

(b) if so, the details of steps already taken and proposed in this regard in immediate future to eradicate poverty and provide access to food for nearly 300 million Indian below poverty line;

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed for sustainable development of poors and enable them to participate effectively in the development process; and

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to the states during the last five years and Maharashtra in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) A Special Action Plan (SAP) has been prepared by the Government for doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years. The agriculture development strategy envisaged in the SAP has been consciously interwoven with the country's food security concern. The SAP defines the scope of food production (to include not only foodgrains i.e. rice, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses but also all major food items including edible oils, sugar, fruits and vegetables, livestock products like milk, egg and meat and fish) and spells out detailed strategy and specific programme to increase the supply of various food items in such a way that the demand for these items for the entire population is comfortably met and some exportable surplus also become available. A three pronged strategy, namely, (i) increase in overall employment/income by raising farm productivity; (ii) provision of gainful supplementary employment through poverty alleviation schemes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); and (iii) distribution of foodgrains through PDS at concessional prices to the poor has been chalked out to increase the purchasing power of the poor to enable

them to have access to basic food items. This strategy is expected to bring about significant reduction in percentage of population below the poverty line.

(c) For sustainable development of poors and their effective participation in the development process the steps being taken are: (i) Giving priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty; (ii) Accelerating the growth rate of economy with stable prices; (iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society; (iv) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner; (v) Containing the growth rate of population; (vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels; (vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development; (viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups; (ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

(d) Enclosed. (See *Appendix 185, Annexure No. 39.*)

Special Plan for people below Poverty Line

1372. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any special plan for the development of those States where the people are living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of such people, Statewise;

(c) what is the number of such people in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) what measures have been taken up by Government to bring these people at par?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAW NAIK): (a) Target group oriented plans *sit in* operation in the States and Union Territories with the aim to increase the income of the poor to enable them to cross the poverty line. Important among these programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Urban Basic Services for the Poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Scheme.

(b) Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state

level using the quinquennial National Sample Survey (NSS) data on consumer expenditure. The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 1993-94 based on the NSS consumer expenditure survey of 50th round. The Statewise estimates of poverty in 1993-94 are given statement (See below).

(c) As per the latest estimates, 28.44 percent of the total population in Himachal Pradesh, numbering 15.86 lakhs, were below the poverty line in 1993-94. The districtwise estimates of poverty are not available.

(d) There is a three-pronged attack on poverty. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and asset-building for the poor.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population Below poverty Line by States—1993-94

s. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.91	14.92
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92

s. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.33	39.77	1.06	34.47
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	0.73	11.35	0.80	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
ALL INDIA		2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pndicherry and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshdweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.

Growth Rates in Various Sectors

1373. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the respective rates of growth in agriculture, industry and the service sectors since 1991-1992;

(b) the respective rates of growth of employment in these sectors during the same period; and

(c) the State-wise details of the in-

crease in employment in both the organised and unorganised service sectors during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The annual growth rate in agriculture, industry and