

# Additional Essential Factors for Considering the "Below Poverty Lines" (BPL) Identification in India

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## ABSTRACT

This article studies about the additionally proposed factors of Below Poverty Lines (BPL) identification after analysing the past factors of consideration of BPL in India. Since 1992, every fifth year plan had many modifications and considerations by the various expert committees. We have critically analyzed all the previous considerations for BPL identification but still we found the gap to consider few essential factors for BPL identification in urban and rural areas in India. The poverty is very significant factor in India for its future economic growth. Therefore the inequality among the poor and considerably poor for different population of Subgroups are necessary to analyse with help of statistical data from National Family Health Survey 3 (NFHS-3). Further we have tried to find out the economical factors which produce a direct impact on different population of these subgroups. Finally we have discussed our finding through critical analysis and proposed the few essential factors that are vital to be considering for BPL identification in India.

## Keywords

Below Poverty Lines (BPL), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) multidimensional poor, Socio-economic classes, poverty in India,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The enlargement of the economy in the developing countries is incomplete without serious consideration of the socio-economically weaker classes. Today, the

economy of India is considered as one of the fastest growing economies in the world but the status of the socio-economic weaker classes such as "Below Poverty Lines" (BPL) families is really sceptical in India. In last two decades in India, many methods are implemented to identify the BPL criteria and still there are many essential factors remains to be considered.

As per the Government of India, the BPL definition is very confusing and the factors of calculation of BPL consideration are tedious as it diverges from state to state. But the Government of India uses various parameters to define clearly the BPL family which vary from state to state for the BPL consideration. The Planning Commission which works under the Government of India defined the poverty line based on the Monthly Per Capita consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as a basic criteria<sup>1</sup> and this criteria is reformed from time to time on the following three concepts<sup>2</sup> such as Uniform Reference Period (URP), a 30 days recall period where the respondents were asked about their consumption in previous 30 days by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). This concept is having drawback due to high inflation rate in India in 1990s.

Second concept, the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) that is followed by Tendulkar's committee for the BPL identification in 2004-05, is calculated based on

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.indiansugar.com/PDFS/NORMS\\_FOR\\_BPL-822.pdf](http://www.indiansugar.com/PDFS/NORMS_FOR_BPL-822.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/rep\\_pov.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/rep_pov.pdf)

365 days reference period for the items of low frequency i.e. clothing, education, durables, and health expenditure etc. and 30 days reference period on all the remaining items and the last criteria is Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) which included additional 7 days reference period for some specific food items along MRP concepts.

But as per the new report that is submitted by RBI Governor C. Rangarajan in July 2014 to the Government of India (GoI), those who are spending more than Rs 32 per day per person in rural and Rs. 47 per day per person in urban area, should not be considered poor<sup>3</sup>. The criteria for the BPL in 2011-12 which had been fixed Rs. 27 per day per person in rural and Rs. 33 per day per person in urban area by Suresh Tendulkar's committee, was debatable as it is really difficult to access the two meals in this mentioned cost for specific individual such as adults. There is one more debatable thought which had not been discussed genuinely by either of committees, is the *Poverty Headcount Ratio (PHR)*<sup>4</sup>. This is vital consideration to know that how many family member in a poor household are based on the mentioned specific spending i.e. Rs. 32 per day per person and Rs. 47 per day per person in rural and urban area respectively. The division of consumption may not be equal among the family members of BPL. The adults would be having more consumption or different Monthly per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) than non-adults.

Therefore the requirement of food, education, health and the amenities for irrespective of age would be varying from adults to non-adults. Suppose there are more than five children below the age of 18 in any BPL family, would the criteria of BPL identification appropriate as per Mixed Reference Period (MRP)? I don't think so. Therefore we have critically analyzed all previous methods for BPL identification since 1992 and explain how the additional factors would be required for the below poverty line identification.

But before discussing these additional essentials factors for considering the BPL identification, it is necessary for us to understand the economic development of population of rural and urban areas of India and its criteria for the BPL identification as

there are the different criteria of BPL identification from state to state to create the ambiguity about the social weaker classes in India.

## 2. BPL IDENTIFICATION IN LAST 5TH FIVE YEAR PLANS IN INDIA SINCE 1992

The Government of India has been changing the factors of BPL identification from time to time in past two decades. The census for BPL is usually conducted in every five year plan.

### BPL Identification in 1992

During the 1992 census as the 8th five year plan under the chairmanship of Professor D.T. Lakdawala (Known as Lakdawala's committee), BPL identification was based on self reported income and the person who was having income less than Rs. 11000/ annum for family, considered as BPL.

### Critical Analysis:

This census was having many drawbacks and inaccuracy in data. First, during this period, the BPL population at rural and urban areas worked in unorganized sectors or farming and they did not have any accurate idea about their annual income. Those who worked in farming did not have idea about the survival of crops for the upcoming season due to frequent change in weather which is a result of global warming. Therefore there was a chance of fluctuation in their earning on the annually and difficult to verify. Additionally there was no guarantee whatever the income data provided, could be accurate. Another drawback, there were no specified size of the family members for the mentioned income. So later it was concluded that the mentioned income was not sufficient to BPL identification<sup>5</sup>.

