-term annual growth of food grains output has been around 2 per cent during 1960-61 to 2002-03.

35. Before Independence, the rent changed by the zamindars from the tenants was very high. It ranged between 30 to 75 per cent. So after Independence, legislations were passed to fix rents between 25-50 percent for different states.

36. About *60 per cent net sown area* is rain fed and there are no appropriate dry-farming techniques.

37. Only 40 per cent of the gross cropped area has irrigation facilities.

38. Nearly 10 to 15% of agriculture produce gets spoiled or eaten by rats.

39. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency for procurement, distribution and storage of food grains.

40. Manufactured goods alone contribute more than *two third* of the export earnings of India.

41. At present only 3 industries are reserved for the public sector. These are atomic energy, minerals specified

42. One of the notable features of the planning era since 1951 has been the mammoth growth of small-scale industrial units. Small-scale industrial units are those who operate with a modest investment in fixed capital, relatively small-scale work force and which produce a relatively small volume of output of goods/services.

43. The growth rate of small-scale sector @ *10%* per annum in terms of production has been far faster than that of large scale sector since 1973. It is estimated that MSMEs (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) contribute about *45%* of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector.

44. MSME sector contributes about 40% of the total exports

45. In March 2009, there were 1.07 lakh sick units and 96% of them were small units.

46. The magnitude of under-utilisation varies from 20% to 60% in different industrial sectors, the average under-utilisation being in the region of 40% to 50%.

47. ICOR was 2.95 during the first plan and increased to 4 during 8, 9, 10 and 11 plans.

48. Services account for over one third of total exports of India (2010-11) Indian services exports recorded a growth of around 29 per cent per annum during 2000-2006. The service export growth recovered rapidly in the first half of 2010-11 with a growth of 27 per cent.

49. India has third largest scientific and technical manpower in the world.

50. The real national income of india has increased at a rate of 4.9% during the 60 years of economic planning.

51. India's per capita NNP during the last 60 years of planning has increased at a rate of 3% per annum.

52. Income Tax in India was introduced in India in 1860 but was discontinued in 1873. It was reintroduced in 1886 and since then it has stayed.

53. An annual tax on wealth was introduced in 1957. It was levied on the wealth such as land, bonds, shares etc. of the people. Certain types of properties such as agricultural land and funds in Provident Account were exempt. Like estate duty this is also a minor source of revenue. With effect from 1.4.1993, wealth tax has been abolished on all assets except certain specified assets such as residential houses, farm houses, urban land, jewellery, bullion, motor car etc.

54. A gift tax was first introduced in 1958 and was leviable on all donations to recognised charitable institutions, gifts to women dependents and gifts to wife. Gift tax was abolished in 1998. Income Tax on gifts (received without adequate consideration) was partially reintroduced in April 2005.

55. Now (with effect from 1.10.09) even movable and immovable property given as gift would attract tax if its value exceeds ₹ 50000.

56. VAT was introduced in 1999 and was implemented in April, 2005 in some states.

57. At present all states/union territories have successfully implemented VAT.

58. ***Service Tax:*** *Service tax is a form of indirect tax imposed on specified services called taxable services. Introduced in the year 1994-95, service tax network has expanded to cover more than 120 services over the years.*

59. Indirect taxes are being replaced by a comprehensive Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST would replace most indirect taxes currently in place i.e. octroi, central sales tax, state-level tax, entry tax, stamp duty, etc. The GST is likely to be implemented in very near future in India.

60. Tax revenues (on account of the centre, state and union territories) form about 16 per cent *(2010-11)* of the total national income of India. This was only 6.7 per cent in 1950-51 and 11 per cent in 1960-61.

61. Less than 3% of population pays income tax in India.

62. The ratio of direct to indirect taxes which was 40:60 in 1950-51 declined to 20:80 in 1990- 91. It increased back to 41:59 in the year 2009-10

63. Evasion and tax avoidance are reported to be very high. It has been estimated that black money is generated at the rate of 50 per cent of the country's' GDP.

