

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:339

ANSWERED ON:20.03.2013

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

M.Thambidurai Dr. ;Singh Kunwar Rewati Raman

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of some of the States in India has increased as compared to the national average during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT- wise;
- (c) whether this increase in per capita domestic product of the States has resulted in the reduction of the number of persons living below poverty line in these States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure balanced regional growth and reduction of poverty?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 339 RAISED BY DR M. THAMBIDURAI AND SHRI KUNWAR REWATI RAMAN SINGH REGARDING "NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT" FOR ANSWER ON 20th MARCH, 2013.

(a) & (b): Based on the latest information on per capita income, measured by the NSDP at constant 2004-05 prices available from the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, the details of the State/UT-wise growth rate of real per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given at Annexure I. The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi have registered growth rate in real per capita NSDP above the national average for both the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) & (d): The latest poverty estimates are available for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10. The details of State/UT-wise reduction in percentage of persons living below poverty line between 2004-05 and 2009-10 and annual average growth rate in per capita NSDP during this period are given at Annexure II. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have recorded higher levels of poverty reduction as compared to national level reduction between the years 2004-05 and 2009-10 along with annual average growth rate of per capita NSDP higher than the national average during this period.

(e): The Government has been implementing specific schemes to reduce regional imbalances in development in the country. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) launched in 2006-07 to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts. BRGF includes the district component covering 272 districts, Special Plan for Bihar, Special Package for the KBK districts of Orissa, Special Plan for West Bengal, the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand region spread over Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Besides, there are other area development programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc. In addition, several on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State specific schemes are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of these States.

Government has also 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 Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All 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 and destitution. This is reflected in the decline in the poverty ratio by 1.5 percentage points per year during the five years 2004-05 to 2009-10 as compared to 0.7 percentage points per year during the eleven years 1993-94 to 2004-05.

