

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(2015-2016)

16

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

BPL SURVEY (CURRENTLY SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CASTE CENSUS (SECC), 2011)

SIXTEENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.12.2015

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2015



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(2014-2015)**

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

1. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Harish Chandra Chavan
4. Shri Biren Singh Engti
5. Shri Jugal Kishore
6. Shri Manshankar Ninama
7. Shrimati Mausam Noor
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RAJYA SABHA

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25. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
26. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
27. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev**
28. Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho\$
29. Shri A. K. Selvaraj
30. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh
31. Shri Ashwani Kumar#

* Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 07.10.2014.

@ Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 13.05.2015.

** Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 25.09.2014 vice Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

\$ Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 28.11.2014 vice Shri Jairam Ramesh

Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 16.07.2015.

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(2015-2016)**

Dr. P. Venugopal -- *Chairperson*

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30. Shri A. K. Selvaraj
31. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh

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| 5. Shri Ravi Kant Prasad Sinha | - | Committee Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2015-2016) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Report on 'BPL Survey (Currently Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC), 2011)' of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).

2. The Committee had a briefing of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) on 11 November, 2014. Thereafter, took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) at their sitting held on 13 October, 2015.

3. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 18 December, 2015.

4. The Committee also express the sincere thanks to the Chairperson and Members of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (2014-15) for their valuable contribution to the Committee.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
18 December, 2015
27 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

REPORT

Part I Narration Analysis

INTRODUCTORY

(a) Role of Planning Commission/Ministry of Rural Development

1.1 The Estimation of Poverty is being done by Planning Commission (currently NITI AAYOG). For Identification of poor, Door-to-door Census conducted by the State Governments with financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) The Policy on identification of BPL Households

1.2 The Policy on identification of BPL Households is as under:

- i. Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census is conducted every five years to identify poor households in the rural areas.
- ii. Necessary to provide assistance under various programmes of MoRD, other Ministries and State / UT Governments
- iii. To conduct Socio-Economic Census in rural and urban areas (together with Caste Census in 2011).

(c) Background

1.3 The Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census is done once in five years. First BPL Census in 1992 for VIIIth Plan (1992-1997), Second BPL Census in 1997 for IXth Plan (1997-2002) and the Third BPL Census in 2002 for Xth Plan (2002-2007) were conducted. No BPL Census was done for XIth Plan (2007-2012). Delay in identification of BPL families in the country has been subject matter of intense debate in Parliament. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court stayed the conducting of BPL Census on 5th May, 2003 that was vacated on 14th February, 2006. Subsequently for a simple and transparent method for identification of families who were actually poor, the MoRD constituted an Expert Committee headed by Dr. N. C. Saxena in August, 2008. The Expert Committee submitted its Report on 21 August, 2009. The Dr. N.C. Saxena Expert Committee recommended to identify the few who need to be automatically excluded to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable sections who would otherwise get left out are automatically includes; and to grade the rest of the households and identify the poorest amongst them so that the total number of the poor {including (b)} is the same as conveyed to the Panchayat by the district authorities. Subsequently on methodology for identification of BPL households was devised and consultations were

held with States/UTs, Pilot Study conducted in 254 villages and State Government agreeing to it on 7th February, 2011. In May, 2011, the Union Cabinet approved BPL Census alongwith Caste Census i.e. Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011) which was launched on 29.06.2011 the SECC, 2011. A total of 6.4 lakh Tablet PCs and 6 lakh Data Entry Operators (DEOs) and Software for data collection and transfer of data were given by BEL and NIC to States/UTs for carrying out SECC, 2011.

II. BPL Survey for XI Plan and Related Developments

(a) Constitution of Expert Group and its findings

2.1 For conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Expert Group are as under:

- (i) To recommend more suitable methodology to conduct the next BPL Census with simple, transparent and objectively measurable indicators for identification of BPL for providing assistance under the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) To recommend institutional system for conducting survey, processing of data validation and approval of BPL List at various levels.
- (iii) To recommend institutional mechanism to address grievances of public on exclusion/inclusion in the BPL List.
- (iv) To briefly look at the relationship between estimation and identification of poor and the issue of putting a limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified.
- (v) Any other recommendation to make the exercise of BPL Census simple and acceptable.

2.2 The Expert Group recommended

- To identify the few who need to be automatically excluded
- To ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable sections who would otherwise get left out are automatically includes; and
- To grade the rest of the households and identify the poorest amongst them so that the total number of the poor {including (b)} is the same as conveyed to the Panchayat by the district authorities.

(b) Reasons for delay in Constitution of Expert Group

2.3 During the course of evidence of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Committee enquired about the reasons for constituting the Expert Group as late as in

August, 2008 as late as in August, 2008 when the BPL Survey was already started in 2002. The MoRD in a written note clarified as under:-

"The Supreme Court had passed a stay order while hearing a Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 in the matter of PUCL Vs Union of India on 5th May 2003. The stay was vacated only on 14th Feb 2006. Some of the States have identified the number of BPL households in excess of the prescribed limit and they had been requested to reconcile. Therefore a simple and transparent method for identifying families who are actually poor was needed and therefore the Dr. N C Saxena headed Expert Committee was setup in August 2008."

2.4 During the course of examination, the Committee also pointed out that the delay in identification of BPL families in the country has been subject matter of intense debate in Parliament and Press and has brought in the intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In this connection, the Committee wanted to know whether Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development), State/UT Governments are responsible for delay in coming out with a BPL List that is essential for targeting assistance under various programmes of MoRD, other Ministries and States/UT Governments. The MoRD in a written note stated as under:-

"The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 for the 10th Five Year Plan Period (2002-2007). For conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Rural Development, on 12th August 2008, constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N C Saxena, which could advise the Ministry on the methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The report had been circulated among the States/UT's and concerned Central Ministries for their comments and was also posted on the Ministry's website at www.rural.nic.in. The Ministry consulted the issues of finalization of methodology with the experts in the field. Experts suggested pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, a Pilot Survey to arrive on methodology and parameters for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. It was conducted in two stages in 2010. Therefore, it is evident that this process took longer time, and involved various stake holders. Thus no deliberate delay has occurred in arriving at BPL List....."

(c) Consultations with stakeholders / State Governments / Experts

2.5 During the course of examination, the MoRD in a presentation given before the Committee during the course of briefing apprised about circulation of Expert Committee Report among State Governments/UT Administrations and concerned Central Ministries, consulting the issue of finalization / methodology with experts in the related fields and suggesting pre-test methodology with alternative methodology options. In this

connection, the Committee asked about whether inordinately long time was spent in consultations with State/UT Governments; Central Ministries, on important issue of methodology for identification of BPL in the country after submission of Expert Committee Report. The MoRD in a written note submitted as follows:-

"The conduct of detailed consultations with States/UTs was needed to disseminate various aspects of the report. The conduct of pilot study was also inevitable and involved long drawn out field work. The methodology adopted was democratic and participatory in nature."

2.6 The Committee wanted to know the precise reasons for delay occurred in this regard. The MoRD informed as under:-

"The whole exercise of conduct of consultations at state and sub state level and the carrying out of pilot study in different stages involved multiple stake holders across the country."

2.7 The Committee also enquired Whether State/UT Governments/Central Ministries etc. were responsible for delay occurred. The MoRD clarified as under:-

"The whole exercise of getting ready for the conduct of BPL Census involved the participation of multiple stake holders. A single agency cannot be held responsible for the delays in work. All the different stake holders had to be moved together to complete the whole exercise."

2.8 In this connection, the Committee also enquired whether the original work of finding a suitable methodology to identify the poor as recommended by the Expert Committee has been badly delayed by reason to conducting SECC, 2011. The MoRD in a written note clarified as under:-

"Since the scope of SECC 2011 is more comprehensive and massive than the initial BPL identification methodology, more delay has come in the conduct of various process."

(d) Pilot Study undertaken

2.9 During the course of examination, the MoRD stated as suggested by representatives of MoRD has conducted through States/UTs a BPL Pilot survey to field test alternative methodologies. The BPL Pilot has been conducted in two stages.

"Stage I: Household Survey has been conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.

Stage II: Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) has been conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES has been conducted in

the same 254 villages where household survey has been conducted. The results of the PRA have been used for corroborating the findings of the survey."

2.10 The findings of the pilot study were shared with the Core group of experts in a meeting held on 01.02.2011. The Core Group endorsed the findings of the pilot study. A meeting with State Secretaries (RD) was held on 07.02.2011 in New Delhi to discuss the findings of the pilot study. Representatives from the State Governments broadly agreed with the findings and on the basis of discussions methodology for identification of BPL households was proposed. Asked about the objective of Pilot Study, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"The pilot survey was held to examine the efficacy of various parameters to identify the poor. The pilot survey adopted a two stage data collection method. First was a questionnaire survey of all households in the selected villages. The second stage was conduct of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise."

2.11 The Committee further enquired about the basis of selection of aforesaid 254 villages across the country and State-wise details of villages covered, the MoRD furnished a list shown at Annexure I. In this connection, the Committee asked what was the necessity of Cabinet approval for BPL Census with Caste Census in May, 2011 when the Pilot Study for identification of BPL was already underway, the MoRD in a written note stated:

"The Government of India have taken a decision to conduct the caste census for the country and assurance to this effect has been made before the Parliament. The BPL Census is also required to be conducted for the urban areas in order to provide basis for the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes. Conducting these three Censuses separately would lead to duplication of efforts, wastage of resources and also contribute to a Census fatigue over the country at large particularly in wake of preparation of NPR and Census 2011 in quick succession. In order to prevent afore mentioned duplication of time and efforts a meeting was preceded over by the Home Minister on 4th May 2011. Where-in it was decided that the three Censuses mentioned above could be canvassed together in a convergence mode with the MoRD acting as a Nodal Ministry. Hence, it was considered appropriate to take the approval of the Cabinet to ensure smooth flow of coordinated functioning at all levels."

III. Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC), 2011

(a) Caste Enumerations - Origin of the Idea

3.1 The MoRD has stated that in the light of the statements made by the Hon'ble Home Minister and the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Parliament, on 1st March 2011, it was decided to enumerate 'caste' data. It was decided to canvass the question on caste and religion in the survey' proposed by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Urban Development instead of canvassing 'caste' of all persons as a separate exercise. After the data has been collected in the field, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returned in the enumeration to the proposed Expert Group to be constituted by the Government at an appropriate time to classify these caste/tribe returns.

