

(f) Public Sector Oil Companies, namely IOC, HPC and BPC are operating emergency service cells on Industry basis wherever all the 3 oil companies or 2 oil companies are having distributorship network. Emergency service cells in such cases are established for various LPG markets on Industry basis and the activity is coordinated by one of the oil companies for each state. Emergency service cell facilities thus operated on Industry basis are available to all the customers in the market irrespective of the LPG marketing company to which the distributorship is attached.

(g) and (h) BPCL and HPCL are operating 46 and 145 emergency service cells respectively all over the country and the number of customers expected to be benefited by these emergency service cell is about 87 lakhs. Otherwise, from total number of Industry emergency service cells, making 610, 192 lakhs customers are being serviced.

Enhancement of Monetary Limit

*167. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :
SHRI SURESH R. JADHAV :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether various delegations have requested the Government to enhance the monetary limit for identification of persons below poverty line;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) present monetary limit for identification of persons below poverty line;

(d) the details of the new formula under which the number of persons living below the poverty line in the country were estimated during 1995-96;

(e) the State-wise number of persons living below the poverty line at present; and

(f) the steps being taken to reduce the disparity among rich and poor during Ninth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) The poverty line is continuously updated for change in the price rise.

(c) The poverty line is expressed in terms of monthly per capita consumer expenditure of Rs.49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas in 1993-94. These are updated to Rs. 229.14 in rural areas and Rs. 264.38 in urban areas for the year 1993-94.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Projections on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand. It defined the poverty line as monthly per capita consumer expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The percentage of people below the poverty line is calculated from the expenditure class-wise distribution of persons obtained from the NSS data on consumer expenditure, after pro-rata adjusting it to CSO level of consumption, in conjunction with the poverty line.

The Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted by the Planning Commission outlines an alternative methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level. It accepted the Task Force poverty line and derived State-specific poverty lines using state-specific price indices. From the State-specific poverty lines and the NSS consumer expenditure distribution without any adjustment, the Expert Group provided estimates of poverty at national and state level from the quinquennial consumer expenditure survey of the NSS.

The estimates of state-wise poverty for the year 1987-88 are given in Statement-I and II for official method and Expert Group Method respectively. The Planning Commission has also present to the Consultative Committee of Parliament State-wise estimates of poverty by the two methods for 1993-94, which are given in Statement III and IV. Certain technical details are under examination and a final view is to be taken on these estimates shortly.

(f) The anti-poverty asset generation programme such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme and wage employment generation programmes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, Nehru Rozgar Yojana etc. are expected to reduce the disparity between rich and poor by raising the income of the poor over and above the effects arising out of the general growth process.

Statement-I*Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States 1987-88 (Revised)*

S. No	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. Lakhs	% age	No. Lakhs	% age	No. Lakhs	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.81	28.18	35.35	22.14	165.16	26.62
2.	Assam	35.88	19.20	1.56	6.99	37.44	17.89
3.	Bihar	252.26	35.86	25.86	24.85	278.12	34.44
4.	Gujarat	42.68	16.51	13.44	10.38	56.12	14.46
5.	Haryana	10.79	9.28	3.46	9.56	14.24	9.34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.44	7.71	0.05	1.21	3.49	7.17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.78	12.35	1.02	6.29	7.81	10.96
8.	Karnataka	91.73	31.10	25.32	19.83	117.05	27.70
9.	Kerala	27.83	13.14	10.80	16.23	38.63	13.88
10.	Madhya Pradesh	171.95	36.04	23.75	17.40	195.71	31.89
11.	Maharashtra	143.94	31.41	39.73	14.45	183.67	25.05
12.	Orissa	111.60	42.89	8.00	20.89	119.61	40.07
13.	Punjab	6.77	4.99	2.82	5.13	9.59	5.03
14.	Rajasthan	69.63	22.03	14.68	16.22	84.31	20.74
15.	Tamil Nadu	121.44	34.38	30.78	17.17	152.23	28.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	332.41	31.79	56.94	22.90	389.35	30.08
17.	West Bengal	114.37	24.73	28.24	16.44	142.60	22.48
18.	All India	1682.98	28.37	331.08	16.82	2014.06	25.49

NB : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 132.0 per capita per month for rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 152.3 per capita per month for urban areas at 1987-88 prices, corresponding to the poverty lines of Rs. 49.1 and Rs. 56.6 respectively for 1973-74.

(2) The number of persons below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st October, 1987.

(3) The results are based on National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure relating to 43rd round (July 1987-June 1988).

(4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been adjusted prorata among the different States and Union Territories.

