

Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, for 2011-12 the percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the country is estimated as 21.9% and therefore percentage of persons living above the poverty line is 78.1%.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty. This is reflected in the decline in the poverty ratio by 2.2 percentage points per year during the seven years from 2004-05 to 2011-12 as compared to 0.7 percentage points per year during the eleven years 1993-94 to 2004-05.

#### **Growth rate of the country**

†1689. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of economic growth rate, industrial growth rate and agricultural growth rate of the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the above growth rates are far less than those of our neighbouring countries;
- (c) whether Government of India has made efforts to increase the declining growth rates in different sectors; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of the efforts made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The details of economic growth rate, industrial growth rate and agriculture growth rate of the country during the last three years are given below:—

*Growth rates (in %) (At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)*

Year	Agriculture	Industry	GDP
2010-11 <sup>^</sup>	8.6	7.6	8.9
2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	5.0	7.8	6.7
2012-13* (PE) <sup>§</sup>	1.4	1.0	4.5

\*1st Revised Estimates (RE);

@2nd RE;

<sup>^</sup>3rd RE

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(b) As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October, 2013 released by International Monetary Fund (IMF), the growth rate of GDP at constant prices for India and its neighbouring countries for last three years are given in the table below:—

Country	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	8.4	6.1	12.5
Bangladesh	6.4	6.5	6.1
Bhutan	11.7	8.5	9.2
China	10.4	9.3	7.7
India	10.5	6.3	3.2
Maldives	7.1	6.5	0.9
Myanmar	5.3	5.9	6.4
Nepal	4.8	3.4	4.9
Pakistan	2.6	3.7	4.4
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.2	6.4

(c) and (d) Several steps have been undertaken to address the slowdown in GDP growth, including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector;

steps to increase infrastructure financing; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter-alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. Regarding agriculture, the initiatives included starting a programme of crop diversification that would promote technological innovation and encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives, allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission, Credit Guarantee Fund to be created in the Small Farmers' Agri Business Corporation with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore etc. It is expected that these measures would help revive market confidence and boost growth.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve the targeted growth rates in different sectors. An important facet of the Twelfth Plan's Strategy for growth is that there is an endeavor to increase the productivity as one of the key drivers of the growth. The Twelfth Plan identifies key thrust areas for growth in agriculture sector which include viability of farm enterprise and returns to investment, availability and dissemination of appropriate technologies to ensure sustainability of natural resources, improvements in total factor productivity; Plan expenditure on agriculture and in infrastructure along with leveraging the required private investment, governance in terms of institutions that make possible better delivery of services like credit, animal health and of quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery, etc. 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 by the year 2025. For this purpose a National Manufacturing Plan has been developed for translating various components of the policy into desired outcomes. In addition, other initiatives such as development of physical infrastructure, improvement in business regulatory environment, promoting the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), availability of skilled workforce are the priority areas to boost the manufacturing sector.

#### **Naming of CSSs**

1690. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) that are named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi — the details thereof;