

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2951  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2016**

**PARAMETERS OF POVERTY**

2951. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by NITI Aayog to determine the parameters of poverty during the last three years and its present decision thereon; and
- (b) the details of poor population in the country, as on date, as per old parameters and the schemes being run for them and the extent to which these schemes have been helping them?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India submitted its report on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2016.

(b) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The most recent such survey was held in 2011-12. Based on data collected in the survey, the poverty estimates following the Tendulkar Committee methodology was computed and released through a Press Note issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2013. According to this Press Note, poverty ratio for 2011-12 was estimated as 21.9% at all India Level.

Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), National Health Mission (NHM), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. These schemes are helping poor by providing better livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, social security and addressing deprivations such as food, shelter, health, education and connectivity. There are many other initiatives for poor which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and district-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" which symbolizes inclusive development.

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