

out that in South Asian region, the processes of globalization have been associated with greater inequalities of income and consumption. The report states that in India, the national Gini coefficient for consumption increased from 0.31 in 1993/94 to 0.36 in 2009/10, and the urban-to-rural consumption ratio rose from 1.62 to 1.96, indicating increasing economic disparities. As per the report, a major reason for this is that growth in the modern sectors (e.g. manufacturing and high productivity services like the software industry) has not been sufficiently employment generating and about half of the workforce is still engaged in agriculture sector (even though the sector accounts for less than 15 per cent of the country's GDP) and other low remuneration services.

Government acknowledges the need to reduce the economic inequalities and this has been one of the objectives of development planning. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth and to achieve this objective a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and social security measures like National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) etc. were launched. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes that given the limited capacity of the services sector to absorb most of the job seekers, the manufacturing sector will have to provide at least 100 million additional jobs if the growth is to be inclusive. For this purpose a National Manufacturing Plan has been developed for translating various components of the policy into desired outcomes. The Plan seeks to instill dynamism in the domestic manufacturing by catalyzing its growth through increased value addition, removing bottlenecks and providing enabling business environment.

#### **Total budget for tribal plan/development**

721. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total budget allocation for tribal sub plan and tribal development is much less even though the total tribal population is more than ten crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent less allocation is given during Twelfth Plan due to non-utilization and non-submission of utilization certificate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Scheduled Tribe population in the country is 8.2% as per Census 2001.

In respect of 28 Central Ministries/Departments as identified by the Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Task Force, the allocation under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as per demands for grant for the Annual Plan 2012-13 is 9.78% of their total Plan outlay (GBS-28 Ministries).

However, as per Statement 21 'A' of Expenditure Budget Vol. I, of year 2012-13 which gives Ministry- wise allocation in respect of Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Tribes, allocation under TSP works out to 5.55% of the total Central plan allocation 2012-13.

(b) and (c) An outlay of Rs. 7746.00 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under Central Plan for Twelfth Plan (2012-17) as against allocation of Rs. 4558.00 crore provided for Eleventh Plan (2007-12), constituting about an increase of 70% in the Central Plan allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

#### **Share of private sector during Eleventh Plan**

722. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private sector's share was only 37.53 per cent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government would be drawing a time-bound action plan with a view to improve the enabling environment for private investment to finance about 47 per cent of the projected investment during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) in what manner, Government proposes to remove impediments like delays in land acquisition, environmental clearances, taxation issues, which are contributory for holding up most of the infrastructure projects?