

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1246
ANSWERED ON:29.11.2006
GROWTH OF ECONOMY AND ITS DISTRIBUTION
Rao Shri Kavuru Samba Siva

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of growth of the economy and its distribution among different sections of the society;
- (b) whether there is any policy to ensure even distribution of benefits of growth to empower and uplift the people living below poverty line; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN)

(a): The average annual GDP Growth Rate at 1999-2000 prices for the period from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005 is given in the following Table.

Table : Growth rates of GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices

(Rs. crores)

Year	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
New Series	17,92,292	18,70,387	19,78,055	20,52,586	22,26,041	23,93,671	25,95,339
Growth rate (%)	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	8.4	

New series of National Accounts, Base Year 1999-2000, and Press release 29th September, CSO, MOS&PI The break-up of the growth in GDP between different sections of the society is not available.

- (b) & (c) : The strategy to ensure even distribution of benefits of growth and to uplift the people living below the poverty line is three-pronged :
- (i) acceleration of economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive;
 - (ii) human and social development through provision of basic minimum services; and
 - (iii) targeted anti- poverty programmes.

The Government is implementing various anti-poverty programmes for direct income generation of the poor and upliftment of the people living below the poverty line.

In rural areas, the programmes which are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development for upliftment of BPL (Below Poverty Line) families are

- (i) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY),
- (ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozar Yojana

(SGSY),

(iii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), and

(iv) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The poverty alleviation programme, which is being implemented in urban areas is Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage Employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented in selected 63 Mission Cities. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is applicable to all cities and towns as

per the 2001 Census except 63 Mission Cities. The basic objective of IHSDP is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers.

In addition to the above, the Public Distribution System in India has been more focused and targeted towards the very poor category. The `Antyodaya Anna Yojana` provides 35 kgs of food grains to the poorest of the poor families at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg., for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg., for rice. Recently, the coverage of Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been expanded from 2.0 crore (BPL) families to 2.5 crore families in 2005. The State Governments have been advised to give priority to the households from the poorest and the backward blocks and/or where nutritional deficiency is more widespread, while identifying the beneficiaries.