(b) Role of different Ministries/State Governments/Stakeholders

3.2 During the course of examination in a In Power-Point Presentation given before the Committee, the DoRD has given the following details:-

- i. Union Cabinet approved BPL Census along with Caste Census: May 2011
- ii. BPL Census in rural areas
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
- iii. BPL Census in Urban areas
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)
- iv. Caste Census
Ministry of Home Affairs : Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner of India (Govt. assured in the Parliament)
- v. MoRD is the Nodal Ministry for the whole exercise
- vi. Services of CPSUs utilised [Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL)]

3.2 a) Role and Responsibilities of Ministries/State Governments/Stakeholders are as under:-

(I) Role of Ministries - Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

- i. Finalize methods & design of SECC in rural areas
- ii. Financial management of the entire Census
- iii. Engaging CPSUs and NIC
- iv. National Trainers and Master Trainer Facilitators, etc
- v. Monitoring and Supervision (MIS)
- vi. Setting up Toll Free Call Centers for providing real time assistance to people engaged in field operations in SECC & citizens
- vii. Independent monitoring by research/NGO agencies
- viii. Quality check of data
- ix. Media and advertising

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

- i. Finalize methods & design of SECC in urban areas
- ii. National Level Trainer (NLT) and Master Trainer Facilitators (MFT), etc.
- iii. Monitoring and supervision
- iv. Quality check of data

Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI)

- i. Finalize methods & design of caste census as part of SECC
- ii. Provide NPR Images, Charge Register, Abridged House Lists, Layout Map to State Government for the enumerators
- iii. Quality check of data; Monitoring and Supervision
- iv. Prepare Socio-Economic profile of various castes

(II) State Governments and UT Administrations

- i. Setting up and running Charge Centers at Blocks/ Tehsils
- ii. Appointment and training of Enumerators/ Supervisors/ Charge officers /Census staff.
- iii. Conducting of enumeration, supervisory and verification.
- iv. Draft publications, claims and objections settlement.
- v. Quality check of data; Monitoring and Supervision
- vi. Finalize household lists based on various criteria

(III) National Informatics Center (NIC)

- i. Provide technological (IT) inputs on all processes of SECC.
- ii. Provide Management Information System for analysis and monitoring of data.

- iii. Display results of SECC in public domain.
- iv. Generates analytical reports.

(IV) Central Public Sector Units

- i. Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL)
- ii. Indian Telephones Industries Ltd (ITI)
- iii. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL)
- iv. BEL manufactured and supplied portable hand-held devices (Tablet PCs- 6.40 lakh sets)
- v. CPSUs: Appointment and training of Data Entry Operators
- vi. Indexing AHL and Images before enumeration
- vii. BEL provides software for enumeration, supervision, draft list generation, claims and objections and data verification at all the Charge Centers.
- viii. CPSUs : Upload and download the data to NIC Server
- ix. Convert 'images' to 'digitized' format

3.3 The Committee enquired Whether making Ministry of Rural Development as Nodal Ministry for SECC, 2011 covering the work of BPL Survey for urban areas, Caste Census, Coordinating the services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of BEL, ITI and ECIL along with its own work of BPL Survey of rural areas, the work of Ministry of Rural Development increased many folds and whether the magnitude of SECC, 2011 is quite large as compared to methodology for identification of BPL work, the MoRD submitted:

"Yes"

(c) Reasons for delay in SECC-2011

3.4 The Committee enquired whether other Ministries viz. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Home Affairs, CPSUs are also responsible for delay in completion of SECC, 2011, the MoRD clarified:-

"Even though delay has occurred in the completion of SECC 2011 this Ministry has not carried out an effort to fix the responsibility on various stake holders. However, SECC is a massive and complex project. Multiple of stakeholders (MoRD, MoHUPA, ORGI, CPSUs - M/s. BEL, M/s. ECIL, M/s. ITI, State Governments/UT Administrations and NIC) worked together to conduct the Census. Where MoRD have some past experience, M/o HUPA is doing it for the first time and the census of caste is the responsibility of ORGI, but this type of census is done after a long gap - 1931 Census. The State

Governments and UT Administrations are the main stakeholder as they are responsible for all the activities at the field - enumeration, supervisory, verification & correction and claims & objections. Keeping the above in view, it is not possible to fix responsibility on any one of the stake holder and service providers."

3.5 During the course of examination, the Department of Rural Development have furnished the following reasons for delay in SECC, 2011:-

"Some of the reasons identified by MoRD for the delay are the following:- SECC 2011 was planned for completion in a year, but Cabinet directed to complete the project in six month, this led to inadequate preparedness. Some of the States/UTs started their enumeration process as late as June 2012 instead of completing the process by December 2011; Enumeration and Supervision did not commence concurrently within the Tehsil/District; Internet connectivity for data transfer were not provided by States/UTs in scheduled time, exams, strike & bandh came in the way ; A new module of Verification and Correction was added to correct critical household parameters; Frequent changes in Software as per State specifications; To reconcile the old master list of Enumeration Block (EB) / villages with the new EB master list; Missing/corrupted images resulted in technical glitches and frequent image replacement; Information captured using NPR images had to be digitized before draft list publication instead of doing it after the completion of project as was planned earlier; Increased timelines for the settlement of Claims & Objections (from 32 to 82 days). Hence it is not possible to fix responsibility on any single stakeholders."

3.6 During the course of briefing by the representatives of DoRD, the issue of inordinate delay occurred in the process of finalising methodology for identifying criterion of BPL beneficiaries came up before the Committee in a big way. DoRD in a brief note circulated before the Committee stated a variety of reasons like delay occurred on account of local body and assembly elections, reconciling old master list of Enumeration Blocks (EB) with new master list, non-availability of computer hardware in scheduled time, changes in software, problem of coordination between districts census offices and service provider (BEL/ECIL/ITI) etc. Besides in a Power Point Presentation given before the Committee DoRD has attributed the following reasons for delay in SECC-2011:-

- (i) Elections, exams, local law and order problems
- (ii) A new module of verification and correction was added to correct critical household parameters

- (iii) Release of multiple versions of software needed for Tablet PCs, local servers and national servers with limited test and trail in the field
- (iv) Frequent changes in Software as per State requirements

3.7 In this connection, the Committee enquired whether you think that the gap of six years between 2009 to 2015 is too long in accomplishing the BPL Survey work, the MoRD clarified as under:-

"In fact only in June 2011 the actual field work began in the states. In six States/UTs survey began in 2012 (Andaman and Nicobar Island, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). In the other States/UTs also the survey began a different type points in 2011. Prior to June 2011 most of the efforts were focused on developing the methodology for conduct of survey. Initially SECC was planned for completion in a years' time but, Cabinet had decided to complete the full exercise in six month's time, which has led to inadequate preparedness on the part of State/UTs. The tablet PCs in required numbers by BEL were delivered in December 2011. Some of the other reasons identified for time gap involved are the followings:- procurement of additional Tablet PCs & accessories and revision of unit price; due to increased cost of hiring large numbers of Data Entry Operators etc; introduction of verification & corrections process; SECC data merging and digitization; statutory levies; payments to left out functionaries/services to States/UTs; payment of honorarium to State Governments/UT Administrations due to increase in Enumeration Blocks (EBs); and payments left out for Draft List and Final List printing to States/UTs."

3.8 The Committee further pointed out that reasons like holding of local body elections and assembly elections that are held once in five years do not sound well for delaying the BPL work for more than six years, the MoRD clarified:-

"The conduct of elections is one among the reasons for delay in the conduct of SECC 2011 in some of the States/UTs. As the elections come the official functionaries are deployed to election work and after election work re deployment back to SECC work also got delayed."

3.9 The Committee also enquired to what extent the other reasons like reconciling of Enumeration Block delay in supply of computer hardware, frequent changes in software etc. caused the over-all delay, the MoRD stated:-

"The reconciling of Enumeration Block of SECC 2011 and Census needed much technical and skilled input from DCO and CPSUs. The software for specific purposes, starting from Enumeration to Final List generation was developed at various intermediate time points starting from May 2011 to November 2014."

3.10 The Committee also enquired In what way widening the scope of original work of identification of methodology for BPL to SECC, 2011 has contributed in delaying the BPL identification work, the MoRD stated:-

"By the time SECC 2011 was started 27 States and UTs had finalized the BPL 2002 list on the basis of BPL Census 2002. Six States and UTs such as Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, Lakshadweep and Puducherry had not finalized the new BPL 2002 list by that time.(In Delhi and Chandigarh Rural Development programmes are not implemented). As such the starting of SECC 2011 have not delayed BPL 2002 identification work."

3.11 The Committee also wanted to know whether think that the Department of Rural Development and State/UT Governments have not taken up the issue with urgency in all these years, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"The Rural Development departments of the States/UTs have been involved in the conduct of SECC 2011 with sense of urgency."

3.12 The Committee also enquired how far lack of coordination between DoRD and States/UT Governments was responsible for such delay, the MoRD in a written note clarified as under:-

"There has been no lack of coordination between DoRD and State/UT Governments in the conduct of BPL Census"

(d) Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011 Methodology

3.13 During the course of examination, the Department of Rural Development in their presentation before the Committee has outlined the following three steps for classifying rural households:-

- i. First: A set of Households are Excluded
- ii. Second: A set of Households are compulsorily Included
- iii. Third: remaining Households are ranked as per the number of deprivation indicators

3.14 The Department of Rural Development has also shown the following criteria for exclusion/inclusion and ranking of remaining households using deprivation indicators:

Sl. No	Automatic Exclusion Criteria	Automatic Inclusion Criteria	Ranking of remaining Households using Deprivation indicators
1.	Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration)	Households without shelter	Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof
2.	Mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipment such as tractors, harvesters etc.	Destitute/living on alms	Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59
3.	Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs. 50,000 and above	Manual scavengers	Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59
4.	Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted /non-gazetted/Central/ State Government/ ¹³ 5U Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies	Primitive Tribal Groups	Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member
5.	Households with non-agricultural enterprise registered with the Government	Legally released bonded labourers	SC/ST households
6.	Any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month		Households with no literate adult above 25 years
7.	Paying Income tax or professional tax		Landless, households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour
8.	Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof		
9.	Owning' Refrigerator		
10.	Owning landline phones		
11.	Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well;		
12.	5 acres or more land irrigated for two	or more crop seasons;	
13.	Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well		

3.15 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the MoRD has furnished the following key findings regarding automatic inclusions:-

Key Findings — Automatic Inclusion

- (i) 1.34 (0.07%) lakh households without shelter.
- (ii) 5.49 (0.31%) lakh households destitute living on alms.
- (iii) 0.89 (0.05%) lakh household Manual Scavengers
- (iv) 8.43 (0.47%) lakh households Primitive Tribal Group
- (v) 1.13 (0.06%) lakh households Legally Released Bonded Labour

Automatic Included= 16.51 Lakh (0.92%)

3.16 Similarly, the MoRD has given the following data of households excluded, households included:-

Key Findings

- Total Households in the Country= 24.39 Crore
- Total Rural Households= 17.94 Crore
 - Households Excluded = 07.06 Crore (39.37%)
 - Automatically Included= 16.51 lakh (0.92 %)
 - Considered for Deprivation= 10.71 Crore (59.71%)
 - Not reporting Deprivation= 02.01 Crore (11.20%)
 - Household With Deprivations= 08.70 Crore (48.51%)

3.17 In this connection, the Secretary (Rural Development) informed the Committee:-

"Henceforth, the Rural Development Ministry does not intend to bring out the BPL list. You will not have one BPL list as we used to do in the past, in 1992, 1997, 2002 when we had the BPL list. Henceforth, the approach of having one BPL list which will be applicable to all programmes, that will not be our approach. For each programme, we would look at the programme specific deprivation criteria and prioritize the household. So, for housing and rural livelihood we should have separate priority lists."

