

(e) The concept of providing an assured market to Kendriya Bhandar/NCCF or any other Society is not in keeping with the concept of liberalization of the economy and making the organizations competitive and self-supporting through open competition. There is no proposal to make it mandatory for Government Departments to procure items from Kendriya Bhandar upto Rs. One lakh.

Growth rate in GDP

3335. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target regarding the annual growth rate in GDP has been set for the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual growth rate, in percentage, in agriculture, industries and service sectors necessary for achieving the said target;

(d) whether any schemes have been envisaged for achieving the estimated growth rate in all the sectors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the quantum of additional funds required for implementing the said schemes?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) targeted an average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 9% during the plan period. To achieve the 9% growth target, the sectoral growth targets envisaged in the Plan are 4% in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% in the services sector.

(d) to (f) The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopts an inclusive growth model as its development strategy in which a variety of programmes and schemes have a growth enhancing impact through creation of physical and social infrastructure. The detailed strategy in respect of each sector of the economy to achieve the targets has been spelt out in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document. However, some of the major schemes aimed at accelerating the growth rate of agriculture sector include: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, implementation of other schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aimed at improving rural infrastructure would have implications for agricultural productivity. The measures to speed up the growth process in the industry and services sectors, *inter alia*, include: Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme

(IUS), Indian Leather Development Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme, Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for lending to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), introduction of Financial Sector (Regulation and Development) Bill 2007, constitution of Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund, Viability Gap Funding for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in infrastructure projects, liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, Software Technology Parks Scheme, launching of National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), etc.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages a step up of 125.2% in the public sector plan outlay as compared to the actual realization of plan expenditure during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. A Statement indicating allocations of plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as against the Tenth Five Year Plan realizations for each of the development sector is in the Statement.

Statement

Sectoral Allocation for Public Sector's Resources—Tenth Plan (2002-07) Realizations and Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projections

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Centre, States and UTs		
		Total Outlay		
		Tenth Plan Realization	Eleventh Plan Projection	% increase
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Allied	60702	136381	124.7
2.	Rural Development	137710	301069	118.6
3.	Special Area Programmes	16423	26329	60.3
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	112415	210326	87.1
5.	Energy	363635	854,123	134.9
6.	Industry and Minerals	64655	153600	137.6
7.	Transport	263934	572443	116.9
8.	Communications	82945	95380	15.0
9.	Science, Technology and Environment	28673	87933	206.7

1	2	3	4	5
10.	General Economic Services	30349	62523	106.0
11.	Social Services	436529	1102327	152.5
12.	General Services	20489	42283	106.4
TOTAL		1618460	3644718	125.2

Source: Eleventh Five Year Plan Document

Systems Reforms Commission

3336. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission will gradually transform itself into Systems Reforms Commission for resolving the systemic problems of the 21st century over next 2/3 years as desired by PM;

(b) whether it would be restructured itself to serve three essential functions, build a larger network around its members with think tanks and opinion makers, produce thought papers at a faster pace and communicate more lucidly with polity; and

(c) if so, to what extent planning system has been made as a Reforms Commission and to what extent it has been helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) The Planning Commission constantly endeavours to improve its institutional capability in the light of changing demands and circumstances. There is no specific proposal at present to restructure the Planning Commission.

Efforts for 10 per cent growth

3337. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to achieve 10 per cent growth next year ;

(b) if so, whether the growth is inclusive; and

(c) the efforts that are being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) targeted an average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 9% during the plan period. During the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08) growth rate of 9.2% was achieved with an impressive