

estimates of 27.5% based on Expert Group methodology. The two sets of poverty estimates are based on different methodologies, hence are not comparable. The Tendulkar Committee has also specifically acknowledged this fact in their report.

While the estimations of poverty in the country is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census through States/ UTs to identify the poor families in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of a five year Plan. In this context, the MoRD had constituted an Expert Group (Saxena Committee) with the mandate of recommending suitable methodology to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August, 2009. While making recommendations regarding the parameters for identification of BPL families in the rural areas, it has also been suggested that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be raised to 50%; however, estimation of poverty was not included in the terms of reference of this Expert Group. The MoRD is seized of the recommendations of the Saxena Committee and views of all the stakeholders are to be taken into account by them.

Development of basic infrastructure

†3771. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the need for development of basic infrastructure is primary for development of the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) the sectors included by Government that require construction for development of this basic infrastructure; and
- (d) whether the priority of these sectors has also been fixed, if so, the order of these sectors, priority-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The fast growth of the economy in recent years has placed increasing stress on physical infrastructure such as electricity, railways, roads, ports, airports, irrigation, urban and rural water supply and sanitation, etc. all of which already suffer from a substantial deficit from the past in terms of capacities as well as efficiencies in the delivery of critical infrastructure services. The pattern of inclusive growth of the economy projected for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, with GDP growth

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

averaging 9% per year can be achieved only if this infrastructure deficit is overcome and adequate investment takes place to support higher growth and an improved quality of life for both urban and rural communities.

(b) In view of the above, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore for development of infrastructure.

(c) The infrastructure sectors includes highways and roads of all kinds including rural roads, railways, air and water transport, irrigation, electric power, telecommunications, water supply and sewerage.

(d) The projected investment in various sectors over the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is as given below:

S.No.	Sector	Eleventh five year plan projected investment (Rs. in crore.)
1	Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525
2	Roads and Bridges	3,14,152
3	Telecommunication	2,58,439
4	Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808
5	Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,43,730
7	Ports	87,995
8	Airports	30,968
9	Storage	22,378
10	Gas	16,855
	Total	20,56,150

Capital investment by private sector

†3772. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to continuous increase in the amount of capital investment by private sector in construction of different areas of basic infrastructure for development of the country, this industry has taken form of a profitable industry;

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