64. Cost of collection of Income Tax has increased from Rs. 543 crores in 1990-91 to more than 6,500 crore in 2010-11.

Population in India – over a period of 100 years, our population has more than quadrupled.

Year	Population (Crores)	Death Rate	Death Rate	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
1951	36.11	27.4	39.9	117	946	18.3
2001	102.27	8.4	25.4	325	933	64.8
2010		7.2	22.1			
2011	121.02			382	940	74.0

Uttar Pradesh	• Most Populous **followed by Maharashtra** • Highest Birth Rate
Kerala	• Lowest Birth Rate • Sex ratio favorable to females (1084) • Highest life expectancy (71.4) • Highest literacy ratio (92%) • Lowest infant mortality rate (13)
West Bengal	• Lowest death rate
Orissa	• Highest death rate
Bihar	• Most densely populated (1102) followed by West Bengal (880) • Lowest literacy ratio (53%)
Haryana	• Lowest sex ratio (877)
Madhya Pradesh	• Lowest life expectancy (58) • Highest infant mortality rate (62)

Population growth rates

Year	% per annum
1961-1991	Above 2
1991-2001	1.97
2011	1.64

1. India has only about 2.4 per cent of the world's area and less than 1.2 per cent of the world's income but accommodates about 17.5 per cent of the world's population.

2. The combined population of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra is far greater than the population of United States of America, the third most populous country of the world.

3. Year 1921 is known as the year of great divide

4. If we consider all states and union territories of India, Delhi has the highest density of population – with 11297 persons, followed by Chandigarh with 9252 persons living per square kilometre.

5. Life expectancy was 63.5 years in 2011

6. National income rose by more than *20* times during 1950-51 to *2010-11,* but on account of increase in population by *more than* 2 times, the per capita income rose by 5 times only.

7. The total production of foodgrains increased from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to about *242* million tonnes in *2010-11*.

8. In India, around *63* per cent of the population is in the age group *15-64 (dependent population is also referred between 15-60 years at some places)* and *37* per cent of the population is under 15 or above *64*.

9. A full fledged department of family planning was created in 1966

10. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to the number of maternal deaths in a given period per 1,00,000 live births.

11. It is estimated that unemployed and underemployed persons constitute nearly 10 per cent of the labour force in India.

12. With a view to encourage two-child norm and stabilizing population by 2046 A.D. the Government adopted the National Population Policy (NPP-2000).

13. The Human Development Report (HDR) 2010 measures poverty in terms of a new parameter namely Multidimensional Poverty line (MPI). The MPI shows the share of population which is multi-dimensionally poor in terms of living standards, health and education. According to this parameter, India has a poverty index of 0.296 with a rank of 119 (among 169) countries.

14. The sixth five year plan defined poverty line in term of nutritional requirements: The 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas.

15. On the basis of above point, the monthly cut-off points turned out to be ₹ 76 for rural areas and Rs. 88 for urban areas at 1979-80 prices.

16. Planning commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar for recommending the poverty estimates

17. As per the Tendulkar Committee Report, the national poverty line at 2004-5 prices was a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 446.68 in rural and Rs. 578.80 in urban areas in 2004-05.

18. The MGNREG Act was notified in 2006 in selected districts and was later extended throughout the country in 2008.

19. SGSY was introduced in April, 1999 as a result of restructuring and combining the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes and Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

20. The SGSY has now been restructured as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

21. The SJSRY which came into operation from December'97, sub-summing the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services Programmes (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).

22. At present, nearly 23 per cent of the energy consumed is obtained from non-commercial sources or traditional sources.

23. Major users of electricity are industry (37 per cent), domestic (25 per cent), agriculture (21 per cent) and commercial establishment (10 per cent).

24. Our total installed capacity of generating power was around 2300 Mega Watt (MW) in 1950-51. It increased to *117800* MW in *2000-01* and further to about more than 2,06,000 MW in 2011-12. Thus, over a period of 60 years, there has been 85 times increase in the installed capacity.

