

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2103
ANSWERED ON:05.08.2003
GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING THE PEOPLE LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of guidelines for identifying the people living below poverty line in the metro cities and urban areas;
- (b) whether the Union Government have no relevant guidelines keeping in view the standard of living, cost of living and housing in metro cities like Mumbai;
- (c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of representations received from the representatives of people and others in this regard;
- (e) whether the Union Government propose to conduct a fresh survey in Mumbai, Maharashtra;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of benefits of various social welfare schemes available to the people living below the poverty line?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHN)

(a) to (c): The Planning Commission communicates the State specific Poverty lines for the urban areas. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), an urban poverty alleviation programme of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, detailed guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for identification of the genuine beneficiaries among the urban PBL population through house to house surveys to be carried out by the State/UT Governments, based on, inter alia, certain non-economic parameters. The details are given at Annexure-A. Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has, however, not issued any separate and specific guidelines for the metro cities like Mumbai for identification of the BPL beneficiaries under the SJSRY. Planning Commission has reported that it is not possible to measure the comparative constliness of cities using the Consumer Price Indices pertaining to different Urban Centres.

(d): Letters have been received in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, from Sh. Kirit Somaiya, Hon'ble MP, desiring to know whether the Planning Commission/ Urban Development Ministry/ Consumer Affairs Ministry are planning to revise the guidelines for BPL families, particularly in Metropolitan areas including Mumbai.

(e) & (f): The house to house surveys for identification of beneficiaries under the SJSRY is done by the State Governments. Therefore, the matter pertaining to fresh survey in Mumbai is to be decided by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(g): A list of Social Welfare Schemes for the Below Poverty Line People living in urban areas is given at Annexure-B.

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2103 FOR 5.8.2003.

ANNEXURE-A

STATEMENT-I

PROCEDURE FOR IDENTIFYING AN URBAN POOR HOUSEHOLD FOR ECONOMIC BENEFITS.

As indicated, top priority should be given to those who are below the poverty line. However, certain non-economic parameters may also be considered for identifying a genuine beneficiary among urban poor for income generating special loan schemes under this programme. Seven non-economic parameters have been identified for this purpose. These are - living conditions comprising parameters (i) Roof, (ii) Floor, (iii) Water, (iv) Sanitation and (v) Educational level, (vi) Type of Employment, and (vii) Status of Children in a house.

2. Each parameter consists of six attributes indicating the condition from `worst to better`. Accordingly `Weightage Score` has been assigned to each attribute i.e. from 100 (worst condition) to 0 (better condition). In other words, a beneficiary who has been assigned highest `weightage score` as per norms given at Statement-I among other urban poor, will be given top priority under the programme.

3. Statement-II indicates different categories i.e. from top priority to lowest priority as per `Weightage Score` to be assigned to a household/future beneficiary.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose an urban poor has following attributes against the identified non-income parameters:

Parameter	Attributes	Weightage score to be assigned as per norms
(1) Roof	Asbestos	60
(2) Floor	Bajri	80
(3) Water	No water supply	100
(4) Sanitation	Community dry latrine	80
(5) Education level	Middle pass	60
(6) Type of Employment	Semi skilled	80
(7) Status of children in a house	Working but attending literacy classes sometimes	80
Total		540

Average Weightage score for a household = $540/7=77.1$ i.e., future beneficiary

Statement to suggest that a household with average weightage score of 77.1 should be considered for the category of II priority.

ANNEXURE-A

STATEMENT-II

NON-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ELIGIBILITY OF A HOUSEHOLD FOR DRAWING BENEFITS UNDER THE SJSRY.

Parameter	Weightage score for Each Attribute					
	100	80	60	40	20	0
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
(a) Living Condition						
(i) Roof	Thatch	Tarpaulin	Asbestos	Wooden	Tiles	Cement
(ii) Floor	Earthen	Bajri	Bricks	Cement	Chips	Stone/Marble
(iii) Water	No water supply for 500 Yards	Community hand pump	Community Tubewell	Private Handpump	Private Tubewell	Private Piped water supply
(iv) Sanitation	Open Defecation	Community Dry Laterine	Community Pour Flush Laterine	Private Dry Laterine	Private Pour Flush	Private Flush Laterine with Sewer Connection
(b) Educational Level						
(b) Educational Level	Illeterate	Primary Pass	Middle Pass	Matric Pass	10+2 Pass	Graduate Pass
(c) Type of Employment						
(c) Type of Employment	Unskilled Casual Labourer/ Unemployed	Semi skilled	Self Employed Street/ Push Cart	Own work Place	Own Work Place & Selling	Organised Sector with Social Security
(d) Status of Children in a house						
(d) Status of Children in a house	Working Children & not attending any school/NFE/ Literacy Classes	Working Children but attending school/NFE/ Literacy Classes sometimes	Working Children but attending school/NFE/ Literacy Classes Regularly	Children Not working as well as attending any Classes	Children Not working and attending school/ Literacy Classes sometimes	Children Not Working as well as attending school/ NFE Literacy Classes Regularly

Note: This is a suggestive one, however, the town UPF cell, in consultation, with CBOs concerned can develop another such type of parameters based on local conditions/factors to identify the poorest of the poor in the town.

STATEMENT III

NON-ECONOMIC NORMS/CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING A BENEFICIARY AMONG URBAN POOR#

WEIGHTAGE SCORE	TYPE OF PRIORITY
1. 80-100	I Priority (Highest Priority)

- | | | |
|----|-------|------------------------------|
| 2. | 60-80 | II Priority |
| 3. | 40-60 | III Priority |
| 4. | 20-40 | IV Priority |
| 5. | 0-20 | V Priority (Lowest Priority) |

This is an addition to the norms based on income parameters which envisage top priority to the household which is below poverty line.

ANNEXURE "B"

Social Welfare Schemes for the BPL people living in urban areas

1. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.
2. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana.
3. National Slum Development Programme
4. Integrated Child Development Service Programme.
5. Targeted Public Distribution System.
6. National Old Age Pension Scheme.
7. National Family Benefit Scheme.
8. Annapurna Scheme.
9. National Maternity Benefit Scheme.
10. Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
11. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP).
12. National Finance Development Corporations for Weaker Sections.
13. GIA to NGOs for SCs, OBCs & Research & Training.
14. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation, Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
15. Post-Matric Scholarships & Book Banks for SC Students.
16. Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations.
17. Hostels for SC, OBC and Minority Boys & Girls.
18. Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs).
19. Coaching for SCs, OBCs & Other Weaker Sections for Competative Exams.
20. Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students.
21. Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989.
22. National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents.
23. Scholarships for OBC and Minority Students.
24. Scheme for Funding to National Institutes.
25. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur.
26. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchasing/Fitting of Aids & Appliances.
27. Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities.
28. Indian Spinal Injury Centre.
29. Rehabilitation Council of India.
30. National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation.
31. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation.
32. Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Act, 1995.
33. Support to children with Disabilities (An UNDP funded Scheme).
34. College of Rehabilitation Sciences (New Scheme).
35. Assistance to Vol.Orgns. for providing Social Def. Services including Prevention of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse.
36. Grant-in-Aid for Welfare of Children in Difficult Circumstances.
37. Assistance to Vol. Orgns. For Programmes related to Aged.
38. Grant-in-Aid for Research, Information and Other Miscellancous.
39. Scheme for welfare for working children and children in need for care & protection
40. Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.