3.18 In this connection in their presentation before the Committee, the DoRD has outlined the following possible applications of the data collected:-

- National Food Security Act
- Housing For All
- Education and Skills thrust
- MGNREGA focus villages
- Interventions for

- differently able
- Interventions for women headed households
- targeting of household/individual entitlements on evidence of deprivation

Issues raised before the Committee

3.19 With regard to methodology for identification of poor, during the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, some of the major issues that came up before the Committee are as under:-

- (i) Need for proper awareness about SECC, 2011
- (ii) Need for differentiating land in term of productivity
- (iii) Need for automatic inclusion of shelter-less persons living on roadways and near temples, boat owners without any income, refugees and in case of contingencies like natural calamities, illness, etc. under automatic inclusion criteria
- (iv) Need for redefining the term households with three or more rooms with all rooms having in terms of square feet in view of geographical locations
- (v) Need for generating uniform data to be used for various social welfare schemes like health, sanitation, etc.
- (vi) Issue of wrong inclusion and exclusion

(I) Need for proper awareness for SECC, 2011

3.20 During the aforesaid briefing before the Committee, need for launching of mega awareness programme for BPL identification/verification etc. work on the lines of 'Swachh Bharat' was highlighted for making this work as people's programme for the benefit of actual BPL beneficiary. Asked about whether such a mega awareness campaign is essential for linking the common man with this BPL identification work both of rural and urban areas, the MoRD stated as under:-

"Yes"

3.21 In this connection the DoRD has informed that work is already completed in 383 districts in 26 States so far covered. The Committee enquired whether DoRD as also State/UT Governments have launched such drive in the State/UTs covered, the MoRD stated as under:-

"Yes"

3.22 The Committee further enquired Whether DORD/States/UTs propose to initiate such an awareness campaign in remaining States/UTs, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The State government have to assess the need for additional campaign and executive if needed. The MoRD had made available radio clips, video spots etc. to the State government for use in the field for conduct of massive awareness."

(II) Need for differentiating land in terms of productivity across the country

3.23 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the Committee pointed out that there is vast difference between fertile land like in Punjab and land with large deserts in Rajasthan or hilly or difficult areas in terms of productivity and thus cannot be equated with each other and as such treating both categories of land under one criteria under SECC would be inappropriate, the DoRD in a post evidence reply stated as under:-

"The land holding and its size per se is not an exclusion criteria. The 13 exclusion criteria and seven deprivations have mapped poverty adequately.

A set of 13 criteria defined for exclusion effectively captures in the economic status of households. Further 13 exclusion criteria, 5 absolute points of inclusion and 7 deprivation criteria enables all Gram Panchayats to rank households based on their socio economic status. Therefore all GPs and all State Governments have been enabled to prepare a list of families that needs to receive benefits under rural development programs."

(III) Need for automatic inclusion of shelter-less persons living along roadways and near temples, boat owners without any income, refugees and in case of contingencies like natural calamities, illness, etc. under automatic inclusion criteria

3.24 During the course of evidence of the representatives of DoRD, the issue of inclusion of shelter less persons living on roadways and near temples, boat owners without any income, refugees and in case of contingencies like natural calamities, illness, etc. under automatic inclusion criteria came up before the Committee in a big way. The Ministry of Rural Development in a written reply with regard to inclusion of shelter less person living on roadways and temples clarified:-

"Poverty is multi-dimensional in nature. Seven deprivations have been used to capture poverty and rank poor households. Income is not an explicit

criteria. The DoRD has decided to use deprivation criteria to rank poor households and would not be having a BPL list."

3.25 With regard to inclusion of boat owners without any income under automatic inclusion criteria, the MoRD in a written note has stated:-

"The exclusion criteria in SECC are specific. Only households using motorized boats for fishing activity excluded from list of poor and deprived households."

3.26 On the issue of automatic inclusion of refugees, the MoRD has stated as under:-

"The question regarding illegal foreigners, whether they have been included, whether legal refugees have been included or not, we have not taken this into consideration. We do not have access to the citizenship data and so we have not done that."

(IV) Need for redefining the term households with three or more rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof in view of geographical locations

3.27 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the need for redefining the term households with three or more rooms with all rooms having in terms of square feet in view of geographical locations so that poor with pucca walls are not deprived was underlined by the Committee. On this the MoRD in a post evidence reply stated as under:-

"MoRD does not intend to bring out BPL list. Henceforth, the approach of having one BPL list which will be applicable to all programs, will not be approach of MoRD. For each program we would look at the program specific deprivation criteria and prioritize the households in terms of SECC data. At that stage one more opportunity will be given to Gram Sabha/ Panchayat, District administration and others to seek redressal for wrongly included/ excluded households."

(V) Need for generating uniform data to be used for various social welfare schemes like health, sanitation, etc.

3.28 During the course of the evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the issue of need for generating uniform data to be used for various social welfare schemes like health, sanitation, etc. came up before the Committee in a big way. On this issue the MoRD in a post evidence reply clarified:-

"There has been extensive public interest in identifying poor households and their socio economic conditions. Further there has been extensive public interest in estimating caste wise population in the country and their socio economic status. The confidentiality clause of Census Act necessitated Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011.

To have a more dynamic and integrated SECC which could be updated regularly, the Department of Rural Development is exploring value addition to SECC data by seeding Aadhaar number and other details available with Government of India so deserves to move towards (Social Registry). With the availability of Social Registry it will be easy to map the progress of households."

3.29 During the course of examination, the Committee also enquired whether the above methodology of automatic exclusion/inclusion etc. has been/ is being followed in letter and spirit across the States/UTs by concerned State/UT Governments, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"Yes, in SECC 2011."

3.30 The Committee also enquired whether any complaints have been reported with regard to non-compliance of the above criteria from different States/UTs during the last couple of years, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"No. In SECC the exclusion inclusion and deprivation based figures are worked out on the Final List approved. When the State/UTs Government will release the number of households according to different criteria, then complaints may start coming in."

(VI) Issue of Wrong Inclusion/Exclusion

3.31 The Committee during the course of the briefing of the representatives of DoRD also came across large number of ineligible names figuring in BPL List mainly in States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and the then Secretary, Department of Rural Development himself admitted that there is no dispute of wrong exclusion/inclusion in BPL list.

3.32 Asked about whether it does not put a big question mark on authenticity of SECC 2011 exercise, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"This is not applicable in SECC 2011 as such incidents of wrong exclusion, inclusion were referred to have occurred in the BPL Census held in the past."

3.33 The Committee further enquired about whether MoRD has received any complaints of wrong exclusion/inclusion in draft BPL list so far published in districts covered especially in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"No such complaints have come to MoRD."

3.34 The Committee also wanted to know whether these complaints have been addressed, the MoRD in a written note clarified:-

"If such complaints come in that will be addressed by the concerned State/UTs Government."

3.35 During the course of examination, the Committee pointed out what is the system for redressal of a complaint seeking rectification of a mistake under SECC, 2011, the MoRD in a written note clarified:-

"In the conduct of SECC data collection, there has been provision to include excluded households through the conduct of the claims and objections tracking system (COTS). At the Enumeration Stage the following safe guards were followed to ensure the accuracy and transparency of the data collected. In SECC the Enumerators visited every household identified in the Enumeration Block and canvassed the questionnaire. They also reached out to homeless populations (eg. people living in railway stations, roadsides etc). A data entry operator accompanied each Enumerator. The information (held in the tablet PC) was read out to the respondent, who verified it. A printed acknowledgement slip, signed by the Enumerator and Data Entry Operator was given to the respondent. Collected data was verified in the Panchayat. After all the information was collected from an Enumeration Block, a draft publication list was prepared for verification. Within a week of publication of the draft list, the list was readout at the Gram Sabha in all rural areas.

To deal with any further reference of exclusion and inclusion it has been decided to give one more appellate opportunity in Gram Sabha/ Panchayat and before competent State government authority. Whenever a program specific list is drawn and made public and during the process of periodic update, say every two years."

3.36 The State-wise list of CPSUs Nodal Officers details of SECC, 2011 as uploaded on MoRD's website are at Annexure II

(e) Different Stages of SECC, 2011 and related issues

3.37 The DoRD in their presentation before the Committee had outlined following six SECC process stages:

- (i) Enumeration
- (ii) Supervision
- (iii) Verification & Corrections
- (iv) Draft List Publication
- (v) Hearing of Claims and Objections
- (vi) Final List

Process of Enumeration

3.38 Explaining before the Committee, the salient features of process of enumeration, the MoRD in their power point presentation before the Committee furnished the following data:-

- (i) Only socio economic data is collected at the field level and no household is identified as BPL or non—BPL. Hence bias / •misreporting limited.
- (ii) PRI members, NGOs etc usually accompany enumerator at the time of data collection.
- (iii) The enumerator hails from a different village, reducing the risk of potential manipulation of the data being gathered.
- (iv) After collecting the data, the enumerator reads it out to the respondent and an acknowledgement slip is issued.
- (v) The data is then saved on the Tablet PC and goes beyond the access of the Enumerator.

3.39 With a view to reduce the chances of data entry error and falsification of information, the MoRD during the course of evidence in a power point presentation before the Committee explained the following electronic collection and transfer of data:-

- (i) Entire data is being collected through Tablet PCs.
- (ii) Data entered into Tablet PCs reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information.
- (iii) Data once saved cannot be retrieved by enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible.
- (iv) Quick transfer of data is feasible.
- (v) Data uploaded on the local server and then on to the main server that can be monitored (web-based) on an day-to-day basis.

3.40 DoRD has stated that Enumerators are appointed by the State/UTs Governments and are responsible for house to house enumeration. Each enumerator is accompanied by a Data Entry Operator (DEO) to feed the responses in to a hand held device/ Tablet PC. Household data stored in the Tablet PCs are transferred to the local servers arranged at the data charge centers.

3.41 During the course of examination, it came out that after undergoing different stages involved including enumeration, draft BPL List . has been published in 343 districts in 26 States. In instructions given by Secretary , DoRD on 24 June, 2011 to Secretaries (RD) of all States/UTs Governments, the role and responsibilities of enumerators have been defined. The numerator is the key functionary in the SECC2011 chain. He is responsible for house to house enumeration. A compact area of about 150 houses or 125 households or 600 population is assigned to an Enumerator. Any Government official can be appointed as an Enumerator. However, during the briefing of the representatives of DoRD, some Members complained that almost no enumerators were visible in their areas especially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Asked about the reasons behind such complaints, the MoRD in a written note stated:-

"Such lapses like no Enumerators visible in the field may have happened. It is for the States/ UTs Government to take corrective action in such cases. MoRD have not received such complaints."

3.42 The Committee also enquired about in what way the enumeration work was so far done in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the MoRD in a written note clarified:-

"The Enumerators as per instructions have visited physically each household in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and entered the data in the tablet PC."

3.43 The Committee also wanted to know whether it was comprehensive and fair, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The survey was conducted as per rule and guidelines issued well in advance."

3.44 The Committee further enquired as to why the work done is being questioned by local MPs, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The MPs concerned may not have been appraised of the conduct of SECC by the local officials and obtained necessary guidance and support. But the

MPS could as well have brought it to the notice of District Collectors as well for necessary corrective actions."

3.45 The Committee also enquired whether MoRD checked the work done by Enumerators before publishing the draft list and Final List, the MoRD stated as under:-

"MoRD officials visited Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States for the verifying the conduct of SECC survey and gave necessary guidance to rectify field level errors."