25. Of the present capacity, *66* per cent is in the thermal (coal, gas and oil), *19* per cent in the hydel *2.3* per cent is in the nuclear and 12 per cent is in the other renewable (wind, bio-gas, waste etc.) sectors.

26. One third of the demand for commercial energy is met through imports.

27. In 1973-74 India's oil import bill was ₹ 1100 crore. It in*creased to* ₹ *10,816 crore in 1990-91 and to a record level of* ₹ *4,80,000 crore in* 2010-11.

28. National average of T&D loss is around 23 per cent while in many states it is more.

29. Plant load factor varies across the regions. It is lowest in Eastern region (*62* per cent in *2011-12*) and highest in *Southern* region (*80* per cent in 2011-12). If we consider SEBs, central sector and private sector, we find that PLF was 66 per cent in SEBs, 80 per cent in central sector and 78 per cent in the private sector in 2011-12.

30. Electricity Act was passed in 2003 and Electricity Amendment Bills 2005 was passed in 2005.

31. Ministry of Power has launched the 'Partnership in Excellence' programme. Under the programme, 26 thermal stations with PLF less than 60 per cent have been identified.

32. In 2002, power sector was privatized in Delhi.

33. Nine sites were identified for the development of Ultra-Mega Power Plants (UMPPs) with capacity of 4000 MW each

34. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran' programme was started in 2005. The Scheme provides for free electricity connections to below poverty line (BPL) households.

35. Indian Railways, Asia's largest and world's second largest rail network under a single management

36. The freight segment accounts for about 70 per cent of revenues

37. The total route length of railways is 64 thousand kilometers. Out of which about *20* thousand kilometers is electrified

38. During the Twelfth Plan, the railways focus would be on construction of six dedicated freight corridors, segregation of freight and passengers lines, providing improved connectivity to industry cluster and ports, etc.

39. The Indian road network is the *second* largest *network* in the world.

40. Today, India has a network of 4.2 million kilometre. Out of this, nearly half is surfaced

41. The National Highways which comprise only about 2 per cent of total length of roads now encompass a road length of *66,800* kms. and carry more than 40 per cent of the total road traffic.

42. *Roads occupy a crucial position in the transportation matrix of India as they carry nearly 60 per cent of freight and 87 per cent of passenger traffic.*

43. India has about 14500 km of navigable waterways

44. About 50 million tonnes of cargo is being annually moved by inland water transport

45. Currently, there are five waterways which have been declared as National Waterways (NWs).

46. India has a long coastline of 7,517 kms, 12 major ports and 200 minor ports

47. Almost 95 per cent of India's global merchandise trade is carried through the sea route.

48. As compared to .192 million Gross Tonnage (GT) at the time of Independence shipping tonnage was about 10.4 million in 2011.

49. The total traffic carried by the major ports was about 560 million tonnes during *2011-12*.

50. The 12 major ports carry about 64 per cent of the total traffic, with Kandla as the top traffic handler in each of the last *five* years.

51. Indian Airlines and Air India were amalgamated with National Aviation Company Ltd. (NACIL) With effect from November 2010, the name of National Aviation Company Ltd., has been changed to Air India Ltd.

52. The private sector is now playing a crucial role in the development of both airline and airport sector. Its market share in the domestic traffic during 2010 reached 82 per cent from near 50 per cent share earlier.

53. India's postal system dates back to 1837 and today our postal network is the largest *network* in the world.

54. On an average, one post office serves *7814* persons and *21.23* sq. km area.

55. Department of Posts launched a pilot project "Project Arrow" with the aim of providing fast and reliable postal services to the consumers.

56. As on December 2011, more than *5.6* lakh villages were connected using a village public telephone (VPT). Thus, 98 per cent of villages in India have been covered by the VPTs.

