

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 125
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2021

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

*125. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any estimation of the population in the country that is poor and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has evaluated the outcome of different poverty alleviation programmes launched during the last three years and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the level of inequality has been rising in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the overall income, wealth and consumption inequality reported/noted during each of the last three years, State/ UT-wise;
- (d) whether there has been imbalance in development of various regions in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps being taken by the Government to reduce poverty, inequality and regional disparity in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF
STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(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. 125* REGARDING “POVERTY ALLEVIATION
PROGRAMMES” RAISED BY SHRI BHOLA SINGH AND SHRI VINOD KUMAR
SONKAR**

(a) For determination of the methodology to estimate poverty line Expert Groups are constituted from time to time. The most recent Expert Group whose recommendations were accepted by the Government in 2011 was chaired by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. Based on the data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12 the poverty lines and poverty ratio were estimated following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology in 2011-12 and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The Press Note defined the poverty line using the criterion of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). For the year 2011-12, the poverty line at all India level was estimated as MPCE of Rs. 816 for rural areas and Rs. 1000 for urban areas. The State-wise ratio and number of people living below poverty line is given at **Annexure-1**.

Ministry of Rural Development also conducts Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census to identify the poor households in the rural areas, to determine the potential beneficiaries under various programmes of the Government of India. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, BPL census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth Five Year Plan and in 2002 for the Tenth Five Year Plan period. In 2011, in place of BPL Survey, a Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted in association with the States/UTs under technical and financial support from the Government of India where besides the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and the States/UTs had also participated. The findings of SECC-2011 in rural areas are available on www.secc.gov.in. Ranking of Households in rural areas under SECC-2011 was made through a 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.

Out of 17.97 crore households in rural areas covered under SECC (2011), 48.53% reported incidence of deprivation, 7.07 crore were categorized under automatic exclusion criterion of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, 0.16 crore households categorized under automatic inclusion criterion as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore of rural households on the basis of seven criteria.

The State/UT-wise data are given at **Annexure-2**

(b). NITI Aayog had undertaken evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for their continuance in the Fifteenth Finance Cycle. The summary of the national level independent third-party evaluation of 14 schemes launched during the last 3 years (since 2017) is placed at **Annexure-3**. Respective Ministries/Departments undertakes evaluation of the Central Sector (CS) schemes.

(c). The level of inequality measured in terms of Coefficient of Variation (CV) of states wise Net state Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices (a proxy for Per Capita income) indicates that when compared to 2011-12 the inequalities have come down. The CVs for the years 2016-17 to 2018-19 for which data on NSDP per Capita is available for most of the states/UTs (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands which is repeated for 2018-19), are in the range 56.2 to 56.8.

(d). The State-wise per capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices with base year 2011-12 is given at **Annexure-4**. During 2018-19, taking Rs. 1,21,353 as the average, 17 States had per capita Net State Domestic Product below this average.

(e). The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

NITI Aayog has initiated the Aspirational Districts Programme to expeditiously improve the socio economic status of 112 relatively underdeveloped districts across 26 States and 1 Union Territory. These districts were identified on the basis of certain social and economic development criteria. The Programme aims at rapid transformation of these backward districts across sectors which are critical for improving quality of life or economic productivity of citizens. These sectors are Health and Nutrition, School Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. 49 key performance indicators have been selected across these sectors and a district's performance is monitored on the basis of progress made on these indicators. The broad strategy of the Aspirational Districts Programme rests on the 3 Cs – Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts). Every month, districts are ranked on basis of progress made and this instills them with a sense of competition which results in rapid improvement. As the main strategy of the programme is based on convergence of existing schemes which have their own funding arrangement, large infusion of additional fund is not envisaged. However, in order to foster competitive spirit, and for addressing the critical gaps, additional allocation on challenge route is also envisaged.

In order to initiate higher order economic interventions, the M/o Rural Development launched World Bank assisted National Rural Economic Transformation Project in 2019. The project is being implemented in select areas of 13 high poverty States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. NRETP aims to promote Model Cluster Level Federations, financial inclusion, farm Producer Groups (PGs) and large scale farmer Producer Enterprises (PEs), non-farm enterprises and rural clusters.

**Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states - 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)**

S.No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

- Notes:** 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

The State/UT-wise data of Socio-economic Caste Census-2011(Rural)

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Households</i>	<i>Automatically Excluded Households</i>	<i>Automatically Included Households</i>	<i>Deprived Households</i>
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1601606	761875	13791	586345
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1263756	840852	1938	259855
PUNJAB	3269467	2438567	8004	778245
CHANDIGARH	15657	9250	10	3925
UTTARAKHAND	1479742	823330	4726	429888
HARYANA	2969509	1779954	6519	997129
NCT OF DELHI	1051097	881667	1127	89744
RAJASTHAN	10223073	4069999	72091	5165212
UTTAR PRADESH	26015592	12466832	68190	10381355
BIHAR	17829066	4793001	37657	10876054
SIKKIM	88723	39442	235	33480
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	201842	118987	3559	72937
NAGALAND	284310	97323	969	182441
MANIPUR	448163	147003	4963	236653
MIZORAM	111626	44437	512	66499
TRIPURA	697062	165435	33343	401458
MEGHALAYA	485897	151711	1224	327506
ASSAM	5743835	1689138	33451	2892859
WEST BENGAL	15756750	3302481	203209	10056266
JHARKHAND	5044234	1566811	52045	2694061
ODISHA	8677615	1628400	119772	5730372
CHHATTISGARH	4540999	819609	112084	3179327
MADHYA PRADESH	11288946	3301696	396787	6748026
GUJARAT	6920473	3236193	31216	2967972
DAMAN AND DIU	31795	16707	3519	6313
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	45352	15780	298	25378
MAHARASHTRA	13841960	5440356	227678	6064157
ANDHRA PRADESH	9344180	3595077	59470	4822104
TELANGANA	5643739	3143322	13543	2136159
KARNATAKA	8048664	4022702	30074	2836539
GOA	220731	185010	135	23816
LAKSHADWEEP	10929	9410	13	1455
KERALA	6319215	4388457	14289	1469167
TAMILNADU	10088119	4657981	38549	4704939
PUDUCHERRY	115249	65854	311	40336
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	68481	39354	168	15976
Total	179787454	70754003	1595469	87303948

Annexure 3

The table below lists the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) launched during the last 3 years (2017) and evaluated by DMEO. These were evaluated using a mixed-method approach utilising both quantitative and qualitative insights derived from secondary and primary data. Primary Data collection was conducted through Household Survey, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and In-Depth Interview from the village to the national level to validate the findings from secondary data and to fill data gaps. The reference period of the study is from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

Sr. No	CSS Scheme launched in last 3 years and evaluated	Ministry/Department
1	National Bamboo Mission	Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare
2	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
3	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	Department of Fisheries
4	POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)	Ministry of Women & Child Development
5	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	
6	Mahila Shakti Kendra	
7	Flood Management and Border Area Programme	Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
8	Irrigation Census	
9	Servicing of loans from NABARD under PMKSY	
10	Special Package for Irrigation Projects to address agrarian distress in districts of Vidarbha and Marathawada and other chronically drought prone areas of rest of Maharashtra	
11	Tribal Festival Research information and mass education	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
12	National Viral Hepatitis Control Program	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
13	Special Infrastructure Scheme along with Construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations	Ministry of Home Affairs
14	Assistance to States for Special Projects/Programmes for upgrading Police Infrastructure	
15	Special Central Assistance for 30 most LWE affected districts	

One of the focus areas of the evaluation has also been to assess the scheme performance against globally adopted REESI+E framework which assessing the scheme performance under different themes viz., Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Impact and Equity, and findings for these are summarized in subsequent sections.

**Per Capita Net state Domestic Product at Constant Prices, base year 2011-12
As on 01.02.2021**

S. No.	State\UT	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)
States with below the average Per Capita Net State Domestic Product		
1	Andhra Pradesh	107241
2	Arunachal Pradesh	93191
3	Assam	60695
4	Bihar	28668
5	Chhattisgarh	69500
6	Jammu & Kashmir*	65178
7	Jharkhand	54982
8	Madhya Pradesh	56498
9	Manipur	51180
10	Meghalaya	62458
11	Nagaland	73276
12	Odisha	75191
13	Rajasthan	78570
14	Tripura	82632
15	Uttar Pradesh	43670
16	West Bengal	67300
17	Punjab	115882
States with above average Per Capita Net State Domestic Product		
1	Goa	337745
2	Gujarat	153495
3	Haryana	169409
4	Himachal Pradesh	139469
5	Karnataka	148970
6	Kerala	148078
7	Maharashtra	147450
8	Mizoram	129609
9	Sikkim	242002
10	Tamil Nadu	142941
11	Telangana	143618
12	Uttarakhand	155151
13	Chandigarh	234998
14	Delhi	269505
15	Puducherry	134735

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

*."Relates to Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

Average for all States: Rs. 121353