

traffic etc. The analysis of causes of road accidents in India shows that driver's fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents, fatalities and injuries. Defect in road conditions accounts for 1.4% of total road accidents. During the design of National Highways, due care is given for provision of service road, Pedestrian Under Pass (PUP), Vehicle Under Pass (VUP), Foot Over Bridge (FOB), flyover to avoid accidents for road users. Engineering measures such as appropriate road geometry, alignment and sight distances are adopted in the design of new and in improving existing highways. Further, road signages, road marking, delineators etc, as per requirement, are also being provided for making National Highways accident free zone.

Statement

*Number of persons killed due to road accident in
India in the year 2010*

Country/area	Reported No of Road Traffic Deaths	Estimated Road Traffic Death per 100,000 population
India	130,037	18.9
Bangladesh	2,872	11.6
Brazil	36,499	22.5
China	70,134	20.5
Indonesia	31,234	17.7
Pakistan	5,192	17.4
Vietnam	11,859	24.7

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2013- WHO

Eradication of poverty

*188. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 68th round of survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) rural poor live on just Rs. 17 per day, and if so, the details of the number of such rural poor, State-wise;

(b) whether as per the data released recently by NSSO, the gap between poorest and richest has widened during the last decade, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government would take fresh measures to eradicate poverty and bridge the gap between poor and rich, and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly conducts Household Consumer Expenditure surveys. 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 uses these data to estimate the percentage and number of people living below the poverty line at national and State/UT level. For the year 2011-12, the Planning Commission, following the extant Tendulkar methodology, has estimated the poverty line at all India level as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 816 for rural areas. This amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 4080 in rural areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. This poverty line if converted into a per capita per day basis amount to Rs. 27.20 ($=816/30$) in rural areas.

The poverty line estimated by Planning Commission varies from state to state because of price differentials. The State wise number of persons below poverty line in rural areas in 2011-12 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Views have been expressed in several quarters that the Tendulkar poverty line is too low. The Government has appointed a Committee under Dr. C. Rangarajan to go into the issues of what should be the poverty line. The Committee is expected to submit its report sometime in 2014. Pending report of the group, estimates of poverty are being made using the Tendulkar line to indicate the trend in poverty over time.

(b) The gap between different expenditure classes of the population in terms of per capita consumption expenditure are measured by the Lorenz ratio. The Lorenz Ratios are estimated from the household consumption expenditure data collected by NSSO. The Lorenz ratio in rural areas is observed to be almost same in 2004-05

and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Lorenz ratio is 0.35 in 2004-05 and 0.37 in 2011-12. The State-wise Lorenz ratio for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Government has initiated various measures to eradicate poverty and bridge the gap between poor and rich in the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth flows proportionately more to the poor, weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The Government is implementing a number of programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri RozgarYojana (SJSRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country. The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and strive for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth in order to reduce economic disparities.

Statement-I

Number of persons below poverty line by States in rural areas - 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.2
3	Assam	92.1
4	Bihar	320.4
5	Chhattisgarh	88.9
6	Goa	0.4

1	2	3
7	Gujarat	75.4
8	Haryana	19.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10.7
11	Jharkhand	104.1
12	Karnataka	92.8
13	Kerala	15.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	191.0
15	Maharashtra	150.6
16	Manipur	7.4
17	Meghalaya	3.0
18	Mizoram	1.9
19	Nagaland	2.8
20	Odisha	126.1
21	Punjab	13.4
22	Rajasthan	84.2
23	Sikkim	0.4
24	Tamil Nadu	59.2
25	Tripura	4.5
26	Uttarakhand	8.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	479.4
28	West Bengal	141.1
	ALL INDIA	2166.6

Notes: Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

*Statement-II**State-wise Lorenz ratio for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12*

States	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.24	0.33	0.21	0.32
Assam	0.18	0.21	0.30	0.34
Bihar	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.28
Chhattisgarh	0.25	0.24	0.35	0.39
Goa	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.29
Gujarat	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.28
Haryana	0.30	0.25	0.33	0.38
Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.33
Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.25	0.24	0.30
Jharkhand	0.20	0.21	0.33	0.34
Karnataka	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41
Kerala	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.39
Madhya Pradesh	0.24	0.26	0.35	0.36
Maharashtra	0.27	0.25	0.35	0.36
Manipur	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.20
Meghalaya	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.23
Mizoram	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.24
Nagaland	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23

34	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>		
1		2	3	4	5
	Odisha	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.35
	Punjab	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.31
	Rajasthan	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.31
	Sikkim	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.20
	Tamil Nadu	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.33
	Tripura	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.29
	Uttarakhand	0.23	0.26	0.34	0.34
	Uttar Pradesh	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.41
	West Bengal	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.38
	ALL INDIA	0.27	0.28	0.35	0.37

Review of ST status for tribal in Assam

*189. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of strong public resentment and large scale protest by the six communities, namely Tea Tribes, Koch Rajbongshi, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Mattaks and Tiwa in the State of Assam, who are demanding ST status for decades, which has turned violent in recent times in various places Government has decided to review the matter, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Government of Assam as well as Central Government to expedite the matter of recommendation of these six communities?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The proposal for identification of communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes should meet the following criteria:-

- (i) Indications of primitive traits;
- (ii) Distinctive culture;
- (iii) Geographical isolation;