

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4583
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.03.2022

POOR PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY

4583. SHRIMATI NUSRAT JAHAN RUHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details including the number of poor people in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details including the number of poor people belonging to SC/ST/OBC and the minorities, State-wise;
- (c) whether the gap between the rich and the poor is continuously widening in the country, if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bridge the widening gap between the rich and the poor in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) The State/UT-wise details of population living below poverty line in 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Methodology are given at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) The State -wise Percentage of persons living below poverty line of Social Groups, 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Methodology is given at **Annexure-II**.
- (c) Household consumption expenditure data collected by NSO is used as a proxy to capture the economic disparity. Based on Mixed Reference Period of the Quinquennial Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys of the NSO conducted in 2004-05 (61st round) and 2011-12 (68th round), the Gini coefficient (measuring the inequality between different expenditure classes of the population) in rural areas has remained almost the same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient has increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12.

- (d) & (e) The Government of India has been focusing on inclusive growth as reflected in its commitment to Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and has taken various steps to uplift the people living below poverty line in the country. Government of India is implementing several schemes, both Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, for reducing the poverty in the country. Some of the schemes aim to directly benefit the citizens through Direct Benefit transfer of resources/ money while others aim at creating enabling infrastructural provisions. These include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), PM Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY), Aspirational Districts Programme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana, Skill India, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Pradhan Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural and Urban), etc.

Annexure-I**Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states-2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)**

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

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

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.

6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

**State -wise Percentage of persons below poverty line of Social Groups, 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)**

S. No.	States	RURAL					URBAN				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	13.1	9.3	6.8	11.0	12.1	10.9	5.5	4.3	5.8
2	Assam	33.4	28.2	34.4	34.9	33.9	15.6	30.5	11.0	21.2	20.6
3	Bihar	59.3	51.7	31.3	23.3	34.1	10.3	43.0	32.9	17.8	31.2
4	Chhattisgarh	52.6	48.2	38.7	7.7	44.6	35.2	39.5	24.9	10.6	24.8
5	Gujarat	36.5	22.3	18.9	6.1	21.5	30.1	12.7	15.3	5.1	10.1
6	Haryana	3.3	23.6	13.4	3.3	11.6	14.2	25.9	12.9	4.9	10.3
7	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	16.5	2.3	7.0	8.5	4.0	9.9	9.9	1.7	4.3
8	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	18.8	7.5	10.2	11.5	3.0	18.0	4.1	6.1	7.2
9	Jharkhand	51.6	40.4	36.4	31.3	40.8	28.7	40.6	28.2	12.5	24.8
10	Karnataka	30.8	37.1	20.7	21.6	24.5	33.7	25.0	15.0	8.8	15.3
11	Kerala	41.0	17.8	7.6	7.0	9.1	13.6	6.0	5.7	2.7	5.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	41.3	24.7	19.6	35.7	32.3	33.2	21.0	13.1	21.0
13	Maharashtra	61.6	23.8	18.2	16.5	24.2	23.3	15.8	8.7	6.0	9.1
14	Orissa	63.5	41.4	24.2	14.2	35.7	39.7	26.3	22.1	6.7	17.3
15	Punjab	0.0	14.7	3.6	1.1	7.7	7.2	18.3	14.0	3.8	9.2
16	Rajasthan	41.4	18.6	8.5	3.8	16.1	21.7	19.2	12.0	3.6	10.7
17	Tamil Nadu	36.8	23.3	12.9	1.0	15.8	2.8	9.3	6.3	1.8	6.5
18	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	41.1	30.7	12.5	30.4	16.3	39.1	32.1	12.8	26.1
19	Uttarakhand	11.9	15.6	14.4	9.0	11.6	25.7	9.3	19.1	6.4	10.5
20	West Bengal	50.1	22.6	19.0	20.0	22.5	44.5	15.7	15.7	13.3	14.7
	All India	45.3	31.5	22.6	15.5	25.7	24.1	21.7	15.4	8.1	13.7

Legend: SC=Scheduled Castes; ST=Scheduled Tribes; OBC=Other Backward Castes

NB:1.The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the NSS and the poverty line for all population.

2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.

3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.

4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are: in rural areas, number of sample household is 9 in Haryana and 3 in Punjab . Similarly, in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar 14 in Haryana, 18 in Himachal Pradesh 9 in Kerala and 17 in Punjab.