

sustainable socio-economic development of hill areas keeping in view the basic needs of the local people.

(b) The details of funds released during each of the last three years under HADP are as follows:

	(₹. crore)		
Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assam	74.39	99.19	60.24
Tamil Nadu	42.61	42.61	42.61
West Bengal	38.20	28.65	21.00
TOTAL	155.20	170.45	123.85

(c) As indicated in the Union Budget for 2015-16, HADP along with some other programmes, has become a part of enhanced devolution to the States based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and no allocation has been made for this programme in the current financial year. Hence there is no proposal to include any area such as the Tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh under HADP.

#### **Special Status to Bihar**

†2802. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is a backward State; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to grant it status of special State; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at constant (2004-05) prices is 9.12% in 2013-14 and 9.45% in 2014-15 compared to all-India GDP of 4.74% (2004-05 prices) in 2013-14 and 7.4% (2011-12 prices) in 2014-15 (Advance Estimates).

(b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and / or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. Earlier the request of Bihar for Special Category Status was considered by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) which submitted its Report on 30th March, 2012. The IMG came to a finding that based on existing NDC criteria the case for Special Category Status for Bihar is not made out.

**Allocation for agricultural sector**

†2803. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the development of agricultural sector a provision for the expenditure of total amount by 2.5 lakh crore has been made in Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a rebate of more than 42 lakh crore rupees have been given to the industries in last one decades, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the development of agriculture sector has been hampered due to the discrimination in the allotment of amount to agriculture and industry sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The indicative Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Ministry of Agriculture during 12th Plan is Rs. 1,74,478 crore. This consists of Rs. 71,500 crore to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Rs. 25,553 crore to Department of Agricultural Research and Education; and Rs. 14179 crore to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Rs. 63,246 crore for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The 11th Plan actual expenditure of Ministry of Agriculture including RKVY was Rs. 75,597 crore.

(b) For Industry and Minerals sector, the indicative Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 2,92,090 crore has been allocated for 12th Plan against 11th Plan allocation of Rs. 1,47,510 crore.

(c) The target of 4 per cent growth in GDP of agriculture & allied sector had been retained in 12th Plan, as in the 11th Plan. This target was surpassed during the 11th Plan with average annual growth rate of 4.1 per cent for the Plan period, which was also the highest ever achieved in any Plan period. In 2012-13, the GDP growth in agriculture & allied sector stood at 1.2 per cent on account of severe drought but improved significantly to 3.7 per cent during 2013-14 due to favourable monsoon leading to upbeat performance in foodgrains, oilseeds, fruits & vegetables, livestock and fisheries. However, during 2014-15, due to drought in some parts of the country, and freak weather during the rabi season, the crop output declined sharply, thereby causing agricultural growth rate to decline to 0.2 percent.

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