

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	3580.00	5550.00	9700.00	11500.00
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	3983.00	5500.00	7000.00	5500.00
13.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	6500.00	7300.00	8000.00	9000.00
14.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	1500.00	3165.67	4100.00	6755.00

Tackling of poverty through renewable energy

2556. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether secure and affordable access to clean source of energy is one of the key inputs to tackle the depth of poverty which is critical for addressing chronic poverty in the country;

(b) whether renewable energy sources are most suitable in this respect in view of their diversity, abundance, amenability of scale, and suitability for distributed generation;

(c) whether in view of the above, Government is planning to ensure rapid deployment of renewable energy sources commensurate with poverty reduction goals envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Renewable energy schemes/programmes cannot meet the energy/electricity needs of the people in the country and can only supplement the conventional methods. A potential of around 90,000 MW for energy/power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated.

A target of 12,300 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity addition from various renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro, biomass and solar has been set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period throughout the country. Renewable energy projects deploying around 8062 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity and around 319 MW off-grid renewable power generation capacity has been set up during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period as on 31.10.2010, in the country.

Decentralised Generation and Distribution (DDG) of electricity through renewable energy sources can help in providing increased access to electricity in areas facing shortage of electricity. However, the extent of the same is region/location specific and depends on several factors, particularly the available renewable resources potential and the cost of other competing energy supply options.

The Central Government is aggressively pursuing harnessing of all possible forms of renewable energy sources to maximise the contribution of the clean energy including wind, solar biomass etc. This would certainly help in developing industries catering to renewable energy development in the country and generate employment which would help in poverty reduction.

UNDP Human Development Report

2557. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNDP Human Development Report has reported acute poverty in 8 States of Indian Union and number of poverty stricken people in these States outnumbers the poor in 26 Sub-Saharan African countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India ranked 134th in UN Human Development Index and has remained in that position since 1994 despite the increase in Budgetary allocation for poverty alleviation by 15 times;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action that Government propose to take to ensure a predictable and definite time frame to eradicate poverty from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Human Development Report (HDR) 2010 has introduced a new measure of poverty named as Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). This Index replaces the Human Poverty Index (HPI) that was being reported in the earlier HDRs since 1997. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of Oxford University with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has conducted a research study to develop MPI which covers multi-dimensional deprivation suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living, irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. The report indicates that 8 Indian States, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal are home to 421 million multi-dimensionally poor persons while the 26 poorest Sub-Saharan African countries combined have 410 million poor persons.