

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
27.	Puducherry	76	57	72
28.	Punjab	268	277	282
29.	Rajasthan	2477	2731	3492
30.	Sikkim	218	226	342
31.	Tamil Nadu	1813	1855	2504
32.	Tripura	292	NR	299
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3597	3136	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	414	431	554
35.	West Bengal	11092	11527	15835
TOTAL		67195	68227	76896

Note : Statement is prepared on the basis of data received from state crime records bureaux. Data not yet received from states has been indicated as 'NR'.

*Figures are provisional.

Urban poverty in the country

259. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether Government has latest data on urban poverty in the country;
- if so, the State-wise details thereof especially in North East region;
- the criteria adopted by Government to measure the urban poverty;
- whether Government has proposed to change the criteria;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- if not, how far the present criteria is efficient in presenting a true picture of urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government for estimation of poverty in the country. The poverty line and the number and percentage of urban poor have been determined in the past based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group constituted for this purpose from time to time. In December 2005, the Planning Commission appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar to recommend changes in the existing procedures of official estimation of poverty. The Planning Commission has decided to accept the Tendulkar methodology for the present. State-wise urban poverty data including that for North East Region States released by Planning Commission for the year 2004-05 based on earlier official methodology

and Tendulkar methodology are given in Statement I and Statement II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) to (f) The poverty line has been traditionally defined on the criterion of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line were estimated in the past for the States as well as the country using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).

In order to evolve a uniform methodology for identification of urban BPL in the context of the 12th Plan, the Planning Commission, in May 2010, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology/criteria for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. Any conclusion regarding whether the present criteria represent a true picture of urban poverty or whether alternative criteria are required would depend on the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Statement I

*Number and Percentage of population below poverty line
urban areas: 2004-2005**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage (%) of persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.40	28.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	3.3
3.	Assam	1.28	3.3
4.	Bihar	32.42	34.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.47	41.2
6.	Delhi	22.30	15.2
7.	Goa	1.64	21.3
8.	Gujarat	27.19	13.0
9.	Haryana	10.60	15.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.22	3.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.19	7.9
12.	Jharkhand	13.20	20.2
13.	Karnataka	63.83	32.6
14.	Kerala	17.17	20.2

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.03	42.1
16.	Maharashtra	146.25	32.2
17.	Manipur	0.20	3.3
18.	Meghalaya	0.16	3.3
19.	Mizoram	0.16	3.3
20.	Nagaland	0.12	3.3
21.	Orissa	26.74	44.3
22.	Punjab	6.50	7.1
23.	Rajasthan	47.51	32.9
24.	Sikkim	0.02	3.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	69.13	22.2
26.	Tripura	0.20	3.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117.03	30.6
28.	Uttarakhand	8.85	36.5
29.	West Bengal	35.14	14.8
30.	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	0.32	22.2
31.	Chandigarh	0.67	7.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	19.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0.14	21.2
34.	Lakshadweep	0.06	20.2
35.	Pudducherry	1.59	22.2
	All India	807.96	25.7

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andman and Nikobar Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

*Based on uniform recall period consumption data.

Source: Planning Commission.

Statement II

*Number and percentage of population below poverty line
urban areas (2004-2005)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage (%) of persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.30	23.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	23.50
3.	Assam	8.40	21.80
4.	Bihar	40.90	43.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.40	28.40
6.	Delhi	18.90	12.90
7.	Goa	1.70	22.90
8.	Gujarat	41.90	20.10
9.	Haryana	15.80	22.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	4.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.90	10.40
12.	Jharkhand	15.60	23.80
13.	Karnataka	50.80	25.90
14.	Kerala	15.70	18.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61.70	35.10
16.	Maharashtra	116.10	25.60
17.	Manipur	2.10	34.50
18.	Meghalaya	1.20	24.70
19.	Mizoram	0.40	7.90
20.	Nagaland	0.20	4.30
21.	Orissa	22.70	37.60
22.	Punjab	17.20	18.70
23.	Rajasthan	42.80	29.70
24.	Sikkim	0.20	2.90
25.	Tamil Nadu	61.30	19.70
26.	Tripura	1.30	22.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	130.30	34.10

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	6.40	26.20
29.	West Bengal	57.60	24.40
30.	Puducherry	0.70	9.90
	ALL INDIA	807.60	25.70

Note : The new poverty lines have been generated for all the States including the north-eastern states. However, in the absence of adequate data, the expert group has suggested use of poverty line of the neighbouring states for union territories.

Source: Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty released by The Planning Commission.

Amendment of Real Estate (Regulation) Bill 2011

260. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill 2011;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has held consultations with various stake holders before finalisation of said bill in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the suggestions expressed during such consultations; and

(f) the extent to which Government has incorporated such suggestions in the said bill?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In order to promote planned and orderly development of real estate sector in the country, after wide and extensive consultation, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a Real Estate Regulation and Development Bill and released the same for comments and suggestions.

(c) and (d) The Ministry circulated the draft Bill amongst all stake holders including Central Government Ministries, State Governments/Union Territories, Municipal Administrations, Real Estate Associations, Industry Associations, Consumer Welfare and Rights Associations, Law Firms, Media among others. The Bill was also posted on the website for soliciting response of the general public. A national consultation was also organized on 11.01.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with all stake holders.

(e) and (f) More than 750 suggestions were received during this consultation which 'related mostly to the bills' provisions regarding registration, scrutiny, disclosure of information, introduction of real estate agents, constitution of the Regulating Authority and the Tribunal, penalty provisions and jurisdiction of courts