

Reduction in poverty as per NSSO's data

*75. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), poverty has reduced from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of criteria on which Government has measured the poverty;

(c) whether Government has calculated the ratio of poverty on the basis of old poverty line, and if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the reasons and rationale for measuring poverty and poor on the basis of old parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Planning Commission traditionally estimates poverty at National and State level from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and exogenously determined poverty line. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12. The State-wise details of poverty ratio in 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level since January, 2011 replacing the methodology of Lakdawala Expert Group. The Tendulkar Committee took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed from the same PLB reflecting its money value in rural areas.

(d) The methodology of poverty estimation contained in the Tendulkar Committee report was accepted by the Planning Commission in 2009. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. The Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to 'Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty'. The Committee is expected to submit its report in mid 2014. When the report is received it may be reviewed and an appropriate decision taken on the change to be made in the official poverty line.

In the meanwhile it is essential to apply the Tendulkar method to the latest date for 2011-12 which is the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Plan reported results based on the data for 2009-10 and it is important to give comparable estimates for 2011-12.

Statement

*Percentage of Population below poverty line by
States (Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	34.7
3	Assam	34.4	32.0
4	Bihar	54.4	33.7
5	Chhattisgarh	49.4	39.9
6	Delhi	13.0	9.9
7	Goa	24.9	5.1
8	Gujarat	31.6	16.6
9	Haryana	24.1	11.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.9	8.1

1	2	3	4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	10.3
12	Jharkhand	45.3	37.0
13	Karnataka	33.3	20.9
14	Kerala	19.6	7.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	31.6
16	Maharashtra	38.2	17.4
17	Manipur	37.9	36.9
18	Meghalaya	16.1	11.9
19	Mizoram	15.4	20.4
20	Nagaland	8.8	18.9
21	Orissa	57.2	32.6
22	Punjab	20.9	8.3
23	Rajasthan	34.4	14.7
24	Sikkim	30.9	8.2
25	Tamil Nadu	29.4	11.3
26	Tripura	40.0	14.0
27	Uttarakhand	32.7	11.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	29.4
29	West Bengal	34.2	20.0
30	Puducherry	14.2	9.7
	ALL INDIA	37.2	21.9