3.46 However, on the contrary, the Committee pointed out that some Members had complained of misreporting, absence of enumerator in their areas specifically in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, figuring of ineligibles in draft list etc.

3.47 Asked about whether the MoRD had received any complaints regarding misreporting, absence of enumerator etc. from different districts of various States I UTs covered so far, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The conduct of field survey is done under the supervision of State/UTs Government. The filed level petitions are addressed by the respective Nodal departments in the State/UTs. In SECC 2011 there is provision to raise Claims and Objections and get it resolved before the Final List is published."

3.48 The Committee also wanted to know that surfacing of such complaints raise doubt on the entire process of enumeration, verification etc. and how these have been addressed, the MoRD stated as under:-

"On receipt of complaints the authorities at data charge centres, district office and at the State headquarters usually take up necessary follow up action and resolve the issues involved.. The State government and CPSUs have been instructed to provide necessary technical inputs and mandated number of personal for proper conduct of Enumeration, Supervision and Verification etc."

3.49 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the Committee pointed out lot of discrepancies in the BPL list like inclusion of names of ineligible persons in the BPL list, lack of mechanism to make complaint against wrongful inclusion or exclusion and inclusion of those eligible persons who have been left out of the BPL List. The MoRD in a post evidence reply stated:-

"The DoRD programs/ schemes will be using the SECC data for identifying the beneficiaries. Further for program specific priority one more appellate opportunity will be given to address complaints of inclusion and exclusion. "

3.50 The Committee also enquired as to what extent the Draft List and Final List are fair and comprehensive, the MoRD stated as under:-

"SECC Draft List is placed in the public domain and is subjected to a process of Claims and Objection Settlement procedure (COTS). The SECC Final List is the end product after incorporating the corrections, inclusions and objections during the COTS procedure. Therefore the Draft and Final List are supplementary and inclusive."

3.51 On this the Committee further asked as to why questions have been raised by local MPs before the Committee about their correctness, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The option to effect correctness in the SECC list is provided in the various processes envisaged in SECC 2011. The people's representative could intervene at appropriate level to effect necessary corrections."

3.52 The Committee further enquired whether MoRD has independent evaluation system for addressing different complaints of districts/State level in this regard, the MoRD stated as under:-

"As such no independent evaluation system of the complaints has been constituted for SECC at districts/State level. Perhaps the state can undertake this at their level. Under COTS the District Collectors were made the appellate authority to dispose off various petitions."

3.53 The Committee also enquired as to how these complaints have been addressed at enumeration stage, the MoRD stated as under:-

"Complaints on enumeration stage of activities were to be resolved at the data charge centre level by the charge Officers."

Process of Supervision

3.54 Explaining before the Committee, the salient features of supervisory process, the MoRD in their Power Point Presentation before the Committee informed as under:-

- (i) Supervisor is entrusted with the ensuring that all households are enumerated and data verified, including the noted / marked discrepancies.

- (ii) The supervisor will also do mandatory random checking of households.

3.55 During the course of examination, it came out before the Committee that after the enumerator work is complete, uploading of data at charge centres, supervisors along with data entry operators visit all households for verifying the information uploaded and with the consent of the respondent for uploading the same on public domain.

3.56 The supervisor must verify the closed households, uncanvassed households and particularly the households where enumerator has provided some remark. It may be ensured that the supervisor verifies with the respondent about his willingness to put his/her household particulars in the public domain.

3.57 The Committee also wanted to know how it is ensured that supervision work is done in a fair and transparent manner, the MoRD stated as under:-

"The officers in charge of Data Charge Centre activities of SECC at BDO/Tehsildar/SDO levels were requested to monitor the supervisory works. The supervisory officers have to submit regular progress report of filed level verification work done to controlling officers who had issued the work assignment orders."

Verifications & Corrections

3.58 Explaining the salient features of verification process, MoRD in their Power Point Presentation before the Committee informed:-

- (i) Verification and Correction process was introduced to double sure on critical household parameters (PTG, Manual scavengers, legally released bonded labors, houseless and caste returns)

3.59 The DoRD has stated that Verifiers are appointed by the State/UT Governments. This module was introduced to verify few critical/important household parameters (PTG, Manual Scavengers etc. in rural area and Beggars, Rag-pickers etc. in urban area) including 'caste' returns.

3.60 Asked whether verification work is true and transparent and how full time Supervisor/Data Entry Operators involvement in this work in different States/UTs is ensured for genuine and true house to house coverage, the MoRD while answering in the affirmative has stated:-

"PRI members, NGOs etc. were allowed to accompany Enumerator at the time of data collection."

3.61 The Committee also enquired the reasons for complaints regarding absence of verification of BPL list in States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan that are coming up before the Committee, the MoRD states:-

"Verification of SECC list is done in the Gram Sabha as well as Claims and Objections accepted and settled."

3.62 During the course of briefing of the representatives of DoRD, the need for fair and proper involvement of Gram Sabha for verification work was also outlined. It came out before the Committee that in Rajasthan with vast desert areas as per BPL norms in the register showing the BPL beneficiaries is shown through Gram Sabha. However, in Gram Sabha villagers are hardly included and as such genuine persons are excluded from BPL List. Moreover, decisions of Gram Sabha are influenced with Political Party Lines.

3.63 The Committee wanted to know the comments of the Department of Rural Development. The MoRD stated as under:-

"Failure and short comings will be examined in due course."

3.64 The Committee also enquired in what way the process of identification of BPL beneficiaries can be made fool-proof and transparent, the MoRD submitted:

"The process of conduct of Claims and Objection procedure enable fool proof and transparent identification of beneficiaries."

3.65 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, the Committee underlined the need for setting up a mechanism to take up complaints received by the MP's from people for re-verification of SECC data even after the survey is over, the MoRD in a post evidence reply stated:-

"All complaints and objections received from households, Gram Sabha and Panchayat on SECC data before and after the draft list has been settled by a well defined transparent process followed by State Government functionaries. Final list has been firmed up thereafter. Nonetheless if Hon.ble MPs have credible information on exclusion/ inclusion of households then the list prepared for receiving the benefits from Gol rural development schemes, programs can be modified by the Gram Sabha and district administration following a due process."

Draft List Publication

3.66 The DoRD has stated that after completion of the above stages, the draft list will be published in Gram Panchayats/Urban wards and made available in the offices of Gram Panchayat, BDO for perusal by any person interested in it. The list will also be uploaded in the NIC/State Government/Ministry of Rural Development/Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation website with provision to take household wise print out and lodge claims and objections.

3.67 The MoRD further informed that the MoRD has released provisional data for SECC-2011 for rural India on 3rd July, 2015 and that can be accessed by public on their website (<http://secc.gov.in>).

Convening of Gram Sabha

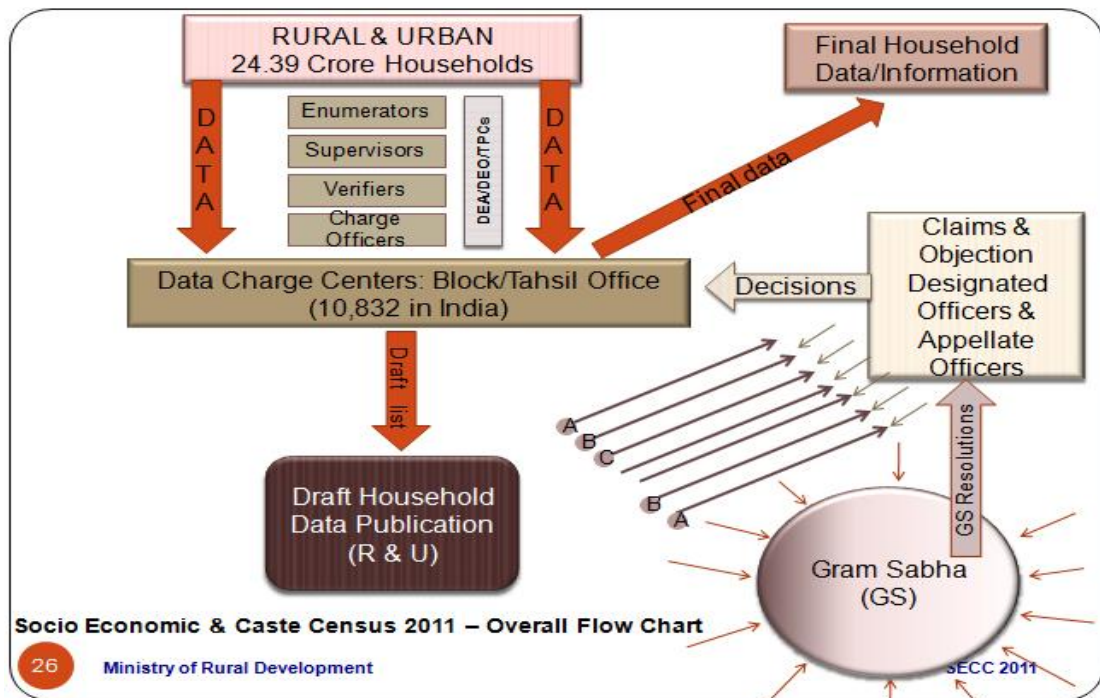
3.68 The DoRD has stated that after the publication of the Draft List and display in the Gram Panchayats, the list will need to be read out in the Gram Sabha meeting. All claims and objections raised in the Gram Sabha meeting will be recorded and will dispose off by the designated officers. The Committee asked whether the above procedure is followed in letter and spirit in all Gram Sabha areas across the States/UTs and what is the experience of MoRD in this issue, the MoRD stated in the affirmative.

Hearing of Claims & Objections

3.69 Explaining post enumeration operations of claims and objections, the MoRD during the course of the evidence of the representatives of MoRD in their Power Point Presentation informed:-

- (i) Draft list published and put up for viewing by public.
- (ii) Draft list also posted in the Government websites.
- (iii) Gram Sabha(GS) convenes to discuss the draft list. The responses by the participants recorded as resolutions of GS and dealt with.
- (iv) Claims and Objections are dealt with two stage appeal procedure (intermediate and district level).
- (v) Final list posted for viewing by public and posted in websites.

3.70 In this connection, the MoRD has also furnished the following graphics before the Committee:-



3.71 With regard to hearing of claims and objections, the DoRD has stated that claims and objections are to be filed within a period of 21 days from the date of publication of the draft list. Form meant for filing objections will be made available free of cost to applicant on demand of Gram Panchayat Office, Block Office, Collector Office and on NIC Website. For this purpose, the State Government will have to notify officers who will be competent to take a decision as designated officer. Persons not satisfied with their decision may file appeal before Collector that has to be disposed off within two weeks time.

Publication of Final List and Work done on SECC, 2011

3.72 The DoRD in their website has informed that first three stages of enumeration, supervision & correction has been completed in all States. Publication of Draft List has also been completed in all States barring a district of suburban Mumbai in Maharashtra.

3.73 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoRD, asked about the current status of publication of Final List in States where it is under process/not yet taken up, the MoRD stated as under:

"In 21 State/UTs the SECC Final List is completed. In 10 States it is in progress and remaining 5 States no Final list is published so far."

3.74 The Committee further enquired by when it will completed/taken up, the MoRD stated as under:

"By end of December 2015."

