

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 5474
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.03.2018**

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF BPL PEOPLE

†5474. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the criteria set to identify the families below the poverty line in the country;
- (b) whether the cases of partial attitude in exclusion of the families under BPL category and inclusion of ineligible families into this category have been taken into cognizance by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to issue any guidelines to include the eligible families into BPL category; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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 (e) Ministry of Rural Development provided financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below Poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The last BPL Census for the Tenth Five Year Plan period was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic indicators/parameters/criteria were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

In 2011, in place of BPL, the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States / UTs with the financial and technical support of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments / UT Administrations. SECC 2011 includes three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The SECC Data at “Draft stage” was placed in public domain and was displayed prominently in Gram Panchayats for inviting claims and objections during Gram Sabhas. The claims and objections received were examined by the appropriate authority in district. Based on decision on claims and objections, the SECC Draft list was finalized in each District by District Authority. The SECC facilitates evidence based information and better targeting of benefits to the intended people. Ground truthing and validation of beneficiaries’ data is got done in Gram Sabha. To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on rural Development the Government has revamped governance framework which has increased transparency and accountability. For transparency and accountability citizens have been empowered to monitor programme and up-keep of assets created under the rural development programme through Mobile applications, namely, “Meri Sadak” and “Gram Samvad”.