

Vigilance Commission (CVC)'s Annual Report 2012, the Commission received a total of 37208 complaints which is 113% more than that of the previous year 2011 during which the Commission received 17407 complaints. Out of 37208 complaints, 7515 complaints were filed, 24880 complaints were sent to different Departments/State Governments for necessary action and 913 complaints were sent for investigation and report by CVOs/CBI.

(b) and (c) As per tentative data available with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), a total of 36101 complaints have been received in the year 2013. Out of them, a total of 1310 complaints have been sent for investigation report/factual report during the period 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2013. Department-wise pendency of complaints sent for investigation and reports is not readily available in the Commission.

(d) The complaints received by the CVC are directly forwarded by the Commission to the CVOs/CBI for investigation and report and are also directly monitored by the CVC. The DoPT has no role in the matter.

Standards for APL and BPL

1688. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the different standards of Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) prescribed by Government of India in the country;

(b) the proportionate difference between APL and BPL in the country during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce the ratio of APL and BPL; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. This poverty line divides the population into two categories namely Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL). For the year 2011-12, the Planning Commission, using the poverty line recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 and updating it to 2011-12 has estimated the poverty lines as Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey

Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. 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 poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, for 2011-12 the percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the country is estimated as 21.9% and therefore percentage of persons living above the poverty line is 78.1%.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty. This is reflected in the decline in the poverty ratio by 2.2 percentage points per year during the seven years from 2004-05 to 2011-12 as compared to 0.7 percentage points per year during the eleven years 1993-94 to 2004-05.

Growth rate of the country

†1689. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of economic growth rate, industrial growth rate and agricultural growth rate of the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the above growth rates are far less than those of our neighbouring countries;
- (c) whether Government of India has made efforts to increase the declining growth rates in different sectors; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.