57. India's telephone network is the second largest in the world (after China) with a tele density of 76.86 per cent. While tele density in rural areas is 37.5 per cent, the urban tele density shot up to 167.4 per cent in November, 2010.

58. Upto May 2012, there were more than 900 million subscribers of cellular mobile telephone services.

59. The two PSUs in the telecom sector - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been losing their market shares in fixed telephony. From 98.65 per cent share in 2001-02, their combined share declined to 14 per cent in December 2011. Apart

60. The internet connections increased from 0.01 million in 1995 to around *21* million in 2011 and broadband subscribers have increased from 0.49 lakh in December 2004 to more than 13.3 million in December, 2011.

61. In Telecom Foreign Direct Investment ceiling has been raised to 74 per cent from 49 per cent earlier.

62. The National Rural Health Mission was started in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, and quality health services to rural areas.

63. India, now, has the one of the largest education systems in the world. Eighty four per cent of rural habitation in India now have a primary school located with in a distance of 1 kilometre.

64. The National Policy on Education (NPE) was made in 1986 and further modified in 1992.

65. NPE had set a goal of expenditure on education at 6 per cent of the GDP. As against this target, the actual expenditure of central and state governments was 3.13 per cent of GDP in 2009-10.

66. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act) 2009, has made free education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years, a fundamental right.

67. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which shows the proportion of children in the 6-14 years age group actually enroled in elementary schools, has increased progressively from 32.1 in 1950-51 to *96.7* in *2011*.

68. The main vehicle for providing elementary education to all children is the ongoing comprehensive programme called Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2001-02.

69. There has been an impressive growth in the area of higher education with an increase in *the number of secondary and higher education school from 7416 in 1950-51 to about 1,72,000 in 2007-08. The corresponding increase in* total student enrolment *has been* from *1.5* million in *1950-51* to more than 40 million in *2008*.

70. For adult education, the National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1998 as a Technology Mission. It aimed at imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the country in the age group of 15-35. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been the principal strategy of NLM. NLM has accorded priority for the promotion of female literacy. *The scheme of continuing education is now the flagship programme of the NLM.*

71. WPI-based inflation fell further to 4.89 per cent in April 2013 from 5.96 per cent in the previous month This is the first time that WPI inflation has fallen below the 5.0 per cent mark since November 2009.

Latest Ratios (May 2013)	
Cash Reserve Ratio	4.00
Statutory Liquidity Ratio	23.00
Policy Repo Rate	7.25
Reverse Repo Rate	6.25
Bank Rate	8.25
Savings Deposit Rate	4.00

72. The fiscal deficit as a proportion of GDP has been declining. During 2003-04, it was 4.5 per cent, *which declined to 3.3 per cent and 2.5 per cent in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.*

73. Fiscal deficit fell down to 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2010-11

74. The trade deficit at 5.7 percent of GDP in 2010-11 became one of the highest in world. Current account deficit as percentage of GDP in 2010-11 was almost the same at 2.7 as in 2009-10.

75. The level of foreign exchange reserves increased to US $ 279 billion at the end March 2010 and further to US $ 305 billion at the end March 2011.

76. In 2010-11, with lower inward FDI and rise in outward FDI, net FDI to India stood considerably lower at US $ 9.4 billion

77. Asia and ASEAN countries now account for nearly 60 per cent of India's exports and imports.

78. About 90 per cent of the external assistance received by India has been in the form of loans.

79. A large part of the loan, especially from multilateral and bilateral agencies has high degree of concessionability i.e., grant element of at least 25 per cent. The share of concessional debt in total debt at June - end 2010 was about *16* per cent. At one time (1980-81) it was as high as 75 per cent.

80. India's external debt amounted to more than ₹ 13,50,000 crore at end March, 2011.

81. As per cent of GDP, India's external debt was 4.2 per cent in 2010-11.

82. In terms of indebtedness classification, the World Bank has categorized India as a less indebted country since 1999.

83. India was the fifth most indebted country in 2010.

84. It needs to be also recognized that the debt service ratio (ratio of principal and interest to total exports) for India remains high by international standards.

