

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2018

POVERTY LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS

3302. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who have exited and raised above the poverty line in the rural areas during the last one decade since 2007, State and year-wise;
- (b) the number of people who have been lifted out of extreme poverty in the rural areas during the last one decade since 2007, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the criteria and the changes in the criteria, if any, for identifying poverty and extreme poverty levels in rural areas;
- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken during the last four years since 2014 specifically aimed at curbing rural poverty; and
- (e) the details of the outcomes of such programmes and the extent to which they have achieved success?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)**

(a) & (b): The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the non poor. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the Tendulkar methodology, according to which, the number of people living below poverty line in the rural areas of the country has reduced from 3266.6 lakh in 2004-05 to 2166.6 lakh in 2011-12. The State wise number of people living below poverty line in rural areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12 is given at **Annexure**.

(c) : The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to generate a large number of socio and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural & urban areas. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status – housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc and captures multidimensional aspects of poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC 2011 data for selecting beneficiaries for its programmes/schemes.

(d) & (e): The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, 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. As per the reports/returns received from the state governments/UT Administrations, the implementation of these programmes have been found to be satisfactory. Independent studies have also observed positive socio-economic impacts of rural development programmes in rural areas.

**Annex referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No-3302
due for answer on 15.03.2018
Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States in Rural areas
during 2004-05 and 2011-12
(Tendulkar Committee)**

S.No	States	2004-05		2011-12	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	187.1	11	61.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	2.9	38.9	4.2
3	Assam	36.4	88.8	33.9	92.1
4	Bihar	55.7	445.1	34.1	320.4
5	Chhattisgarh	55.1	96.1	44.6	88.9
6	Delhi	15.6	1.4	12.9	0.5
7	Goa	28.1	1.9	6.8	0.4
8	Gujarat	39.1	130.1	21.5	75.4
9	Haryana	24.8	39.3	11.6	19.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	14.3	8.5	5.3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14.1	11.3	11.5	10.7
12	Jharkhand	51.6	115.1	40.8	104.1
13	Karnataka	37.5	135.0	24.5	92.8
14	Kerala	20.2	49.5	9.1	15.5
15	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	255.3	35.7	191
16	Maharashtra	47.9	277.1	24.2	150.6
17	Manipur	39.3	6.6	38.8	7.4
18	Meghalaya	14.0	2.7	12.5	3
19	Mizoram	23.0	1.1	35.4	1.9
20	Nagaland	10.0	1.7	19.9	2.8
21	Orissa	60.8	197.3	35.7	126.1
22	Punjab	22.1	36.5	7.7	13.4
23	Rajasthan	35.8	167.2	16.1	84.2
24	Sikkim	31.8	1.6	9.9	0.4
25	Tamil Nadu	37.5	125.6	15.8	59.2
26	Tripura	44.5	12.3	16.5	4.5
27	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	604.7	30.4	479.4
28	Uttarakhand	35.10	23.3	11.6	8.2
29	West Bengal	38.2	231.2	22.5	141.1
30	Puducherry	22.9	0.8	17.1	0.7
31	A & N Islands	-	-	1.6	0.04
32	Chandigarh	-	-	1.6	0.004
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	62.6	1.2
34	Daman & Diu	-	-	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	0	0
	All India	41.8	3266.6	25.7	2166.6