

Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC). PFC had sanctioned two loans of Rs. 2.18 crores and Rs.2.27 crores on 14.11.2003 to ASEB for carrying out Residual Life Assessment (RLA)/LE study of BTPS. However, the loan were not executed by ASEB. A loan of Rs. 4.28 crores was sanctioned in November, 1998 by PFC to ASEB for R&M of Chandrapura Thermal Power Station. Only an amount of Rs. 1.67 crores was drawn by ASEB. Primary Assessment to restore Units 384 (by cannibalizing from Units 1&2) by a comprehensive overall to make them operationalize on a sustained basis. Detailed revival plan is under formulation stage in consultation with NTPC.

**Percentage of people living below the poverty line**

307. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year in which the latest study was done to ascertain the percentage of people living below the poverty line State-wise;
- (b) the details of such survey;
- (c) the criteria on which the poverty is assessed;
- (d) the concessions provided to the people living below the poverty line; and
- (e) time frame by which poverty shall be completely eradicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and State level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest quinquennial round of survey, on the basis of which data on the percentage of people living below the poverty line was ascertained, was done in the year 1999-2000 (55<sup>th</sup> Round). The State-wise information on percentage of people living below the poverty line during 1999-2000 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) The Planning Commission uses the per capita consumption expenditure as the criteria to determine the persons living below poverty

line. According to the latest large sample survey conducted by NSSO during 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round), people who could not spend the prescribed per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 327.56. per month in rural areas and Rs. 454.11 per capita per month in urban areas were considered as poor.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development implements a self employment programme viz., Swarajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) under which the Swarozgaries from the BPL families are provided credit and subsidy to acquire economic assets for their sustainable employment. Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), the wage employment is "provided to the rural poor. Similarly, under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), assistance is provided to the BPL families for construction of houses.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) has set a target for reduction of poverty by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012.

*Statement*

*State-wise number of persons living Below Poverty Line (1999-2000)*

*(As per Planning Commission Estimates)*

| SI. No. | States            | Rural %of Persons | Urban %of Persons | Combined %of Persons |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                 | 4                 |                      |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh    | 11.05             | 26.63             | 15.77                |
| 2       | Arunachal Pradesh | 40.04             | 7.47              | 33.47                |
| 3       | Assam             | 40.04             | 7.47              | 36.09                |
| 4       | Bihar             | 44.30             | 32.91             | 42.60                |
| 5       | Goa               | 1.35              | 7.52              | 4.40                 |
| 6       | Gujarat           | 13.17             | 15.59             | 14.07                |
| 7       | Haryana           | 8.27              | 9.99              | 8.74                 |
| 8       | Himachal Pradesh  | 7.94              | 4.63              | 7.63                 |
| 9       | J&K               | 3.97              | 1.98              | 3.48                 |
| 10      | Karnataka         | 17.38             | 25.25             | 20.04                |
| 11      | Kerala            | 9.38              | 20.27             | 12.72                |
| 12      | Madhya Pradesh    | 37.06             | 38.44             | 37.43                |
| 13      | Maharashtra       | 23.72             | 26.81             | 25.02                |
| 14      | Manipur           | 40.04             | 7.47              | 28.54                |

| 1   | 2            | 3     | 4      | 5     |
|-----|--------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 15. | Meghalaya    | 40.04 | 7.47   | 33.87 |
| 16. | Mizoram      | 40.04 | 7.47   | 19.47 |
| 17. | Nagaland     | 40.04 | 7.47   | 32.67 |
| 18. | Orissa       | 48.01 | 42.83  | 47.15 |
| 19. | Punjab       | 6.35  | 5.75   | 6.16  |
| 20. | Rajasthan    | 13.74 | 19.85  | 15.28 |
| 21. | Skkim        | 40.04 | 7.47   | 36.55 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu   | 20.55 | 22.11  | 21.12 |
| 23. | Tripura      | 40.04 | 7.47   | 34.44 |
| 24. | UttarPradesh | 31.22 | 30.89  | 31.15 |
| 25. | West Bengal  | 31.85 | 14.86  | 27.02 |
| 26. | A&N Islands  | 20.55 | 22.11  | 20.99 |
| 27. | Chandigarh   | 5.75  | 5.75   | 5.75  |
| 28. | D&N Haveli   | 17.57 | 13.52  | 17.14 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu  | 1.35  | 7.52   | 4.44  |
| 30. | Delhi        | 0.40  | 9.42   | 8.23  |
| 31. | Lakshadweep  | 9.38  | 20.27  | 15.60 |
| 32. | Pondicherry  | 20.55 | 22.11. | 21.67 |
|     | ALL INDIA    | 27.09 | 23.62  | 26.10 |

#### Mandays generated in States/UTs

308. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays generated in each State and Union Territory of the country during the period from 1.4.2004 to 30.6.2005;

(b) the number of mandays generated in the scheduled 150 districts of the country on the average and the number outside those districts on the average; and

(c) whether steps would be taken to include all the districts of the country in providing 100 mandays a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The Ministry is implementing two major wage employment programmes i.e. the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP). The SGRY is implemented in the rural areas of all the districts of the country whereas NFFWP is implemented in the identified 150 most backward districts. The Statement indicating State-wise total number of mandays generated under both the programmes separately from 1.4.2004 to 30.6.2005 (15 months) is enclosed (See below).