Poverty estimates by planning commission

	By URP Method		
		93-94	2004-05
1	Rural	37.3	28.3
2	Urban	32.4	25.7
3	All India	36	27.5
	By MRP Method		
		99-2000	2004-05
4	Rural	27.1	21.8
5	Urban	23.6	21.7
6	All India	26.1	21.8

Comparative estimates by Tendulkar Committee

	By MRP Method		
		93-94	2004-05
1	Rural	50.1	41.8
2	Urban	31.8	25.7
3	All India	45.3	37.2

1. National Debt constituted 60 percent of the GNP in 1991.

2. CRR was gradually lowered from its peak at 15 per cent during pre-reforms year

3. SLR was reduced from its peak of 38.5% during 1990-1992

4. The rupee was devalued [Devaluation means lowering the external value of the country's currency undertaken by the Government] twice in July, 1991 amounting to a cumulative devaluation of about 19 per cent.

5. With unification of exchange rates in March 1993, transactions on trade account were freed from foreign exchange controls. It was in 1994 that various types of current account transactions were liberalised from exchange control regulations with some indicative limits.

6. FDI is prohibited in:
   (a) Lottery Business including Government /private lottery, online lotteries, etc.
   (b) Gambling and Betting including casinos etc.
   (c) Chit funds
   (d) Nidhi company
   (e) Trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs)
   (f) Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses
   (g) Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
   (h) Activities / sectors not open to private sector investment.
   (g) Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than Mass Rapid Transport Systems).

7. FDI investment %

Agriculture, Drugs & Pharma, Hotels & Tourism, Courier, Oil refining, airports, e-commerce, Mining, Single Brand Retail, Tea Plantation, Industrial Parks	100%
Defense, Print Media, Insurance, FM Radio	26%
Air Transport, Private Security Agencies, Commodity Exchange, Power Exchanges	49%
Telecom, Banking, Satellites	74%
Multi Brand Retail	51%

8. Foreign exchange reserves have been steadily built up from the low level of US $1.1 billion in July 1991 *to US $305 billion at end March 2011.*

9. Dematerialisation of TDS certificates was made effective from 1.4.2008.

10. By the year end *2011-12*, the Government could auction off very small portion of its investment in the public sector, raising a little more than ₹ 1 lakh crore in the process.

11. The peak rate of custom duty (on non-agricultural goods) has been brought down from 150 per cent in early 90's to just *10* per cent in *recent years*.

12. Exports now finance *more than 80* per cent of imports of goods and services compared to only 60 per cent in the latter half of the eighties.

13. The current account deficit was over 3 per cent of GDP in 1990-91. *In 2010-11 the current account deficit reached (–)2.7 of GDP.*

14. At March 2011 end, external debt amounted to Rs. 13,50,000 crore.

15. FDIs were just 155 million dollars in 1991. They increased to U.S. $ 9.4 billion in 2010-11.

16. Starting from the initial membership of 31 countries at the time of inception, the Fund now has a membership of *188*(as of July 2012) countries.

17. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) more popularly known as the World Bank was formed as a part of the deliberations at Bretton Woods in 1945.

18. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) came into existence on 1st January, 1995.

19. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA), 2003 is in place and emphasises on revenue-led fiscal consolidation, better expenditure outcomes and rationalisation of tax regime to remove distortions and improve competitiveness of domestic goods and services in a globalised economic environment.

1. The third RBI working group (1998) redefined its parameters for measuring money supply and introduced new monetary aggregates (NM).

2. This will be clear from the fact that compared to just 22 per cent commercial bank offices in rural areas in 1969, the percentage of rural branches bank improved to about *37* per cent in June, 2012.

3. The aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks have increased from ₹ 4,665 crore in 1969 to around ₹ *60,00,000* crore in *2012.* Considering state-wise deposit mobilisation, we find Maharashtra leads all other states and accounts for *23* per cent of the aggregate deposits received by the banks.

