

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 428
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2018**

ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

428. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per Caste Based Census 2011, poverty is more prevalent among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in comparison to upper castes;
- (b) the details of poverty, class-wise, State-wise;
- (c) the details of steps taken to alleviate poverty and the extent to which success has been achieved during the last three years; and
- (d) the names of schemes which are proving effective in alleviating poverty?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (d) 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 latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. At present the number of persons living below poverty line in India has been estimated as 27 crore (21.92%) in 2011-12. The estimates of Poverty Ratio among social groups are given below :

Social Groups	2011-12 (% of population)	
	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribes	45.3	24.1
Scheduled Castes	31.5	21.7
Other Backward Castes	22.6	15.4
Others	15.5	8.2
All Population	25.7	13.7

The state-wise poverty ratio is given at Annexure.

The Government is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on the reduction of poverty.

**Percentage of population below poverty line by states – 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)**

S.No.	States	2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	20.3	34.7
3	Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
4	Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
5	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
6	Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
7	Goa	6.8	4.1	5.1
8	Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6
9	Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.4
12	Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
13	Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
14	Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21	31.7
16	Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
17	Manipur	38.8	32.6	36.9
18	Meghalaya	12.5	9.3	11.9
19	Mizoram	35.4	6.4	20.4
20	Nagaland	19.9	16.5	18.9
21	Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
22	Puducherry	17.1	6.3	9.7
23	Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3
24	Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
25	Sikkim	9.9	3.7	8.2
26	Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
27	Tripura	16.5	7.4	14.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
29	Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
30	West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
	All India	25.7	13.7	21.9