3.75 The Committee also wanted to know the reasons for slow progress in States where it is lagging behind or not at all taken up, the MoRD stated as under:-

- (i) Shortage of DBAs in the field
- (ii) Delay in completing COTS related data entry
- (iii) Inadequate infrastructure for entering Claims and Objection forms in the field.
- (iv) Moving of Claims and Objection forms in suitable place for entering it in COTS software.
- (v) Lack of internet connectivity and frequent power failure in the field is making overall delay for uploading of 'F' data base file.

3.76 About publication of Final List of BPL, the DoRD has given the following position as on 8 December, 2015.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) Progress report as on 08th Dec 2015											
Sr No	State/UT	CPSU	No. of Districts	Draft list Published	Date of start of Publication	Total No of Districts where Final List ('Z' file) Generated by NIC		Total No of Districts where *.pdf of Final list generated and handed over to State/UTs		Final list Published (No. Of Districts)	Category
						Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	A & N Islands	ECIL	3	3	1-Dec-2014	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3	A
2	Assam	ECIL	27	27	6-Nov-2013	27/27	27/27	27/27	27/27	27	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI	16	16	14-Aug-2014	16/16	16/16	16/16	16/16	16	
4	Bihar	ECIL	38	38	7-Oct-2013	38/38	38/38	38/38	38/38	38	
5	Chandigarh	BEL	1	1	20-Jan-2014	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1	
6	Goa	ITI	2	2	3-Feb-2014	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2	
7	Gujarat	BEL	26	26	7-Oct-2013	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26	
8	Haryana	BEL	21	21	26-Jul-2012	21/21	21/21	21/21	21/21	21	
9	Karnataka	BEL	30	30	12-Dec-2013	30/30	30/30	30/30	30/30	30	
10	Jharkhand	ECIL	24	24	5-Feb-2014	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24	
11	Jammu and Kashmir	ITI	22	22	4-Mar-2014	22/22	22/22	22/22	22/22	22	
12	Kerala	ITI	14	14	15-Nov-2013	14/14	14/14	14/14	14/14	14	
13	Lakshadweep	ITI	1	1	15-Oct-2012	1/1	NA	1/1	NA	1	
14	Madhya Pradesh	ITI	50	50	9-Sep-2014	50/50	50/50	50/50	50/50	50	
15	Meghalaya	ITI	7	7	5-Dec-2013	7/7	7/7	7/7	7/7	7	
16	Mizoram	ECIL	8	8	27-Jun-2014	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8	
17	Manipur	BEL	9	9	22-Nov-2013	9/9	5/5	9/9	5/5	9	
18	Nagaland	ECIL	11	11	15-Oct-2012	11/11	11/11	11/11	11/11	11	
19	Puducherry	BEL	4	4	1-Dec-2014	2/2	4/4	2/2	4/4	4	
20	Sikkim	ECIL	4	4	11-Oct-2013	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4	
21	Tamilnadu	BEL	32	32	27-Apr-2015	32/32	32/32	32/32	32/32	32	
22	West Bengal	ECIL	19	19	21-Oct-2013	19/19	19/19	19/19	19/19	19	
23	Andhra Pradesh	ECIL	13	13	18-Jul-2014	8/13	8/13	8/8	8/8	8	B
24	Chhattisgarh	BEL	18	18	1-Dec-2014	17/18	17/18	15/17	15/17	14	
25	Himachal Pradesh	ITI	12	12	8-Aug-2014	11/12	9/10	11/11	9/9	10	
26	Punjab	ITI	20	20	27-Jun-2014	19/20	19/20	19/19	19/19	19	
27	Rajasthan	BEL	33	33	1-Aug-2014	32/33	32/33	32/32	32/32	32	
28	Telangana	ECIL	10	10	10-Oct-2014	9/10	9/10	9/9	9/9	8	
29	Uttar Pradesh	ITI	71	71	20-Feb-2014	69/71	69/71	69/69	69/69	69	
30	Uttarakhand	ITI	13	13	4-Oct-2013	13/13	13/13	13/13	13/13	9	
31	Dadra & N H	BEL	1	1	1-Jan-2015	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1		C
32	Diu & Daman	BEL	2	2	20-Jul-2012	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2		
33	Delhi	ITI	9	9	16-Sep-2015						
34	Odisha	ECIL	30	30	18-Dec-2014						
35	Tripura	BEL	4	4	20-Nov-2014	4/4	4/4				
36	Maharashtra	BEL	35	35	6-Dec-2014	1/34	1/34				
			640	640						538	
Category	Particulars	States									
A	Final List Completed	22									
B	Final List in Process	8									
C	Final List Not Yet Start	6									
Total		36									

3.77 From the above information furnished by MoRD the following is the status with regard to status of work completed, under process and yet to be started in different States/UTs:-

Sl.No.	States where work completed	States where it is under process	States where it is not yet started
1.	A & N Islands	Andhra Pradesh	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
2.	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Daman & Diu
3.	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Delhi
4.	Chandigarh	Jharkhand	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Goa	Punjab	Odisha
6.	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Puducherry
7.	Haryana	Telangana	Tripura
8.	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Uttarakhand	
10.	Kerala		
11.	Lakshadweep		
12.	Madhya Pradesh		
13.	Meghalaya		
14.	Mizoram		
15.	Manipur		
16.	Nagaland		
17.	Sikkim		
18.	Tamil Nadu		
19.	West Bengal		

By end of December, 2015 it is targeted to complete the SECC, 2011.

Part-II Recommendations/Observations

2.1 The Committee find that estimation of poverty is the work of Planning Commission whereas identification of poor in the rural areas is the work of State Governments which get financial and technical assistance from Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) for necessary target assistance under various programmes of Central Ministries and State/UT Governments. The Committee's examination has revealed that the First, the Second and the Third BPL Censuses for VIII (1992-1997), IX (1997-2002) and X (2002-2007) Plans respectively were conducted. They, however, find with dismay that BPL Census for XI Plan (2007-2012) was not even conducted. As such, there has been no updated data about BPL for a very long span of time, thereby denying the targeted assistance to the needy and downtrodden section of the society in all these years across States/UTs. In this connection, the MoRD argued before the Committee that no deliberate delay has taken place narrating the sequence of events like stay of Hon'ble Supreme Court, setting up of Expert Group headed by Dr. N. C. Saxena, submission of its Report in August, 2009 recommending simple and transparent methodology for identification of poor in rural areas, circulation thereof amongst stakeholders like State/UT Governments and concerned Central Ministries for obtaining their comments, holding of consultation with experts leading to undertaking of Pilot Study spread over 254 villages across States/UTs leading to methodology for conducting Socio Economic and Caste Census, (SECC) 2011 and publication of provisional data for SECC, 2011 for rural India by Government in July, 2015. The Committee, however, do not subscribe to the view of MoRD on the ground that it took the Government six long years on arriving at the provisional data as

Dr. N. C. Saxena Committee Report was with Government way back in August, 2009. The Committee, thus conclude that the role of Government of India was not at all pro active on this vital aspect of identification of poor in rural areas during all these years. In view of the above, the Committee recommend that the MoRD should analyse the reasons for delay in conducting BPL Census/SECC, 2011 in proper perspective.

(Recommendation Serial No. 1)

Fixing of Responsibility/Accountability among Stakeholders

2.2 On the issue of fixing responsibility on implementing agencies/stakeholders like Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Ministry of Home Affairs {Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI)}, State Governments/UT Administrations and Service Providers like NIC, Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) of ITI, ECIL for conducting SECC, 2011, the Committee find that MoRD have held the view that it is not possible to fix responsibility on any of the stakeholders on the ground that SECC is a massive and complex project undertaken after a long gap of time since 1931 Census for which MoRD had some past experience and MoHUPA was doing it for the first time and main stakeholders being State Governments/UT Administrations. The Committee find that above assertions of the MoRD reflects ill-preparedness on the part of MoRD as also MoHUPA for conducting SECC, 2011 exercise. In Committee's opinion before launching such a programme proper spadework should have been done by the stakeholders. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that

responsibility and accountability be fixed for prolonged delay in conducting SECC, 2011.

(Recommendation Serial No. 2)

Over-all Project Planning and Implementation of SECC, 2011 criticised

2.3 The Committee strongly criticise the mishandling of over-all planning and implementation of SECC, 2011 by the Government by way of shortening time limit from one year to six months for undertaking SECC, 2011, starting the process only in June, 2011, as many as 27 States/UTs that had already finalised the BPL, 2002 Census work re-doing the work for SECC, 2011 etc. The Committee are dismayed to note that the reduced time limit from one year to six months left States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal inadequately prepared and as such delayed the starting of Enumeration process only in June, 2012 instead of December, 2011. Various other factors that impeded the implementation of SECC, 2011 including failure to conduct both Enumeration and Supervision concurrently within Tehsils/Districts, failure to provide internet connectivity for data transfer, strikes, bandhs, frequent changes in software as per State specifications etc. have also been outlined before the Committee. The Committee feel that all these issues put a big question mark on the over-all project planning and implementation of SECC, 2011 by all stakeholders including the nodal Ministry, the MoRD and does not substantiate the claim of the MoRD about proper coordination between MoRD and States/UTs in the conduct of SECC, 2011. In Committee's opinion, all the reasons responsible for delay as specified above, merit a thorough review with a view to

ascertain at what stage and in which State/UT the delay occurred. The Committee desire an explanation in this regard.

(Recommendation Serial No. 3)

Methodology for identification of Rural poor

2.4 The Committee find that based on the recommendations of Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee, the MoRD has finally come out with a methodology for SECC-2011 for identification of BPL households in the country in the form of automatic exclusion, automatic inclusion and ranking of remaining households as per deprivations. In this connection, the Committee find that under automatic exclusion criteria, there are thirteen different indicators from owners of two, three and four wheelers/fishing boats requiring registration to households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one equipment such as diesel/electric operated, bore well/tube well. Similarly, under automatic inclusion criteria come five indicators *viz.* households without shelter, destitute/living on alms, manual scavengers, primitive tribal groups and legally released bonded labourers. Likewise for ranking of households using seven deprivations. These are one room with kuchha walls and kuchha roof, no adult member between 16 to 59, female headed households with no adult member between 16-59, household with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member, SC/ST households, households with no literate adult above 25 years and landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour. The Committee are constrained to find with dismay that as per provisional data made available by MoRD, out of 24.39 crore total households in the country as high as 17.94 crore are rural households and after exclusions/inclusions, the total

households which households have been considered for seven different deprivations is as large as 10.71 crore out of which 2.01 crore have not reported for deprivations and there are 8.70 crore households with deprivations. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, DoRD that henceforth, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) does not intend to bring out BPL list and has outlined the possible applications of data for programmes like implementation of National Food Security Act, Housing for all, education and skills thrust, MGNREGA focus villages etc. The Committee while appreciating this new approach being followed by the Government, however, apprehend that without the cooperation of State/UTs, it is still a far way to go. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the MoRD to work in close coordination with Stakeholders viz. Central Ministries, service providers CPSUs and State Government for uninterrupted and updated flow of data for the above purpose.

