(d) if so, the facts in this regard and whether there has been wealth-contraction in this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The list of billionaires compiled and published by Forbes magazine on 10th March 2011 includes the names of 55 Indians as "dollar-billionaires", i.e. individuals with a total net worth of one billion dollars and above. These 55 Indians account for roughly 4.5% of the global total of 1210 billionaires across six continents.

Based on the data of World Development Indicators, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India at 2000 prices increased from 270.5 billion US dollar in 1990 to 971.5 billion US dollar in 2010 registering an annual average growth rate of 6.6% in real terms. Therefore, there is no indication of wealth contraction during the period.

Annual growth rate of GDP

†1944. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MPNISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual growth rate of GDP has been effective continuously over the years in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that share of export in this growth is more than that of the manufacturing and agriculture sectors; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices has increased at an annual average growth rate of 8.6% in the country during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11. The GDP growth rate has remained consistently higher than 8% in each of these years except for 2008-09, which registered a relatively lower GDP growth rate of 6.8% due to global economic crisis and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

negative growth in agriculture sector caused by bad monsoon. During this period agriculture sector and manufacturing sector have registered an average annual growth rate of 3.7% and 9.3% respectively. The share of agriculture in GDP has come down from 19% in 2004-05 to 14.4% in 2010-11, whereas the share of manufacturing in GDP has increased from 15.3% to 15.8% during the same period. The share of export in GDP during this period has increased from about 11.6% in 2004-05 to 13.2% in 2007-08,15.1% in 2008-09, 12.9% in 2009-10 and 14.7% in 2010-11. Export is not one of the production sectors unlike that of agriculture and industry. In the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) framework export is a component of the aggregate demand where as Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture, industry and services represent supply side of the economy and therefore can contribute to export growth.

Formula for assessing the poor

1945. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting a poor in the country;

(b) whether Government has devised any concrete formula for assessing the poor in the country based on the Tendulkar Committee report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kilo calories in rural areas and 2100 kilo calories in urban areas applied uniformly for all the states. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh' Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.