

As per the 2014 GHI Report, India has been ranked 55th out of 76 countries. Amongst SAARC countries, India's position is better than Bangladesh and Pakistan (57 each) while it trails behind Nepal (44) and Sri Lanka (39). It may, however, be noted that the data on which the Index is based is not necessarily comparable across the countries.

### **BPL people in Uttar Pradesh**

†1348. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of people are living below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and other States and whether they are getting the benefit meant for the people living below the poverty line, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) 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. As per the latest estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has been estimated as 598.2 lakh in 2011-12. Comparing two latest estimates of poverty ratio made by the Planning Commission, the percentage of people living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has declined from 40.9% in 2004-05 to 29.4% in 2011-12. The number of persons living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has reduced by 137.3 lakhs during 2004-05 and 2011-12. The decline in number of poor during this period is the combined effect of economic growth and the poverty alleviation programmes. State-wise details in this regard are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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 Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Swachh Bharat Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

***Statement***

*Number of persons living below poverty line in 2004-05  
and 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)*

		(in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.8	78.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	4.9
3.	Assam	97.3	101.3
4.	Bihar	485.6	358.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	109.9	104.1
6.	Delhi	20.4	17
7.	Goa	3.6	0.8
8.	Gujarat	172.2	102.2
9.	Haryana	55.1	28.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.6	5.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.2	13.3
12.	Jharkhand	130.7	124.3
13.	Karnataka	185.7	129.8
14.	Kerala	65	23.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.9	234.1
16.	Maharashtra	393.3	197.9
17.	Manipur	8.7	10.2
18.	Meghalaya	3.9	3.6
19.	Mizoram	1.4	2.3
20.	Nagaland	1.9	3.8

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
21.	Odisha	220.2	138.5
22.	Puducherry	1.5	1.2
23.	Punjab	53.8	23.2
24.	Rajasthan	210.3	102.9
25.	Sikkim	1.8	0.5
26.	Tamil Nadu	186.8	82.6
27.	Tripura	13.7	5.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	735.5	598.2
29.	Uttarakhand	29.7	11.6
30.	West Bengal	289.1	185
	ALL INDIA	4076.1	2697.8

#### **World Bank's report on Aadhaar and poverty alleviation**

1349. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its recent report titled 'Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity' the World Bank has flagged India's Initiative in targeting poverty alleviation schemes through its unique identity (Aadhaar) programme;

(b) whether the report says that the Aadhaar programme has the potential to reduce administrative costs significantly and improve the targeting of the poverty elimination schemes; and

(c) whether the report has noted that India has done well on this score as its poverty headcount fell by 10 percentage points within two years from National Sample Survey (NSS) 2009-10 to NSS 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2014/2015 titled "Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity" states that "in India, the introduction of unique, official identity number (the Aadhaar programme) aims to improve the delivery of Government services, reduce fraud and corruption, facilitate robust voting processes, and improve security. Information and Communication Technology has the potential to be powerful tool in the fight against global poverty and in boosting shared prosperity."