

An Expert Group has been set up for suggesting reforms and measures to combat malpractices.

Identification of backward districts

1768. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms adopted for identification of backward districts in the country and the districts identified as per these norms so far, State-wise;
- (b) the achievements made as result of the measures taken in these districts so far; and
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the status of these districts after identifying as backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Backward Districts have been identified for coverage under the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The 250 districts initially identified for coverage under the scheme, included all the 200 districts covered by the first phase of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and 170 districts identified by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG), 120 districts being common to both. List of 17 parameters used by the IMTG for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In 2012-13, 22 more districts were included, most of which were districts carved out of the existing BRGF districts between Census 2001 and 2011. The List of 272 districts covered under BRGF is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Funds under the District Component of BRGF have been used to fill critical gaps identified by the community through decentralized planning. The funds under BRGF are supplemental in nature to the funds flowing under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj which is administering the scheme regularly reviews the status of implementation through meetings, video-conferences and visits by officials. An evaluation study of the BRGF has been conducted through the Programme Evaluation Organisation which shows that investments in creation of assets, promotion of livelihoods, etc. have been useful and have had a positive impact on the overall living conditions of the people.

Statement-I

*List of 17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on
Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) For
Identification of backward districts*

1. Economic:

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) Percentage of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

2. Social and Educational:

- (i) Percentage of SC Population
- (ii) Percentage of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

3. Health:

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

4. Amenities:

- (i) Percentage of Households without Electricity
 - (ii) Percentage of Households with Banking Services
 - (iii) Percentage of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.
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Statement-II

*List of 272 Districts covered under the District Component of
Backward Regions Grant Fund*

Andhra Pradesh

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|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anantapur | 2. Chittoor |
| 3. Cuddapah | 4. Vizianagaram |

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Upper Subansiri

Assam

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|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Barpeta | 2. Bongaigaon |
| 3. Cachar | 4. Dhemaji |
| 5. Goalpara | 6. Hailakandi |
| 7. Karbi Anglong | 8. Kokrajhar |
| 9. Lakhimpur | 10. Marigaon |
| 11. North Cachar Hills | 12. Chirang |
| 13. Baksa | |

Bihar

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|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Araria | 2. Aurangabad |
| 3. Banka | 4. Begusarai |
| 5. Bhagalpur | 6. Bhojpur |
| 7. Buxar | 8. Darbhanga |
| 9. Gaya | 10. Gopalganj |
| 11. Jamui | 12. Jehanabad |
| 13. Kaimur (Bhabua) | 14. Katihar |
| 15. Khagaria | 16. Kishanganj |
| 17. Lakhisarai | 18. Madhepura |
| 19. Madhubani | 20. Munger |
| 21. Muzaffarpur | 22. Nalanda |

23.	Nawada	24.	Pashchim Champaran
25.	Patna	26.	Purbi Champaran
27.	Purnia	28.	Rohtas
29.	Saharsa	30.	Samastipur
31.	Saran	32.	Sheikhpura
33.	Sheohar	34.	Sitamarhi
35.	Supaul	36.	Vaishali
37..	Arwal	38.	Siwan

Chhattisgarh

1.	Bastar	2.	Bilaspur
3.	Dantewada	4.	Dhamtari
5.	Jashpur	6.	Kabirdham
7.	Kanker	8.	Korba
9.	Korea	10.	Mahasamund
11.	Raigarh	12.	Rajnandgaon
13.	Surguja	14.	Narayanpur
15.	Bijapur		

Gujarat

1.	Banas Kantha	2.	Dahod
3.	Dang	4.	Narmada
5.	Panch Mahals	6.	Sabar Kantha

Haryana

1.	Mahendragarh	2.	Sirsa
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Himachal Pradesh

1.	Chamba	2.	Sirmaur
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Jammu and Kashmir

1.	Doda	2.	Kupwara
3.	Poonch	4.	Ramban
5.	Kishtwar		

Jharkhand

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|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bokaro | 2. Chatra |
| 3. Deoghar | 4. Dhanbad |
| 5. Dumka | 6. Garhwa |
| 7. Giridih | 8. Godda |
| 9. Gumla | 10. Hazaribagh |
| 11. Jamtara | 12. Koderma |
| 13. Latehar | 14. Lohardaga |
| 15. Pakur | 16. Palamu |
| 17. Ranchi | 18. Sahebganj |
| 19. Saraikela Kharsawan | 20. Simdega |
| 21. West Singhbhum | 22. Khunti |
| 23. Ramgarh | |

Karnataka

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|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bidar | 2. Chitradurga |
| 3. Davangere | 4. Gulbarga |
| 5. Raichur | 6. Yadgir |

Kerala

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| 1. Palakkad | 2. Wayanad |
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Madhya Pradesh