(Recommendation Serial No. 4)

Need for awareness about SECC, 2011 highlighted

2.5 During the course of examination, the issue of greater awareness about SECC, 2011 among the masses especially in rural areas on the pattern of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' came up before the Committee in a big way. In this connection, the nodal Ministry i.e MoRD candidly admitted before the Committee about essentiality of a mega awareness drive for SECC, 2011. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by MoRD that radio clips, video spots etc. have been made available to State/UTs and State Governments have to assess need for additional campaign, if needed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be mega awareness drive in consultation/coordination with

State/UT Governments both in print and electronic media in a big way with a view to making SECC, 2011 a people's programme.

(Recommendation Serial No. 5)

Need for differentiating land in terms of productivity and inclusion of shelter-less persons, refugees etc. highlighted

2.6 The Committee's examination has revealed that there is an urgent need to re-visit the existing criteria of exclusion/inclusion for identification of rural poor on various grounds. These include differentiating land in terms of productivity across the country comparing the fertile land like in Punjab with very less and no fertility like in Rajasthan, re-defining the term households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof, inclusion of shelter less person living along roadways and near temples, refugees and need for generating uniform nationwide data for various social welfare schemes etc. health, sanitation etc. On the issue of differentiating land in terms of productivity and re-defining the term household with pucca wall and pucca roof, the MoRD has stated that land holding and its size per se is not an exclusion criteria and 13 exclusion criteria and seven deprivations have mapped poverty adequately. Therefore, Gram Panchayat and State Governments have been enabled to prepare a list of families that need to receive benefits under rural development programme. On the issue of inclusion of shelter-less persons specified above, the view of MoRD has been that poverty is multi-dimensional in nature and income is not an explicit criteria. Further DoRD has decided to use deprivation criteria to rank poor household with the BPL list in future. Likewise on the issue of inclusion of refugees, the MoRD has admitted candidly that this issue was not at all considered all as MoRD has no access to the citizenship wise data. Finally on the

issue of coming up with uniform data for social welfare schemes like sanitation, health etc., the MoRD has come up with the idea of social registry data for mapping the progress of households. The Committee do not subscribe to the view of MoRD that land holding and its size per se is not an exclusion criteria whereas under criterion numbers 11, 12 and 13 different size of land for exclusion have been given. The Committee recommend MoRD to re-visit the issue.

2.7 The Committee find that although shelterless households is one of the indicators for automatic inclusion, yet the Committee feel that shelterless households along roadways and near temples need special attention and be reckoned for their proper and comprehensive inclusion. On the issue of use of national data on social welfare schemes like health, sanitation etc., the Committee appreciate that MoRD has come up with the idea of a Social registry data for mapping the progress of households. The Committee desire the MoRD to expedite the same.

(Recommendation Serial No. 6)

Issue of wrong exclusion/inclusion of names in Draft List published in Districts covered in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Rajasthan

2.8 The Committee during its course of examination came across the issue of wrong exclusion/inclusion of names in Draft List published in Districts covered in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Rajasthan and MoRD have held the view that this is not applicable to SECC, 2011, as such referred incidents have occurred in BPL Census held in the past and no such complaints have come to MoRD and even if such complaints come, action has to be taken by concerned States/UTs. The Committee find that the Draft List and Final List have been published in three States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Committee also find that in

order to deal with any further exclusion/inclusion, it has been decided to give one more appellate opportunity in Gram Sabha/Panchayat and before competent State Government authority wherever programme specific list is drawn and made public and during the process of periodic update in every two years. The Committee from the State-wise list of Nodal Officers for SECC, 2011 (Annexure II) find that in respect of Rajasthan (at Serial No. 2), it has been mentioned that for BEL "it will be given shortly", further for Uttar Pradesh (at Serial No. 4) against one Nodal Officer no contact numbers and email addresses of service provider CPSUs has been shown. The Committee feel that with absence of the basic data, the complaints of common man can hardly be addressed. The Committee also feel that the issue be taken up with concerned State Governments so that it is sorted out before the process of periodic update begins, say in every two years. The Committee thus, strongly recommend that basic mechanism be first strengthened in States/UTs across the Country.

(Recommendation Serial No. 7)

Need for greater role of MoRD in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan in Enumeration and Supervision Processes under SECC, 2011 for better interface with Nodal Officers and Local MPs.

2.9 The Committee find that under Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011, data is collected at field level and no household is identified as BPL or Non-BPL and in the process of enumeration, PRI Members, NGOs, etc. usually accompany enumerator hailing from different villages subsequently, the data is read out to the respondent and acknowledgment slip is issued and data so collected is electronically shared. In this connection, it came out during the course of examination that instances of mis-reporting, absence of enumerators and figuring in of ineligibles in Draft List have been reported in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and

Bihar. In this connection, the Committee are amazed to hear from MoRD that it has not received such complaints and lapses like no enumerators visible in the field level might have happened and it is for the States/UT Governments to take corrective actions on such cases. Further, the Committee are astonished to note the submission of MoRD that local MPs might have been apprised of the conduct of SECC by local officials and that local MPs as well could have brought to the notice of District Collector for that purpose. Further, such complaints are addressed by States/UT Governments/CPSUs and these have been accordingly instructed to do the needful. Further, complaints on enumeration stage are resolved at data charge centers by charge officers and officials of MoRD visited Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for this purpose. The Committee do not appreciate such kind of approach on the part of the Government in as much as it admits the possibility of lapses on the part of concerned State Governments in enumeration process and lack of proper interface between the Nodal Officers of District level and local MPs. The above assertion by MoRD strengthens the belief of the Committee that all is not well with entire process of enumeration of SECC, 2011 particularly of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Committee are also dismayed to find that MoRD has not evolved an independent evaluation system for addressing different complaints of District/State level and have expressed the view that States can undertake the same at their level. The Committee feel that MoRD should take up the issue with State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan on problems being faced in these States and action taken thereon be conveyed to the Committee.

(Recommendation Serial No. 8)

Need for fair and transparent process in identification of poor in Gram Sabha

2.10 It came out during the course of examination that there is a need for fair and transparent procedure for identification of households under SECC, 2011 in Gram Sabhas as decisions of Gram Sabhas are largely influenced on Party Lines. In this connection, the MoRD has candidly admitted before the Committee that failures and shortcoming would be examined in due course. Further, the process of conduct of claims and procedure enable fool-proof and transparent identification of beneficiaries. The Committee desire that MoRD should ensure that the Gram Sabha should perform their job in fair and transparent manner and without fear or favour for bringing fairness and transparency in identification of rural poor.

(Recommendation Serial No. 9)

Publication of Draft List and Final List

2.11 The Committee's examination has revealed that as on 8th December, 2015 for SECC, 2011, Draft List in all the States has been published whereas Final List has been completed only in 22 States, in 8 States it is in process of publication and in 6 States it is yet to begin. In this connection, the Committee find that 8 States where Publication is in the process are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand whereas the six States which are yet to begin the process are UTs of Dadar and

Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Odisha, Tripura and Maharashtra. The Committee recall that during the evidence of the representatives of MoRD on 13th October, 2015, the Committee were informed that the work of SECC, 2011 would be completed by December, 2015. Keeping in view that publication of Final List is in the process in 8 States and 6 States are yet to begin the publication process, the Committee apprehend that the MoRD may not be able to meet the deadline. The Committee, therefore, recommend that MoRD should make all out efforts to expedite and impress upon the slow moving States/UTs to move faster for accomplishing the SECC, 2011 work early.

(Recommendation Serial No. 10)

NEW DELHI;
18 December, 2015
27 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

Dr. P. Venugopal
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Rural Development

List of villages selected for Pilot Rural Socio Economic Survey 2010

state	District	Taluka	Village	Pop (HHS)
J & K	Jammu	bishna	mojoa uttami	164
J & K	Kathua	billawar	billawar	250
J & K	Udhampur	ramnagar	pernarra	181
J & K	Pulwama	pulwama	bandzoo	231
J & K	Anantnag	kulgarn	asnur	306
J & K	Baramulla	sopore	braman	239
J & K	Srinagar	ganderbal	kur hama	309
Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul & Spiti	spiti	kiber khas	82
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	nichar	dharmaling	218
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	kullu	neol	318
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	sihunta	sarog	126
Punjab	Rupnagar	anandpur sahib	tarapur	179
Punjab	Nawansahar	nawanshahr	pallian khurd	188
Punjab	Ludhiana	payal	sirthala	344
Punjab	Amritsar	tarn-taran	gidri bhagiari	284
Punjab	Patiala	patiala	kheri gujran	246
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	amloh	ramgarh	207
Punjab	Moga	nihal singhwala	barewala	130
Punjab	Muktsar	muktsar	bhullar	598
Uttaranchal	Rudraprayag	rudraprayag	bag seer	96
Uttaranchal	Uttarkashi	puraula	hudoli	211
Uttaranchal	Tehri Garhwal	tehri	pajaint	207
Uttaranchal	Bageshwar	bageshwar	than dangoli	97
Haryana	Ambala	naraingarh	kathe majra	164
Haryana	Rohtak	maham	mokhra kheri	409
Haryana	Panipat	panipat	babarpur	246
Haryana	Faridabad	faridabad	paota	319
Haryana	Mahendragarh	mahendragarh	balana	256
Haryana	Rewari	kosli	nangal pathani	347
Haryana	Sirsa	sirsa	shahidan wali	162
Haryana	Jind	safidon	malsari khera	200
Rajasthan	Churu	ratangarh	chhajoosar	102
Rajasthan	Barmer	sheo	gorsiyon ki tala	142
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	rawatsar	poharka	40
Rajasthan	Pali	jaitaran	raniwal	258
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	udaipurwati	majhau	157
Rajasthan	Alwar	rajgarh	bhajeda	117
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	rupbas	panduri	220
Rajasthan	Tonk	deoli	titriyan	193
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	rajsamand	amloi	202
Rajasthan	Jaipur	valiabhnagar	adinda	294
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	aspur	kanthri	264
Rajasthan	Banswara	ghatol	mahuwa	234
Rajasthan	Bundi	indragarh	baswara	249
Rajasthan	Baran	chhipabarod	manpura	228
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	rawatbhata	jawada	289
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	gangdhar	jagdishpura	181
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	mawana	dayalpur	254
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	dhanaura	paharpurinayat	234
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	chakarnagar	kachahari	144
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	sikandra rao	tatidandia	270
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	rudauli	nagara	231
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	akbarpur	lamahara	301
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	bindki	ranmast pur	182
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	tiloi	alaipur	250
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	ghorawal	khutaha	349
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	milkipur	kaoorah	268
Uttar Pradesh	Sidharthnagar	bansi	urwaliya	156

Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	patti	sarai sher khan	193
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	mahroni	banoni	306
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	madhogarh	atrauli	177
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	banda	gauri khurd	147
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	karwi	kothil hai	175
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	moth	lawan	285
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	maudaha	bamhrauli	268
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	kulpahar	dadri	256
Bihar	Madhepura	alamnagar	singhar	316
Bihar	Saharsa	kahara	dighia	464
Bihar	Muzzafarpur	gaighat	jahangirpur	219
Bihar	Champaran west	ramnagar	bargajwa	213
Bihar	Khagaria	parbatta	thebhao	525
Bihar	Munger	bargajwa	nankar	70
Bihar	Buegasarai	bakhri	danrha than singh	181
Bihar	Buxar	rajpur	rupapokhar	156
Sikkim	Nimachai	rongli	lingtam	201
Sikkim	Gyalshing	gyalshing	barphok	232
Arunachal	Upper Siang	mariyang circle	mariyang h.q.	239
Arunachal	Changlang	vijoyanagar circle	gandhigram bl.i & ii	248
Nagaland	Mokukchung	ongpangkong	aliba	198
Nagaland	Dimapur	dhansiripar	doyapur vill.	200
Manipur	Thoubal	lilong sub-division	oinam	
Manipur	Bishnupur	moirang sub-division	ithai	
Manipur	Ukhrul	kamjong chassad sub-div.	grihang	
Manipur	Churachandpur	churachandpur sub-division	khengmual	
Mizoram	Aizawl	tlanguam (part)	n.lungleng	118
Mizoram	Saiha	tuipang	serkawr	168
Tripura	West Tripura	bishalgarh	madhya pathalia	392
Tripura	South Tripura	amarapur	purba taichhlong	267
Meghalaya	South Garo	baghmara	dabigre	
Meghalaya	East Khasi	pynursla	iewmawiong	
Assam	Dhemaji	jonai	rangpuria	210
Assam	Lakhimpur	subansiri (part-i)	chinai	159
Assam	Cachar	silchar	barjalenga pt i	226
Assam	Karimganj	ramkrishna nagar	eraligool pt vi	188
Assam	Darrang	sipajhar	nizsipajhar	262
Assam	Sonitpur	biswanath	ratowa pathar	244
Assam	Kokrajhar	gossaigaon	lotamari-i f v	112
Assam	Marigaon	bhuragaon	dighali aati	306
Assam	North Cachar	maibong	hajadisa	177
Assam	Karbi Anglong	donka	deramukam	68
West Bengal	Kooch Bihar	mathabhanga - ii	kharikabari	255
West Bengal	darjeeling	kurseong	north shibkholo tea garde	253
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	maynaguri	dakshin putimari	357
West Bengal	Nadia	kaliganj	chakundi	345
West Bengal	Birbhum	bolpur sriniketan	darpathila	227
West Bengal	maldah	kaliachak - iii	chak domai	323
West Bengal	Murshidabad	suti - i	najirpur	140
West Bengal	Bardhaman	raina - i	ausara	217
West Bengal	North-24 parganas	basirhat - i	atkaria	207
West Bengal	Howrah	bagnan - i	masiara	305
West Bengal	South-24 parganas	magrahat - ii	taldi	304
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	sahid matangini	agar	300
West Bengal	Bankura	indpur	puara	297
West Bengal	Puruliya	hura	kusumjuria	167
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	ramgarh	jogia	239
Jharkhand	Ranchi	ratu	hehal	281
Jharkhand	Pakur	litipara	patrapara	285

Jharkhand	Lohardaga	kuru	sinjo	137
Orissa	Jajapur	binjharpur(p)	kampagarha	250
Orissa	Cuttack	salepur	deuli	230
Orissa	Nayagarh	khandapada	balaramaprasad	290
Orissa	Gajapati	rayagada	badagan	118
Orissa	rayagada	rayagada	pindapadar	164
Orissa	Koraput	koraput	paidaput	145
Orissa	Baudh	manamunda(p)	talapadar	101
Orissa	Nabarangpur	nabarangapur	sagarmunda	251
Orissa	Kendujhar	turumunga(p)	mahisamundi	197
Orissa	Angul	kishorenagar	bamur	192
Orissa	Sambalpur	kochinda	bhoipali	199
Orissa	Debagarh	manamunda(p)	talapadar	101
Chhatisgarh	Mahasamand	basna	banipali	163
Chhatisgarh	Korba	katghora	konkona	422
Chhatisgarh	Bastar	kondagaon	manjhiborand	267
Chhatisgarh	Dantewada	bhopalpattanam	pusbaka	259
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	raghurajnagar	tikara	75
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	teonthar	barua	116
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	jaisinghnagar	banchachar	270
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	bandhogarh	kumurdu	187
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	berasia	untkheda	202
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	sironj	pipaliya	99
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	sehore	rafiqueganj	240
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	baraily	mahragaon kalan	302
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	manasa	lasudiya istmurar	132
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	khategaon	kakardi	130
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	jaora	shakkar khedi (dewas)	143
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	jhabua	umari	269
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	jabalpur	sagda jhapani	263
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	amarwara	karapatha	175
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	bichhiya	manjhipur	228
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	dindori	ghanaghat mal.	258
Madhya Pradesh	Khargaon (West Nimn)	khargone	idaratpur	295
Madhya Pradesh	Badwani	rajpur	kukadiya kheda	209
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	harda	kayagaon	196
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	bhainsdehi	raksi	139
Madhya Pradesh	datia	seondha	chitai	179
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	gird	karahi [karai]	282
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	guna	bans khedi (rampur)	129
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	shivpuri	rator	244
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	bijawar	chopra	45
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	tikamgarh	kati khas	291
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	tendukheda	ramadehi	120
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	khurai	dhanori	259
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	ajaigarh	partappur	193
Gujarat	vadodara	kavant	samalvant	277
Gujarat	panch mahals	shehera	vijapur	204
Gujarat	The dangs	the dangs	ghana	136
Gujarat	mehsana	satlasana	mumanvas	266
Gujarat	kheda	thasra	dabhsar	183
Gujarat	navsari	jalalpore	sandalpor	307
Gujarat	surat	kamrej	ghaludi	132
Gujarat	patan	harij	masa	203
Gujarat	dohad	dhanpur	limdi medhari	361
Gujarat	Surendranagar	limbdi	gedi	236
Gujarat	kuchh	nakhatrana	deshalpar	287
Gujarat	jamnagar	jodiya	fatsar	208
Gujarat	bhavnagar	sihor	bordi	193

Gujarat	junagarh	una	naliya mandvi	262
Gujarat	rajkot	tankara	harbatiyali	287
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	vengurla	mhartale	259
Maharashtra	ratnagiri	khed	devghar	295
Maharashtra	Raigarh	murud	talekhar	182
Maharashtra	Thane	palghar	tighare	177
Maharashtra	Pune	purandhar	tekavadi	287
Maharashtra	Satara	satara	dabewadi	280
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	akola	kelungan	236
Maharashtra	sangli	miraj	kalambi	577
Maharashtra	jalgaon	chalisgaon	kargaon	282
Maharashtra	Dhule	shirpur	khankheda pr. thalner	295
Maharashtra	nandurbar	akkalkuwa	singpur bk	168
Maharashtra	nashik	nashik	shevgedarna	271
Maharashtra	osmanabad	kalamb	pimpalgaon dola	271
Maharashtra	hingoli	basmath	jawala bk.	200
Maharashtra	aurangabad	vaijapur	manegaon	260
Maharashtra	bid	shirur (kasar)	narayanwadi	132
Maharashtra	akola	nandura	jawala bazar	257
Maharashtra	washim	washim	bitoda teli	102
Maharashtra	amravati	warud	wadala	251
Maharashtra	yavatmal	yavatmal	kamathawada	224
Maharashtra	chandrapur	bhadravati	dhanoli	198
Maharashtra	bhandara	mohadi	dhop	320
Maharashtra	gondiya	sadak-arjuni	ghatbori k.	282
Maharashtra	gadchiroli	kurkheda	shirpur	235
Andhra Pradesh	west godavari	tadepalligudem	nandamuru	438
Andhra Pradesh	east godavari	maredumilli	thadepalle	271
Andhra Pradesh	vishakhapatnam	butchayyapeta	kondapalem	238
Andhra Pradesh	nellore	kaluvoya	yerraballe	110
Andhra Pradesh	warangal	gudur	keshavapatnam	262
Andhra Pradesh	nalgonda	gundla palle	rahmatpur	259
Andhra Pradesh	nizamabad	madnoor	lathan	278
Andhra Pradesh	adilabad	tamsi	belsari rampur	225
Andhra Pradesh	anantpur	bommanahal	bollanaguddam	758
Andhra Pradesh	kurnool	kowthalam	nadichagi	483
Andhra Pradesh	cuddapah	atlur	muthukur	458
Andhra Pradesh	chittoor	srikalahasti	penubaka	199
Karnataka	Udupi	udupi	innanje	610
Karnataka	dakshin kannada	mangalore	sasihihlu	432
Karnataka	uttar kannada	sirsi	bengle	236
Karnataka	kodagu	somvarpe	katteppura	110
Karnataka	chikmagalur	koppa	bhuyanakote	230
Karnataka	hasan	arsikere	neeragunda	136
Karnataka	shimoga	sorab	ginivala	266
Karnataka	mysore	tirumakudal narsipur	ranganathapur	312
Karnataka	kolar	bangarapet	chinchandlahalli	184
Karnataka	bangalore rural	kanakapura	ramapura	232
Karnataka	dharwad	hubli	katnur	287
Karnataka	koppal	yelbarga	bhairnaikanhalli	177
Karnataka	davangere	honnali	siddapura	66
Karnataka	haveri	byadgi	hireanaji	224
Goa	south goa	sanguem	sigao	355
Goa	north goa	satari	mauzi	231
Kerala	pallakad	palakkad	mankara	287
Kerala	mallapuram	ponnani	perumpadappa	318
Kerala	kannur	thalassery	muzhakkunnu	333
Kerala	ksargod	kasaragod	enmakaje	327
Kerala	thiruvananthapuram	neyyattinkara	amboori	334

Kerala	idduki	udumbanchola	mariapuram	301
Kerala	allpuzha	kuttanad	veliyanad	289
Kerala	ernakulam	kochi	kuzhuppilly	193
Tamilnadu	cuddalore	chidambaram	chinna nerkunam	238
Tamilnadu	kancheepuram	cheyyur	palur	175
Tamilnadu	villupuram	gingee	melarangunam	250
Tamilnadu	tiruvanamali	cheyyar	kunnathur	276
Tamilnadu	nagapatinam	mayiladuthurai	sivanaragaram	234
Tamilnadu	thiruvarur	kodavasal	manapparavai	220
Tamilnadu	puddukotai	thirumayam	kovanur	213
Tamilnadu	perambalur	veppanthattai	pandagapady	358
Tamilnadu	dindigul	nilakkottai	kodanginaickan patti	850
Tamilnadu	madurai	vadipatti	andipatti	340
Tamilnadu	kanyakumari	vilavancode	killiyoor	865
Tamilnadu	ramanathapuram	ramanathapuram	ekkakudi	326
Tamilnadu	coimbatore	udumalaipettai	deepalapatti	224
Tamilnadu	dharmapuri	harur	bodinaickenhalli	56
Tamilnadu	salem	vazhapadi	mettur	144
Pondicherry	pondicherry	villianur commune panchayat	thondamanatham	692