4. There has been a spectacular rise in the Scheduled commercial banks lending since nationalisation of banks in 1969. It has gone up from ₹ 3,399 crore in June, 1969 to about ₹ 46,00,000 crore in *June, 2011.*

5. In 1969, agriculture, small scale industries and small retail trade accounted for about *15* per cent of the commercial banks credit. This percentage has gone up to about *35* per cent in *March, 2011.*

6. *Gross NPAs as a percentage of Gross Advances were more than 10 percent till 2001-02, but due to stringent credit norms and improved financial health of the economy the gross NPAs have fallen. As a percentage of gross advances, they have fallen from 10.5 per cent in 2001-02 to 2.3 per cent in 2010-11.*

AAP : Annual Action Plans

AAY : Antodaya Anna Yojana
ACD : Agriculture Credit Department
AEZ : Agriculture Export Zones
AFC : Agriculture Finance Corporation
AIE : Alternative Innovative Education

AMPC : Automatic Mail Processing Centers

ARCSC : All India Rural Credit Survey Committee
ARDC : Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation

BFC : Bengal Famine Commission
BIFR : Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

BPE : Bureau of Public Enterprises
BPL : Below Poverty Line
BPO : Business Process out Sourcing
BSNL : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

CACP : Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices

CADP : Common Area Development Programme

CCBs : Central Co-operative Banks

CCS : Cash Compensatory Scheme
CDS : Currently Daily Status
CEA : Council of Economic Advisers

CENVAT : Central Value Added Tax

CERC : Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CFF : Compensatory Financing Facility

CIP : Central Issue Price
CRISIL : Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd
CRR : Cash Reserve Ratio

MFIL : Modern Food Industries Limited

MIGA : Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MMR : Maternal Mortality Ratio
MODVAT : Modified Value Added Tax
MOU : Memoranda of Understanding
MRD : Ministry of Rural Development

MRTP : Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices

MTA : Mid Term Appraisal

MTAs : Multilateral Trade Agreements

MTNL : Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

MWS : Million Wells Scheme
NABARD : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAS : National Account Statistics
NCLT : National Company Law Tribunal
NEF : National Equity Fund

NEFS : National Equity Fund Scheme

NFFWP : National Food For Work Programme
NHDC : National Handloom Development Corporation
NHPC : National Hydro electric Power Corporation
NIP : New Industrial Policy
NIXI : National Internet Exchange of India

NLBS : National Livestock Breeding Strategy

NLM : National Literacy Mission
NPAs : Non-Performing Asset
NPCIL : Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited

NPDP : National Pulses Development Programme
NPE : National Policy on Education

CRTTC : Composite Rural Training and Technical Centers

CSIR : Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO : Central Statistic Organisation

CWS : Currently Weekly Status

DAPR : Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution

DCC : District Consultative Committees
DCP : District Credit Plan
DDP : Desert Development Programme

DEPB : Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme
DES : Duty Exemption Scheme
DFEC : Duty Free Export Credit
DIC : District Industries Centre
DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme

DSB : Dispute Settlement Body
DWCRA : Development of women and Children in Rural Areas

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme

EDP : Entrepreneurial Development Programme
EEFC : Export Earners Foreign Currency

EGS : Education Guarantee Scheme
EMRs : Exclusive Marketing Rights
EOUs : Export Oriented Units
EPCG : Export Promotion of Capital Goods
EPZs : Export Processing Zones
FCI : Food Corporation of India
FDI : Foreign Direct Investment

FEMA : Foreign Exchange Management Act

FERA : Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

FIEO : Federation of Indian Export Organisation

NPEGEL : National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level

NRI : Non-Resident of India
NRY : Nehru Rozgar Yojana

NSIC : National Small Industries Corporation

NSSO : National Sample Survey Organisation

NTPC : National Thermal Power Corporation
OGL : Open General License
ONGC : Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
OPEC : Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PCOs : Public Call Offices
PDS : Public Distribution System
PLF : Plant Load Factor
PLR : Prime Lending Rates

