

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 151
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.07.2015

IDENTIFICATION OF BPL FAMILIES

***151. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

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

- (a) the existing methodology used for identification of BPL families including the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country based on Below Poverty Line (BPL) last census, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the above list is being used in determining the beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the methodology used for the purpose, if so, the details thereof including the drawbacks identified and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether any task force/committee has been constituted for evolving effective process for verifying the indicators, analyzing the data and identification of beneficiaries under various rural development programmes and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI BIRENDER SINGH)

- (a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement Referred to in Reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 151 due for Answer on 30th July, 2015.

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting Census to identify the deprivation and poverty of households in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. 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. 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 this Ministry. These 13 indicators were (i) size of land holding, (ii) type of houses, (iii) clothing (iv) food security (v) sanitation (vi) ownership of consumer durables (vii) literacy status (viii) Status of household labour force (ix) means of livelihood (x) Status of children (xi) indebtedness (xii) migration and (xiii) preference of assistance. For each of these thirteen indicators, the households were awarded scores in a five-point scale from 0-4. The scores were inversely related to the poverty and deprivation of the household. A low score indicate a higher level of poverty and deprivation and vice-versa. For each household, the scores from these 13 indicators were summed up to get aggregate score of the household. The aggregate score of a household could range from a minimum of zero to a maximum of 52. The households were arranged in ascending order to get the BPL list.

A decision was taken to put a ceiling on the number of BPL households in each states for which states were also given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 of the Planning Commission or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever was higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of another 10% to account for the transient poor.

A statement showing rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs as per the BPL Census 2002 is at **Annexure**.

(c): Keeping in view the multidimensional aspect of poverty and the need to ensure evidence based development intervention by appropriate government, a decision was taken in 2011 to undertake Socio Economic and Caste Census -2011 (SECC-2011) for identifying deprivation and for automatic inclusion of households as poor in the rural development programmes aimed at alleviating poverty. Provisional data of SECC-2011 has been released on 3rd July, 2015. Decision to use SECC data for rural development programmes has been taken by the Department. This Ministry has decided to use SECC-2011 data and to accordingly deploy its resources in planning and implementation of rural development programmes and schemes.

(d): Appropriate Government would select beneficiaries by using the list of automatically included households and by using households reporting on 1-7 deprivation in the SECC-2011 in each Panchayat as per the requirement of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Annexure referred to part (a) in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 151 to be answered on 30.07.2015

No. of Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3	Assam	18.728
4	Bihar	113.410
5	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7	Goa	0.071
8	Gujarat	14.512
9	Haryana	8.583
10	H.P.	2.823
11	J & K	6.179
12	Jharkhand	25.480
13	Karnataka	18.306**
14	Kerala	Not Available
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.684**
16	Maharashtra	45.023**
17	Manipur	1.693
18	Meghalaya	2.052
19	Mizoram	0.395**
20	Nagaland	1.558
21	Orissa	Not Available
22	Punjab	3.445
23	Rajasthan	17.362
24	Sikkim	Not Available
25	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26	Tripura	Not Available
27	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28	Uttarakhand	6.211**
29	West Bengal	68.005**
30	A & N Island*	0.107
31	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32	D&N Haveli	0.160
33	Daman & Diu	0.005
34	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35	Puducherry	Not Available
Total		592.526

* For Andaman only ** updated on end November, 2012.