

- (iii) **Modified Mixed Reference Period MPCE (or MPCEMRP):** This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the CES when household consumer expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded for a reference period of “last 7 days”, and for all other items, the reference periods used are the same as in case of Mixed Reference Period MPCE (MPCEMRP).

The Planning Commission uses the data generated by NSS Consumer Expenditure surveys for estimation of poverty lines and poverty ratios. As recommended by Tendulkar Committee, the poverty estimates are based on MPCEMRP.

As per the report of 66th round, the average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) with Mixed Modified Reference Period (MMRP) is Rs. 1054/- in rural areas and Rs. 1984/- in urban areas. This amounts to an average per capita expenditure of Rs. 35.10 per day in rural areas and Rs. 66.10 in urban areas. This is the average consumption expenditure of the population and is not the same as that of poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission. On the basis of 66th round data of household consumer expenditure survey of NSSO for 2009-10, the poverty line based on Tendulkar methodology works out to be monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 673 in rural areas and Rs. 860 in urban areas.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poortaking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

134th position of India in UN Development Report

4569. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is stagnating at the 134th position in the UN Development Report;
- (b) if so, how far the situation has improved with the increase in financial allocation to Rs. 1,85,000 crore from Rs. 7608 crore in 1995 in social sector; and
- (c) whether Government is thinking of launching a dedicated programme aiming at improving socio-economic conditions especially in rural area, so that India

could appropriately find a better position in UN Development Report during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING:
(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2011 of United Nations Development Programme, India is placed at 134th position out of 187 countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.547, whereas HDR 2010 placed India at 119th position with HDI value of 0.519. It has been clarified in the report that International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series and update the historical data. Therefore, year to year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the HDR are not strictly comparable. India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.410 in 1990 to 0.461 in 2000 and further to 0.547 in 2011. In fact, India has registered highest ever average annual HDI growth rate of 1.66 percent during the decade 2000-2010.

The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by making higher allocations for generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation campaign, etc. have impacted the human wellbeing positively and are expected to further improve HDI. There has been a considerable improvement in various indicators of the human development over the years. As per the Census 2011, the overall literacy rate in the country has increased from 64.83% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011. The percentage of population below poverty line has declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and to 29.8% in 2009-10. The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 66 per thousand live births in 2001 to 47 per thousand in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 424 per lakh live births in 1992-93 and has come down to 212 per lakh in 2007-09. The percentage of people using improved source of drinking water has increased from 68.2% in 1992-93 to 91.4% in 2008-09. Similarly, the percentage of households without sanitation facilities has declined from 70% in 1992-93 to 49.2% in 2008-09.

Population below poverty line

†4570. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-items

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.