Statement-II*Percentage and Number of Poor 1987-88 : Expert Group Estimates*

S. No	States/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.89	20.92	72.85	44.63	167.77	27.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.73	39.35	0.11	17.34	2.84	37.47
3.	Assam	80.86	39.35	4.58	17.34	85.44	36.84
4.	Bihar	370.36	52.63	69.48	57.71	439.84	53.17
5.	Goa	1.32	17.64	1.42	33.71	2.74	23.42
6.	Gujarat	75.95	28.67	52.63	39.63	128.58	32.33
7.	Haryana	18.75	16.22	7.15	17.79	25.90	16.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	16.28	0.25	6.18	7.62	15.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.96	25.70	2.40	14.82	16.36	23.20
10.	Karnataka	93.96	32.82	68.39	49.06	162.35	38.14
11.	Kerala	66.20	29.10	26.02	43.36	92.22	32.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	195.85	41.92	70.04	48.17	265.89	43.40
13.	Maharashtra	185.59	40.78	108.59	38.99	294.18	40.10
14.	Manipur	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
15.	Meghalaya	4.89	39.35	0.59	17.34	5.48	34.60
16.	Mizoram	1.68	39.35	0.33	17.34	2.01	32.52
17.	Nagaland	3.05	39.35	0.35	17.34	3.40	34.85
18.	Orissa	148.02	57.64	19.94	44.11	167.96	55.61
19.	Punjab	16.78	12.60	7.77	12.91	24.56	12.70
20.	Rajasthan	103.02	33.21	38.17	38.99	141.19	34.60
21.	Sikkim	1.25	39.35	0.15	17.34	1.40	34.67
22.	Tamil Nadu	160.67	45.80	82.54	43.88	243.20	45.13
23.	Tripura	8.49	39.35	0.48	17.34	8.97	36.84
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.03	41.10	125.02	45.22	537.05	41.99
25.	West Bengal	219.09	48.30	57.63	32.84	276.72	43.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.T.'s							
26.	Delhi	0.06	1.29	12.74	16.91	12.80	16.04
27.	A & N Island	0.80	45.80	0.32	43.88	1.12	45.24
28.	Chandigarh	0.04	12.91	0.76	12.91	0.80	12.91
29.	D & N Haveli	0.21	17.64	0.03	33.71	0.24	18.71
30.	Lakshadweep	0.06	29.10	0.12	43.36	0.18	37.26
31.	Pondicherry	1.35	45.80	1.80	43.88	3.15	44.68
All India		2293.96	39.06	833.52	40.12	3127.48	39.34

Note :

1. The all-India poverty line of 1973-74 in rural and urban areas which correspond to per capita daily calorie intake or 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas are adjusted for the inter-state price differentials in order to obtain state-specific poverty lines. These state-specific poverty lines in rural areas are adjusted using consumer price index of Agricultural labourers of the middle rural population and the poverty line in urban area are adjusted by the combined index of Consumer Price Indices of Industrial worker and urban Non-Manual worker of the middle group of population.
2. The estimates of poverty ratio are based on the state-specific poverty lines as obtained in (1) above coupled with the MSS data on household consumer expenditure distribution 43rd round (July 1987 to June 1988).
3. The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988.

Source : Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor, July, 1993, Table 4.5, Page-40.

Statement-III

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States-1993-94 (Official Methodology)

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.12	16.64	22.98	11.83	106.10	15.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.14	14.12	0.07	4.56	1.20	12.67
3.	Assam	18.95	9.04	0.76	2.91	19.71	8.36
4.	Bihar	241.33	31.16	21.03	17.07	262.35	29.22
5.	Goa	0.17	2.31	0.05	0.95	0.22	1.71
6.	Gujarat	26.43	9.43	7.85	5.09	34.28	7.89
7.	Haryana	9.03	6.92	2.04	4.56	11.07	6.32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.41	6.72	0.06	1.15	3.47	6.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.39	3.81	0.39	1.92	2.78	3.35
10.	Karnataka	62.77	19.54	17.08	11.34	79.86	16.92
11.	Kerala	13.71	6.32	5.24	6.29	18.96	6.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	138.02	25.95	20.31	11.94	158.34	22.55
13.	Maharashtra	124.08	24.34	30.80	9.67	154.87	18.70
14.	Manipur	0.20	1.41	0.09	1.43	0.28	1.41
15.	Meghalaya	0.27	1.72	0.02	0.42	0.29	1.47
16.	Mizoram	0.01	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.20
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	95.08	33.55	6.12	12.94	101.20	30.60
19.	Punjab	3.28	2.21	1.46	2.25	4.74	2.22
20.	Rajasthan	33.38	9.33	8.35	7.53	41.73	8.90
21.	Sikkim	0.25	6.12	0.00	0.02	0.25	5.53
22.	Tamil Nadu	69.48	18.54	20.48	10.13	89.95	15.59
23.	Tripura	1.86	7.32	0.21	4.24	2.06	6.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	255.11	21.74	48.77	15.94	303.88	20.54
25.	West Bengal	68.64	13.34	16.57	8.32	85.21	11.94
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.09
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.20
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.42	30.67	0.02	17.51	0.45	29.46
29.	Daman & Diu	0.02	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.40
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	3.57	3.74	3.57	3.38
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.54	0.01	2.11
32.	Pondicherry	0.16	5.43	0.52	8.64	0.67	7.60
	All India	1259.66	19.24	238.60	10.11	1498.26	16.82

