

Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). The latest available poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05 based on 61st Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data. However, Government is aware of different poverty estimates suggested by a number of committees and institutions based on different methodologies/definitions of poverty lines.

The methodology for estimation of poverty in the country has been reviewed from time to time. In this regard, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. The Expert Group has submitted its report in December, 2009 and the Planning Commission is seized of the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee. The States and Union Territories identify the BPL families in line with the poverty estimates in order to provide them assistance under various poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.

Decrease in calorie intake

4552. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the calorie intake of the poor sections has been continuously decreasing;
- (b) if so, the details of calorie consumption ratio of different levels of population for three years;
- (c) the reasons for the decrease in the calorie intake; and
- (d) the measures taken to increase the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (d) In connection with the work of the Expert Group on Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Chaired by Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar), a concept paper was prepared by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai on Nutritional Norms for Poverty: Issues and Implications. The aforementioned concept paper had attempted to estimate the calorie intake by different decile groups, based on consumption expenditure data of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Therein, the paper had made out that per capita calorie intake in general has declined for the richer sections and increased for the poorer ones, though not sufficiently, in both rural and urban India. Similar profiles were found across States with differences in income percentiles at which they converge. It is also mentioned therein that calorie norm might not be relevant for defining minimum subsistence. The information on energy intake for rural and urban population by different decile groups indicated in the paper is given in the Statement.

Statement

Estimates of Energy Intake: Rural and Urban All-India (Kilocalories per capita per diem)

Decile group	Rural India						Urban India					
	1972/73	1983	1993/94	1999/2000	2004/05	Change (%)**	1972/73	1983	1993/94	1999/2000	2004/05	Change (%)**
0-10	1192.09	1356.31	1460.12	1491.48	1480.52	24.20	1298.70	1331.76	1443.50	1520.88	1510.50	16.31
10-20	1591.90	1681.80	1731.32	1730.52	1681.42	5.62	1575.94	1588.29	1702.40	1731.16	1687.67	7.09
20-30	1783.40	1847.86	1850.00	1865.30	1800.00	0.93	1745.94	1724.00	1803.48	1912.56	1833.00	4.99
30-40	1944.00	1952.00	1971.66	1955.22	1882.45	-3.17	1802.18	1861.19	1896.79	1970.46	1856.41	3.01
40-50	2115.04	2111.53	2056.48	2049.15	1958.95	-7.38	1980.00	1912.41	1992.81	2092.92	1944.62	-1.79
50-60	2210.00	2229.56	2156.34	2170.62	2044.32	-7.50	2035.48	2046.00	2074.64	2188.10	2024.00	-0.56
60-70	2451.41	2322.00	2275.17	2287.78	2158.00	-11.97	2266.00	2221.13	2186.00	2298.70	2111.12	-6.83
70-80	2581.40	2506.92	2410.00	2403.00	2290.00	-11.29	2382.13	2294.20	2296.74	2467.69	2209.00	-7.27
80-90	2929.00	2779.53	2584.72	2582.54	2376.40	-18.87	2658.75	2500.71	2470.50	2536.00	2343.04	-11.87
90-100	3861.77	3422.49	3034.19	2954.39	2797.94	-27.55	3324.88	3410.30	2843.14	2841.53	2680.64	-19.38
All	2266.00	2221.00	2153.00	2149.00	2047.00	-9.66	2107.00	2089.00	2071.00	2156.00	2020.00	-4.13

** Changes between 1972-73 and 2004-05