

Monitoring of Government scheme

413. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministries are unable to control the execution of the schemes and there is no quantitative or qualitative evaluation of delivery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in some cases, large parts of funds were released in the last months of the financial year, and hence it could not be spent by the respective State Government during that year;

(d) whether it is difficult to keep effective control on proper execution of the schemes as there are too many schemes to be monitored; and

(e) if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) No Sir. The Central Nodal Ministries/Departments concerned have well defined procedures and guidelines to execute various schemes and to monitor their physical and financial achievements.

(c) No Sir. As per the Ministry of Finance Guidelines, monthly expenditure plans are drawn up in such a way that the expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year does not exceed 33% of the Budget Allocation for the respective Demand for Grants. Further, instalments are released by the Central Ministries/ Departments only after receiving utilization certificates from the implementing States/ UTs.

(d) and (e) No Sir. Central Administrative Ministries/Departments, as per their set procedure, monitor the progress and implementation of schemes. In addition, while the trend and pattern of expenditure of Central Ministries/Departments are reviewed by the Ministry of Finance at regular intervals, the Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors and suggests corrective measures to expedite the utilization of funds. This monitoring process ensures effective and efficient utilization of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

UNDP survey on poverty in India

414. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recently released UNDP Survey, India has 645 million i.e., 55 per cent of poor;

- (b) the details of criteria adopted in arriving at this figure;
- (c) the details of indicators taken up for study; and
- (d) whether the above poverty figures are not double the figure of Government of India's figure of 29 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) The Human Development Report 2010 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 4th November, 2010 has introduced a new measure of poverty, named, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). This index replaces the Human Poverty Index (HPI) that was being reported in the UNDP Human Development Reports since 1997. The estimation of MPI is based on a research study conducted by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). The MPI covers multidimensional deprivation suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. Health and education contain two indicators each, whereas standard of living dimension contains six indicators. Each of the three dimensions is equally weighted at 1/3; and each indicator within a particular dimension is also equally weighted. The dimensions, indicators and deprivation criteria are given below:

- (a) Health (each indicator given below has equal weights at 1/6)
 - Child Mortality: If any child has died in the family
 - Nutrition: If any adult or child in the family is malnourished
- (b) Education (each indicator given below has equal weights at 1/6)
 - Years of Schooling: If no household member has completed 5 years of schooling
 - Child Enrolment: If any school-aged child is out of school in years 1 to 8
- (c) Standard of Living (each indicator given below has equal weights at 1/18)
 - Electricity: If household does not have electricity
 - Drinking water: If does not meet MDG definitions, or is more than 30 minutes walk

- Sanitation: If does not meet MDG definitions, or the toilet is shared
- Flooring: If the floor is dirt, sand, or dung
- Cooking Fuel: If they cook with wood, charcoal, or dung
- Assets: If do not own more than one of: radio, tv, telephone, bike, motorbike

Based on the above parameters Headcount Ratio of MPI for India has been estimated at 55.4 percent accounting for 645 million people.

The estimates of MPI are not comparable with the official poverty estimates of India because of difference in methodologies and reference period adopted by the two estimates. The official estimates of poverty in India are based on the Per Capita Consumption Expenditure data obtained from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the country after an interval of five years approximately. The latest official poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 indicates the poverty ratio as 27.5 % (301.7 million persons) for the country as a whole. The Tendulkar Committee which was constituted by the Central Government in 2005 to review the methodology of estimation of poverty submitted its report in December 2009. On the basis of recomputed poverty lines therein, the poverty headcount ratio for the country as a whole for the year 2004-05 has been placed at 37.2 %. As has been indicated in the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) and Eleventh Five Year Plan, the poverty line and poverty ratio for the year 2004-05 recommended by the Tendulkar Committee has been accepted.

Integrated action plan for naxal affected districts

415. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have surfaced in Planning Commission over the proposed Rs. 14,000 crore Integrated Action Plan for 36 naxal affected districts;

(b) if so, whether Integrated Action Plan was reviewed in the light of the meeting of Prime Minister with Chief Ministers of naxal affected States during 2nd week of July, 2010, where subjects like setting up of 'Unified Command', ensuring Tribals' right over forest produce and empowering the Panchayats to implement the special package in "inclusive" manner, were discussed; and