

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) to (b). In Rajasthan, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Barmer and Churu have been declared as 'No Industry Districts'.

Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments wherever possible. For Industrialisation of the backward areas, the Government have introduced a Growth Centre Scheme under which Rajasthan has been allotted five Growth Centres. These are one each in the Districts of Bhitwara, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Sirohi. The Growth Centres which would be set up during the VIII Five Year Plan would be provided with all basic infrastructure facilities.

Beneficiaries Under IRDP

*318. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for determining the poverty line of rural families;

(b) the number of families living below poverty line at present, State-wise;

(c) the number of families with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800/- who have been assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise;

(d) the number of families proposed to be benefited under the programme during 1992-93, State-wise;

(e) whether IRDP has been yielding the desired results; and

(f) the efforts being made to make this programme more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Criteria for determining the poverty line in rural areas is availability of 2400 calories per capita per day. The income/expenditure level at which this norms is met is Rs. 6400 per family of five per annum at 1984-85 prices. It is proposed to revise the poverty line to Rs. 11000 per family in rural areas at 1991-92 prices for the Eighth Plan period.

(b) Estimates of number of families below the poverty line in rural areas at present is not available. However, based on the 43 round (1987-88) of the National Sample Survey, Planning Commission has estimated that 346.90 lakhs rural families were below poverty line. State wise information on number of families living below poverty line is given in statement.

(c) The number of families, with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800 who have been assisted under IRDP during 1990-91 and 1991-92 state-wise is given in statement.

(d) The number of families proposed to be benefited under the programme during 1992-93 has not yet been finalised so far.

(e) The objective of IRDP is to enable selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line through provision of income generating assets. Total number of families assisted under IRDP during the Sixth and the Seventh Plan were 165.63 lakhs and 181.77 lakhs respectively. According to the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP (January-December 1989), the total annual family income of IRDP beneficiaries had increased

by more than 50% of the initial annual income in 73% cases. The beneficiaries who crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 is estimated to be 28% at the national level.

(f) IRDP is an ongoing programme which is modified from time to time depending on the feedback from the Concurrent Evaluation Studies, Field Visits and discussions with the State Governments. Some of the steps taken recently for improving IRDP are:

(i) Improving the process of selection of eligible beneficiaries.

(ii) Raising of minimum coverage of SC and ST of IRDP from 30 to 50% w.e.f. 1990-91 and enhancement of ceiling of subsidy to 50% of total project cost for Scheduled Caste and Physically Handicapped to bring them

on par with Scheduled Tribe.

(iii) Stepping up coverage of women under IRDP from 30% to 40%.

(iv) Earmarking of 3% of benefits for the Physically Handicapped.

(v) Increasing coverage of TRYSEM to provide income generating skills to youth in the age group of 18-35 years.

(vi) Abolition of Purchase Committee initially in 50% of the blocks and introduction of direct cash disbursement to the beneficiaries to eliminate leakage, delay and harassment.

(vii) Streamlining the credit linkage with the banks.

STATEMENT

Households below Poverty line and families benefited under IRDP

(Nos. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nr. of Households below Poverty	No. of Families Benefited under IRDP 1990-91	No. of Families Benefited under IRDP 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.3	2.63	2.12
2.	Assam	7.86	0.50	0.24
3.	Bihar	51.9	4.16	2.05
4.	Gujarat	9.39	0.72	0.62
5.	Haryana	2.11	0.34	0.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.62	0.17	0.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.09	0.13	0.07
8.	Karnataka	18.53	1.25	0.68
9.	Kerala	5.93	0.61	0.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32.78	3.46	1.77
11.	Maharashtra	29.06	2.14	1.35

(Nos. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Households below Poverty	No. of Families Benefited 1990-91	No. of Families Benefited 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)
12.	Orissa	24.5	1.50	0.64
13.	Punjab	1.62	0.36	0.16
14.	Rajasthan	13.9	1.36	0.79
15.	Tamil Nadu	28.02	1.82	1.26
16.	Uttar Pradesh	61.8	5.09	1.26
17.	West Bengal	25.83	2.27	1.26
18.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.08	0.03
19.	Goa		0.03	0.02
20.	Manipur		0.05	0.04
21.	Meghalaya		0.03	0.02
22.	Mizoram		0.03	0.01
23.	Nagaland		0.04	0.04
24.	Sikkim	1.66	0.1	0.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Households below Poverty	(Nos. in lakhs)	No. of Families Benefited 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)
25.	Tripura		0.12	0.3
26.	A & N Island		0.02	0.01
27.	D & N Havelli		0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi		0.02	0.01
29.	Daman & Diu		0.01	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
31.	Pondecherry		0.02	0.01
	All India	346.9	28.98	17.66

Note: Total of other States and UTs.