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

PMGY : Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
PMIUPEP : Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication

PMRY : Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
POL : Petroleum Oil and Lubricants

PRGF : Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility Programme
PSK : Parambhik Shiksha Kosh
PSUs : Public Sector Undertakings
PTAs : Plurilateral Trade Agreements
R&D : Research and Development
RCF : Risk Capital Foundation

RCTC : Risk Capital and Technology Corporation

RIDF : Rural Infrastructural Development Fund

RPC : Rural Planning and Credit

FII : Foreign Institutional Investors
FPS : Fair Price Shops
FRAs : Forward Rate Agreements
FRBM : Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FSS : Farmers Service Societies
FTWZ : Free Trade Ware Housing Zone

GATT : General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

GDRs : Global Depository Receipts
GER : Gross Enrolment Ratio

GIC : General Insurance Corporation
GRT : Gross Registered Tonnage
GST : Goods and Services Tax

GSTR : General Scheme for Trade Preference

HYVP : High Yielding Variety Programme
IADP : Intensive Agro District Programme
IBRD : Industrial Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICICI : Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

ICOR : Incremental Capital Output Ratio
ICSID : International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IDA : International Development Association
IDBI : Industrial development Bank of India

IDRA : Industrial Development and Regulation Act
IFC : International Finance Corporation
IFCI : Industrial Finance Corporation of India
IIBI : Industrial Investment Bank of India
IIM : Indian Institute of Management

IIP : Index of Industrial Production

IIT : Indian Institute of Technology

RRBs : Regional Rural Banks
RWP : Rural Works Programme
SAO : Seasonal Agricultural Operations

SBA : Stand By Agreement
SCBs : State Co-operative Banks
SCI : Shipping Corporation of India

SEBs : State Electricity Boards

SESUP : Self Employment Scheme for Urban Poor
SEZ : Special Economic Zone

SFPP : Special Food Grain Production Programme
SGRY : Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
SIC : Sick Industrial Companies
SIDBI : Small Industries Development Bank of India

SIDC : Small Industries Development Corporation
SIDF : Small Industries Development Fund
SIDO : Small Industries Development Organisation

SIL : Special Import License

SJGSY : Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

SJSRY : Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana

SLIIC : State Level Inter Institutional Committee
SLR : Statutory Liquid Ratio

SME : Small and Medium Enterprises
SRF : Supplemental Reserve Facility
SSA : Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
T&D : Transmission and Distribution
TDC : Technology Development Cell
TDICI : Technology Development and Information Company of India

TFCI : Tourist Finance Corporation of India

IMF : International Monetary Fund
IMR : Infant Mortality Ratio
IOC : Indian Oil Corporation
IPM : Integrated Pest Management

IPR : Industrial Policy Resolution
IRBI : Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India

IRCI : Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme

ISM : Integrate Indian System of Medicine
IWDP : Integrated Waste lands Development Programme
JGSY : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
JPRGY : Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana

JRY : Jawhar Rozgar Yojana
KGBV : Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LDBs : Land Development Banks
LIC : Life Insurance Corporation
LTC : Leave Travel Concession
MCA : Minimum Compulsory Access
MEC : Minimum Economic Capacities
MFA : Multi Fiber Agreement
MFALS : Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme

TLC : Total Literacy Campaign
TM : Trade Mark
TME : Technical Monitoring and Evaluation
TPDS : Targeted Public Distribution System

TRAI : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRC : Tax Reform Committee
TRIPs : Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
TRYSEM : Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
UNCTAD : United Nations Conference on Trade And Development

UNS : United Nations Survey
USEP : Urban Self Employment Programme
UTI : Unit Trust of India

UWEP : Urban Wage Employment Programme
VAMBAY : Valmiki Ambadkar Awas Yojana
VAT : Value Added Tax
VPT : Village Public Telephone
WFP : World Food Programme