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|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Balaghat | 2. Barwani |
| 3. Betul | 4. Chhatarpur |
| 5. Damoh | 6. Dhar |
| 7. Dindori | 8. Guna |
| 9. Jhabua | 10. Katni |
| 11. Khandwa | 12. Khargone |
| 13. Mandla | 14. Panna |
| 15. Rajgarh | 16. Rewa |
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17.	Satna	18.	Seoni
19.	Shahdol	20.	Sheopur
21.	Shivpuri	22.	Sidhi
23.	Tikamgarh	24.	Umaria
25.	Ashoknagar	26.	Burhanpur
27.	Anuppur	28.	Chhindwara
29.	Alirajpur	30.	Singrauli

Maharashtra

1.	Ahmednagar	2.	Amravati
3.	Aurangabad	4.	Bhandara
5.	Chandrapur	6.	Dhule
7.	Gadchiroli	8.	Gondia
9.	Hingoli	10.	Nanded
11.	Nandurbar	12.	Yavatmal

Manipur

1.	Chandel	2.	Churachandpur
3.	Tamenglong		

Meghalaya

1.	Ri Bhoi	2.	South Garo Hills
3.	West Garo Hills		

Mizoram

1.	Lawngtlai	2.	Saiha
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Nagaland

1.	Mon	2.	Tuensang
3.	Wokha	4.	Longleng
5.	Kiphrie		

Odisha

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|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bolangir | 2. Boudh |
| 3. Deogarh | 4. Dhenkanal |
| 5. Gajapati | 6. Ganjam |
| 7. Jharsuguda | 8. Kalahandi |
| 9. Kandhamal | 10. Keonjhar |
| 11. Koraput | 12. Malkangiri |
| 13. Mayurbhanj | 14. Nabarangpur |
| 15. Nuapada | 16. Rayagada |
| 17. Sambalpur | 18. Sonepur |
| 19. Sundargarh | 20. Bargarh |

Punjab

1. Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

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|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Banswara | 2. Barmer |
| 3. Chittorgarh | 4. Dungarpur |
| 5. Jaisalmer | 6. Jalore |
| 7. Jhalawar | 8. Karauli |
| 9. Sawai Madhopur | 10. Sirohi |
| 11. Tonk | 12. Udaipur |
| 13. Pratapgarh | |

Sikkim

1. North District

Tamil Nadu

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|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cuddalore | 2. Dindigul |
| 3. Nagapattinam | 4. Sivaganga |
| 5. Tiruvannamalai | 6. Villupuram |

Telangana

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|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 2. Karimnagar |
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| 3. | Khammam | 4. | Mahbubnagar |
| 5. | Medak | 6. | Nalgonda |
| 7. | Nizamabad | 8. | Rangareddi |
| 9. | Warangal | | |

Tripura

1. Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh

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|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. | Ambedkar Nagar | 2. | Azamgarh |
| 3. | Bahraich | 4. | Balrampur |
| 5. | Banda | 6. | Barabanki |
| 7. | Basti | 8. | Budaun |
| 9. | Chandauli | 10. | Chitrakoot |
| 11. | Etah | 12. | Farrukhabad |
| 13. | Fatehpur | 14. | Gonda |
| 15. | Gorakhpur | 16. | Hamirpur |
| 17. | Hardoi | 18. | Jalaun |
| 19. | Jaunpur | 20. | Kaushambi |
| 21. | Kheri | 22. | Kushi Nagar |
| 23. | Lalitpur | 24. | Maharajganj |
| 25. | Mahoba | 26. | Mirzapur |
| 27. | Pratapgarh | 28. | Rae Bareilly |
| 29. | Sant Kabeer Nagar | 30. | Shravasti |
| 31. | Siddharth Nagar | 32. | Sitapur |
| 33. | Sonbhadra | 34. | Unnao |
| 35. | Kanshiram Nagar | | |

Uttarakhand

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| 1. | Chamoli | 2. | Champawat |
| 3. | Tehri Garhwal | | |

West Bengal

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| 1. 24 Paraganas South | 2. Bankura |
| 3. Birbhum | 4. Dinajpur Dakshin |
| 5. Dinajpur Uttar | 6. Jalpaiguri |
| 7. Maldah | 8. Medinipur East |
| 9. Medinipur West | 10. Murshidabad |
| 11. Purulia | |
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Norms for categorizing BPL people

1769. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing norms to categorize people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);
- (b) whether there is any proposal to review the norms for the people living under BPL;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which the revised norms are likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of ₹ 447 for rural areas and ₹ 579 for urban areas as the poverty line for the year 2004-05, which was accepted by the Planning commission. Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate the poverty line and the poverty ratio at national and state level. 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 ₹ 816 in rural areas and ₹ 1000 in urban areas.

(b) and (c) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from