Statement-IV

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States-1993-94 (Expert Group Method)

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	80.64	41.51	160.13	23.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.19	13.15	3.81	40.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	3.35	13.15	97.78	41.46
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	55.83	45.34	506.69	56.44
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.47	26.04	1.85	14.48
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	41.77	27.07	103.93	23.92
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	5.85	13.09	42.41	24.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.43	8.58	15.83	28.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.74	8.58	20.79	25.03
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.58	40.21	156.57	33.18
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.76	24.65	29.57	80.59	26.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.88	48.70	299.07	42.60
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	108.33	34.03	301.65	36.43
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.80	13.15	7.13	35.41
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.49	13.15	7.58	38.95
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.52	13.15	2.16	28.47
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.33	13.15	5.18	38.95
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.21	40.59	160.11	48.41
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	5.87	9.08	23.63	11.08
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	35.08	31.63	129.76	27.68
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.06	13.15	1.87	41.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	89.65	44.34	211.35	36.63
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.64	13.15	12.05	39.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	110.34	36.06	606.51	44.99
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.86	22.51	254.76	35.69
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.37	44.34	1.10	35.71
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	9.08	0.58	9.08	0.64	9.08
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.05	39.00	0.77	50.76
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.14	26.04	0.17	15.32
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	14.64	15.31	14.83	14.04
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.10	29.57	0.16	28.03
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.65	44.34	3.58	40.49
	All India	2440.29	37.27	794.17	33.66	3234.46	36.31

Note :

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.

Generation of Rural Employment

*168. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes for the generation of rural employment in execution throughout the country;

(b) scheme-wise and State-wise account of the employment generation during 1996; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of the scheme, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) Major schemes for generation of rural employment being implemented in country are Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which are Wage Employment programmes and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which is a self-employment programme.

While JRY and IRDP are implemented throughout the country, EAS covers 4329 blocks at present.

(b) Details of employment generated through these schemes State-wise during the financial year 1996-97 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) So far, about 6874 million mandays of wage employment have been generated under JRY and EAS and about 49 million families have been assisted under IRDP. However, it has been our endeavour to review these programmes and to take necessary steps to improve their effectiveness and reach. In view of this, it can not be said that the schemes have failed.

Statement

Employment Generated Under JRY & EAS and families benefited under IRDP during 1996-97 (Upto Dec.,96)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	JRY (In Lakh Mandays)	EAS	IRDP Families benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.85	164.08	96817
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.15	16.17	2870

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	54.58	48.18	14883
4.	Bihar	310.60	170.57	124052
5.	Goa	4.85	N.R.	664
6.	Gujarat	57.25	90.33	33315
7.	Haryana	10.32	15.91	12284
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.38	6.35	4872
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.28	49.57	6130
10.	Karnataka	144.63	173.83	70188
11.	Kerala	26.81	15.53	31899
12.	Madhya Pradesh	197.51	163.71	64642
13.	Maharashtra	251.20	149.53	80305
14.	Manipur	3.00	9.96	3354
15.	Meghalaya	5.06	2.63	2323
16.	Mizoram	1.48	17.18	1304
17.	Nagaland	4.46	0.16	702
18.	Orissa	224.89	235.86	4308
19.	Punjab	N.R.	N.R.	4777
20.	Rajasthan	61.95	120.59	28437
21.	Sikkim	1.95	2.33	1075
22.	Tamil Nadu	217.76	119.72	43240
23.	Tripura	14.85	41.31	1568
24.	Uttar Pradesh	458.81	176.85	245249
25.	West Bengal	125.83	100.12	70468
26.	A & N Island	0.42	0.22	135
27.	D & N Haveli	0.51	0.19	9
28.	Daman & Diu	0.27	0.00	178
29.	Lakshadweep	0.57	1.20	22
30.	Pondicherry	2.05	N.R.	788
Total		2387.27	1892.03	989631

N.R. No Report Received.