

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4204  
ANSWERED ON:21.04.2010  
DEPENDENCY PERCENTAGE ON GDP  
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**Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether 60 per cent of the population in the country depends on 20 per cent of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) while the remaining 40 per cent depends on 80 per cent of GDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take policy decision to improve the situation during the current Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIV. NARAYANASAMY)

(a) to (d): Distribution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) income, class-wise, is not available from any official sources. However, around 50 percent of people engaged in the agriculture and allied sectors share less than 20 percent of GDP while around 49.8 percent people engaged in other sectors share more than 80 percent of GDP.

The major policy initiative to improve the situation during the current Five Year Plan includes launching of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS) which provides a safety net through a guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to all the rural households whose adult members volunteer to take up manual work. The priorities of works taken up under MGNREGS are drought proofing, flood control, land development etc. The convergence of MGNREGS with agriculture through effective planning of works is aimed at enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector and improving the well-being of the people engaged in agriculture. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) provides self-employment to the rural poor who are organized into self-help groups and are provided income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and subsidy along with skill development component. Similarly, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented to provide self and wage employment to the urban poor. The implementation of various flagship programmes for developing socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas is expected to create a positive impact on the distribution of national income.