Socio Economic Caste Census 2011

State Wise CPSU's Nodal Officer Details

BEL

No	State	Name	Designation	Phone	Mobile	E-Mail
	BEL Nodal Officer	T.S.Saikumar	Sr.DGM	080 22195425	+91 98452 81196	saikumarts@bel.co.in
1	Harayana	B. Nagaraj	AGM	080 28380620	+91 9980210609	nagarajb@bel.co.in
2	Rajasthan	Shortly it will be given				
3	Gujarat	N.Giriraj	DGM	080 22195011	+91 9900570538	girirajn@bel.co.in
4	Maharashtra	Shortly it will be given				
5	Chattisgarh	D.K.Ravindrakumar	Dy Manager	080 22195208	+91 9880423568	ravindrakumardk@bel.co.in
6	Karnataka	Shortly it will be given				
7	Tamil Nadu	P.Jeyagopal	Manager	080 22195208	+91 9740187068	jeayagopalp@bel.co.in
8	Manipur	S.R.Manoj Kumar	Dy Manager	080 22195208	+91 9663223145	manojr@bel.co.in
9	Tripura	G.Vishnukanthan	Sr.DGM	080 22195877	+91 9448045317	vishnukanthang@bel.co.in
10	Puducherry	Vishwanath Kulkarni	Manager	080 22195208	+91 9480947554	vishwanathkulkarni@bel.co.in
11	Diu & Daman	N.Giriraj	DGM	080 22195011	+91 9900570538	girirajn@bel.co.in
12	Chandigarh	B. Nagaraj	AGM	080 28380620	+91 9980210609	nagarajb@bel.co.in
13	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	N.Giriraj	DGM	080 22195011	+91 9900570538	girirajn@bel.co.in

ECIL						
No	State	Name	Designation	Phone	Mobile	E-Mail
	ECIL Nodal Officer	SankarDey	AGM	040-2712 0671	9491051456	sankardey@ecil.co.in
1	Orissa	Shri G.Mohan Rao	SDGM	040-2756 2183	994 810 9304	gmohanrao@ecil.co.in
		Shri G.M.Umapathy	SDGM	040-2718 2614	040-2773 9893	nup@ecil.co.in
2	Andhra Pradesh	Shri N.V.M.Sivaji	SDGM	040-2718 2849	040-2402 3677	nvmsivaji@ecil.co.in
		Shri C.S.Goutham Prasad	SDGM	040-2718 2332	9490 611 754	goutham@ecil.co.in
3	Bihar	Shri E.Nagaiah	AGM	040-2718 6234	9491 391 582	erram@ecil.co.in
		Shri Muralidhar Rao	SDGM	040-2718 2883	9866 841 015	omc@ecil.co.in
4	Jharkhand	Shri C.Bhaskar Rao	SDGM	040-2712 1858	970 472 0006	cbr@ecil.co.in
		Shri T.Sundara Rajan	SDGM	040-2718 6264	944 082 5089	tsrajan@ecil.co.in
		Shri H.N.Rao	SDGM	040-2718 6622	9959 666 456	hnrao@ecil.co.in
5	West Bengal	Shri A.Bhattacharjee	AGM	040-2712 0480	9985 301 969	ananda@ecil.co.in
		Shri T.Pancras	SDGM	044-2434 9620	94444 50778	chncsd@ecil.co.in
6	Nagaland	Shri K.Durai Raj	SDGM	044-2434 9620	944 512 3802	chncsd@ecil.co.in
		Shri S.S.Majumdar	DGM	033-2217 2845	9874 734 170	csdkol@ecil.co.in
7	Mizoram	Shri L.Vasudeva Murthy	AGM	040-2718 6382	9493 96 3972	lvmurthy@ecil.co.in

		Shri V.Govindarajulu	SDGM	040-2718 2402	944 11 87414	vgrajulu@ecil.co.in
8	Sikkim	Shri P.Harender	Head EWD	040-2718 6855	944 0620 934	harenderp@ecil.co.in
		Shri C.Harnadaiah	SDGM	040-2718 2746	990 808 4430	c_hari@ecil.co.in
		Shri A.Suryanarayana	SDGM	040-2718 2760	9490 611 789	asnr@ecil.co.in
9	Assam	Shri V.Kiranchand	AGM	040-2718 2467	944 068 4928	vk@ecil.co.in
		Shri Vinod P Ponniath	SDGM	040-2718 6798	944 062 0936	vpp@ecil.co.in

ITI LTD

No	State	Name	Designation	Phone	Mobile	E-Mail
	ITI Ltd., Palakkad	Shri. J. Premchand	DGM	0491-2569214	9447762110	com_pkd@itilttd.co.in
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri. R. Rishikesan	CMR	0491-2565651	9447766597	rrishikesan_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri. M. Balasubramanian	MGR		9447422603	
2	Himachal Pradesh	Shri. S. Anand	CMR	0491-2566303	9447071853	sanand_pkd@itilttd.co.in
3	Uttarakand	Shri. A.T. Jose	CMR	0491-2566180	9447323794	pur4_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri. Veerana	CMR			
4	Uttar Pradesh	Shri. Johnson K. Thomas	DGM	0491-2566278	9446464504	johnsonkt_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri. P.N. Gopalakrishnan	CMR			
5	Madhya Pradesh	Shri P.S. Rajeev	CMR	0491-2572756	9447272756	psrajeev_pkd@itilttd.co.in

		Shri R.V. Prince	MGR		9446086355	
6	Punjab	Shri G. Gopinath	CMR	0491-2571558	9497166296	ggopinath_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri M. Rejendrakumar	AM		9447806699	
7	Kerala	Shri K. Thomas Zachariah	CMR		9895041486	pcb_pkd@itilttd.co.in
8	Lakshdweep	Shri Basheer Mohamed N P	CMR	0491-2567911	9495277195	basheer_pkd@itilttd.co.in
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri K.K. Ponnuswamy	CMR	0491-	9487283862	kkponnu_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri C. Chandran	AM		94997827045	
10	Goa	Shri. M.K. Janardanan	MGR		9447359748	meth_pkd@itilttd.co.in
11	Meghalaya	Shri. G. Narayanan	CMR		9447962602	gnarayanan_pkd@itilttd.co.in
12	NCT Delhi	Shri. K.P Raghunathan	CMR	0491-2565652	9447071907	raghukp_pkd@itilttd.co.in
		Shri K.T. Suresh Babu	CMR	0491-2566016	9744100930	

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2014-2015)

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
TUESDAY, THE 11 NOVEMBER, 2014**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Committee Room No. '139', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal -- ***Chairperson***

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kirti Azad
3. Shri Harish Chandra Chavan
4. Shri Biren Singh Engti
5. Shri Jugal Kishore
6. Shri Mahendra Nath Pandey
7. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
8. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank"
9. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
10. Shrimati Butta Renuka
11. Dr. Yashwant Singh
12. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
13. Shri Ajay Misra Teni
14. Adv. Chintaman Navasha Wanaga

RAJYA SABHA

15. Shri Munquad Ali
16. Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi
17. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
18. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
19. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev**
20. Shri A. K. Selvaraj

Secretariat

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri R. C. Tiwari | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Smt. Meenakshi Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |

Representatives of Ministry of Rural Development
(Department of Rural Development)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri L.C. Goyal | - | Secretary |
| 2. Shri S.M. Vijayanand | - | Additional Secretary |
| 3. Smt. Seema Bahuguna | - | Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor |
| 4. Ms. Sudha P. Rao | - | Chief Economic Adviser |
| 5. Dr. N.K. Sahu | - | Economic Adviser |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the sitting convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) in connection with the examination of the subject 'BPL Survey'.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses the Chairperson read out Direction 55(1) of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. The Chairperson in his welcome address highlighted the issue of delay in finalisation of BPL List in different States/UTs, lack of verification, monitoring and supervision in preparation of Draft List and Final BPL List etc. Thereafter, a representative of Department of Rural Development (DoRD) with the permission of Chairperson made a Power-Point Presentation on the subject *inter-alia* highlighting progress with regard to BPL Survey so far in States/UTs. Thereafter, Members raised individual queries one by one, these *inter-alia* included the issue of exclusion SC/ST Households from BPL list, issue of BPL cards and improper physical verification and monitoring. The need for expedite finalization of BPL list was also highlighted as the benefits of various rural development schemes do not reach grass root level in time.

4. Thereafter, the Secretary, Department of Rural Development briefly responded to the queries of Members. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of Department of Rural Development for tendering the evidence before the Committee and directed the Department of Rural Development to furnish written replies to the points on which the information was not readily available.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2015-2016)

**MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
TUESDAY, THE 13 OCTOBER, 2015**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1310 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'G-074', Ground Floor, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. P. Venugopal - *Chairperson*

**Members
Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
3. Shrimati Renuka Butta
4. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
5. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)
6. Shrimati Mausam Noor
7. Shri Mahendra Nath Pandey
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss
10. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
11. Dr. Yashwant Singh
12. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
13. Adv. Chintaman Navasha Wanaga

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
15. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra
16. Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho
17. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh

Secretariat

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 5. Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 6. Shri A. K. Shah | - | Director |
| 7. Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |

**Representatives of Ministry of Rural Development
(Department of Rural Development)**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 6. Shri J. K. Mohapatra | - | Secretary |
| 7. Shri Amarjeet Sinha | - | Additional Secretary |
| 8. Shri Dhruva Kumar Singh | - | Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the sitting convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) in connection with the examination of the subject 'BPL Survey'.

[Witnesses were then called in]

3. After welcoming the witnesses the Chairperson read out Direction 55(1) of the 'Directions by the Speaker' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings. The Chairperson in his welcome address highlighted the issue of delay in finalisation of BPL List in different States/UTs, lack of verification, monitoring and supervision in preparation of Draft List and Final BPL List etc. Thereafter, a representative of Department of Rural Development (DoRD) with the permission of Chairperson made a Power-Point Presentation on the subject *inter-alia* highlighting overview of criteria adopted for identification of BPL persons by the Department of Rural Development from time to time, progress with regard to Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 (SECC-2011) so far, role and responsibilities of stakeholders involved, possible application of SECC-2011 data in the areas of implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA), rural housing etc. Thereafter, Members raised individual queries one by one. These *inter alia* included providing an opportunity to genuine persons for their inclusion in the BPL List after publication of Final List, evolving a system for continuous inclusion of genuine persons in BPL List, need for redefining identification of BPL criteria for hilly areas in the light of their remoteness, making health as a yardstick for identification of BPL etc.

4. Thereafter, the Secretary, Department of Rural Development briefly responded to the queries of Members. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of Department of Rural Development for tendering the evidence before the Committee and directed the Department of Rural Development to furnish written replies to the points on which the information was not readily available.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2015-2016)

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON
FRIDAY, THE 18 DECEMBER, 2015**

The Committee sat from 1000 hrs. to 1030 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Dr. P. Venugopal - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Smt. Renuka Butta
3. Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan
4. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
5. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni)
6. Shri Manshankar Ninama
7. Smt. Mausam Noor
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju
10. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
11. Dr. Yashwant Singh
12. Shri Ladu Kishore Swain
13. Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanaga

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay
15. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
16. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev
17. Shri A.K. Selvaraj

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Abhijit Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri A.K. Shah | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. B. Visala | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of one draft Report on the subject 'BPL Survey (currently Socio-economic & Caste Census, SECC (2011))' and XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX
 XXX XXX Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development), XXX XXX
 XXX XXX XXX XXX: XXX XXX XXX

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following Draft Reports:-

(i) Draft Report on the subject 'BPL Survey (currently Socio-economic & Caste Census, SECC (2011));

(ii) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

(iii) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

(iv) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

(v) XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

4. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after detailed discussions, the Committee adopted the Reports with minor modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

5. XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

The Committee then adjourned.