

2	Roof top solar photovoltaic system for govt./Agencies Building (SSS)	1000.00	0.01	1500.00
3	Green City Mission (SSS)	1000.01	0.01	2000.00
4	Equity Support to OREDA for Land Based Solar Projects (SSS)	1000.00	1000.00	0.01
5	Contribution towards Renewable Energy (SSS)		5000.00	
6	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Fund (SSS)			6719.00
7	Share Capital Investment in OREDA (Odisha Akshaya Shakti Bikash Yojana) (SSS)			4500.00
8	State support for Roof Top Solar Projects (PM Surya Ghar) (SSS)			10000.00
9	Development of Floating Solar Projects (SSS)			10000.00
10	Development of Wind Energy Projects (SSS)			5000.00
	Total	89912.24	83608.57	156869.41

*SSS refer to state schemes while CS and CSS refer to Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes respectively.

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1267
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2025

POVERTY ESTIMATION AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

1267 SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the methodologies used to estimate poverty, including the Tendulkar, Rangarajan, and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) approaches, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has initiated steps to establish a unified poverty line methodology for accurate and consistent poverty estimation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to address the criticisms of the MPI, including concerns about the static nature of certain indicators and their applicability to diverse household contexts?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) to (c) In 2021, Government of India has developed a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) framework to measure poverty. It is a comprehensive index that captures overlapping deprivations in dimensions such as health, education and standard of living. The index is based on the internationally recognized measure of poverty – Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). It comprises of 12 indicators, out of which ten indicators are retained from the global MPI model and two additional indicators viz. Maternal Health and Bank Accounts are added in line with national priorities. This index is closely aligned to the global methodology and is globally accepted.

The details are in public domain and can be accessed at <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1268
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2025

ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

1268 SHRI YERRAM VENKATA SUBBA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) when Government declared three districts – Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Kadapa – in the State of Andhra Pradesh as Aspirational Districts;
- (b) the details of indicators to be implemented in the above Aspirational Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether it is a fact that ₹ 38.2 crores have been allocated to above three Aspirational Districts since 2018-19 to 2024-25;
- (d) if so, the reasons that so far only ₹ 34 crores have been sanctioned and only ₹ 12.79 crores, as of November, 2024, utilized; and
- (e) by when the entire amount will be utilized and all the indicators in the above Aspirational Districts are implemented?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP), was launched in January 2018 by the Government of India. Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, and Kadapa were identified as Aspirational Districts from Andhra Pradesh. However, it may be noted that in 2022, Alluri Sitaramaraju District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Visakhapatnam, and Parvathipuram Manyam District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Vizianagaram. Consequently, both Alluri Sitaramaraju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District have replaced Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram in the Aspirational Districts Programme.

- (b) The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) monitors the progress of Aspirational Districts on 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across sectors such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development and basic infrastructure. The list of 49 KPIs under the ADP are attached as Annexure.
- (c) to (e): Under ADP, districts undertake various developmental projects to address critical gaps using the financial grants they win through the programme's delta ranking method. The Aspirational Districts of Andhra Pradesh have won a total of Rs. 49.16 Cr as financial grants from 2018- 19 till date under ADP and Rs. 34.25 Cr has been sanctioned till date. The remaining funds are either in the process of approval or awaiting project submission by the districts. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 12.99 Cr have been utilized. The implementation of projects under these financial grants is ongoing. Additionally, the progress of all 112 districts, including Aspirational Districts of Andhra Pradesh on all indicators is monitored and the performance data is publicly accessible via the Champions of Change Dashboard (<http://championsofchange.gov.in>).

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1268 FOR 10.03.2025 BY SHRI YERRAM VENKATA
SUBBA REDDY: REGARDING ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS**

List of 49 Key Performance Indicators

Sl. No.	Key Performance Indicators
1.1	Percentage of Pregnant Women receiving four or more antenatal care check-ups against total ANC registration
1.2	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against total ANC registration
1.3	Percentage of pregnant women (PW) registered for ANC against estimated pregnancies
2	Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly
3.1	Percentage of Pregnant having severe anaemia treated, against PW having severe anaemia tested cases.
3.2	Percentage of Pregnant Women tested for Haemoglobin (Hb) 4 or more times for respective ANCs, against total ANC registration
4.1	Sex Ratio at birth
4.2	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of total estimated deliveries
5	Percentage of home deliveries attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) out of total Home deliveries
6.1	Percentage of new-borns breastfed within one hour of birth
6.2	Percentage of live born infants with a birth weight 2500 gms
6.3	Proportion of live babies weighed at birth
7	Percentage of underweight children under 5 years
8.1	Percentage of stunted children under 5 years
8.2	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with ORS
8.3	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with Zinc
8.4	Percentage of children with ARI in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility
9.1	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
9.2	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
10.1	Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)
10.2	Non-Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)
11	Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)