### BPL Identification in 1997

To overcome from the criteria of BPL identification in 1992, The BPL census was conducted based on the consumption with some specific family owned assets during 1997. The BPL identification was based on the two stages during 1997. The first stage helped to identify the non-BPL by knowing if the person was holding more than two hectares land for farming,

<sup>3</sup> <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/New-poverty-line-Rs-32-in-villages-Rs-47-in->

<sup>4</sup> [http://mospi.nic.in/mospi\\_new/upload/SAARC\\_Development\\_Goals\\_%20India\\_Country\\_Report\\_29aug13.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SAARC_Development_Goals_%20India_Country_Report_29aug13.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf>

having a pucca house, annual income was exceeding more than Rs. 20,000/., owned some basic durables like fridge, television etc. and owned farming machines i.e. tractors. The second stage for identifying the non-BPL was the availability of the sufficient consumption in the last 30 days. By combining these two stages, the Planning Commission was identified the BPL criteria in 1997<sup>6</sup>.

### Critical Analysis:

But these criteria were also having many misconceptions for BPL identification. Suppose any person who was having more than or equal to two hectares farming land, does not mean that it would be sufficient for survival. For example, for the farming, farmers need many other facilities to grow the seasonal crops such as good quality seeds for seasonal crops, water facility etc. and we are very much aware about the farmers' suicide case due to drought in many states of India. So what is the benefit of having more than two hectares land? Further, Pucca house could be built by some old generations and did not describe the current living situation of a person. Therefore this consideration was not accurate for BPL identification. The income part was also not specific as there was also no consideration like 1992 regarding the size of family in 1997.

### BPL Identification in 2002

The 10th five year plan for the BPL identification from 2002 to 2007 contained 13 parameters or questions which are considered as a multi-dimensional view or multiple deprivation view. These thirteen questions were based on type of house, how much land available, food security, clothing, sanitation, consumers' durable, level of education, living standard, standard of children i.e. identified as the medium of school studying in such as private or government school, type of indebtedness, reasons for migrations etc.<sup>7</sup> Each question was scaled from zero to four in design questionnaire<sup>8</sup> for the multi-dimensional view where zero was indicating the worst accessibility for these 13 parameters and four was indicating the most likely accessibility of these parameters for the BPL household and finally the

BPL identification was based on the score out of 52. The cut off for the BPL identification was separately decided by the state government.

### Critical Analysis:

These criteria for the BPL identification during 10th five year plan were highly criticized as all questions from 13 parameters were equally weighted that was to be seem likely unrealistic. For example, level of education from one state to another state of India were not the same i.e. level of education in Delhi can't be comparable with the level of education in Chhattisgarh due to inequalities in the education facilities and similarly the comparability for other parameters from state to state were not equal. Further, due to range methodology from zero to four, the responses were qualitative that created the disagreement for equal weight to all the BPL. Also this questionnaire collected the information based on the previous identified list of the BPL families which produced the inaccurate status of BPL list due to rapid changes in economy. Therefore it became necessary to update the criteria for BPL identification.

### BPL Identification in 2007

As per 11th five year plan, new parameters had been designed and changed the entire questionnaire as comparison with 10th five year plan for the BPL identification. Government of India appointed a new expert group committee under the chairmanship of N. C. Saxena to propose entirely new criteria for the BPL identification. Saxena's committee divided the criteria for the BPL identification into three panels. The *first panel* contained three stages where the criteria at first stage is to be identified the exclusion of the non-poor, the criteria at second stage is to be identified the inclusion of the BPL and the criteria at third stage is scoring as per specified parameters from minimum range zero to maximum range 10 and these range was calculated as SC/ST: 3 points, Landless agriculture worker: 4 points, etc. from 0 to 10<sup>9</sup>.

*Second panel* was the alternate scoring method for the third stage of first panel. The scoring parameters in this panel were occupation, social groups and vulnerable i.e. household headed by single woman, disabled works and dependents etc and finally *third panel* was based on Socio-Economic Caste Census

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Below\\_Poverty\\_Line\\_\(India\)#Ninth\\_Plan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Below_Poverty_Line_(India)#Ninth_Plan)

<sup>8</sup> Questionnaire is mentioned at the appendix 1

<sup>9</sup> All parameters are mentioned in Table 1 of Appendix 2

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(SECC) that was initiated by Ministry of Rural Development in 2011 for the rural BPL identification<sup>10</sup> as for the rural BPL census. The parameters of third panel i.e. SECC 2011 were only partially part of 11th five year plan as these indicators or parameters were presumed to be expensive to administration and also presumed that it may be caused for losing the BPL benefits if participating in the government scheme<sup>11</sup>.

### Critical Analysis:

Under the 11th five year plan, the exclusion and inclusion criteria were mismatched for BPL identification. The BPL identification seems to be lucrative in terms of inclusion and non-lucrative in terms of exclusion of the poor families over the period of time. For example, any person who is having a clerk job in government and earning Rs. 11000/ per month but that person belongs to SC/ST and/or with no agriculture land, under such criteria, it would be confusing to decide whether the person could be considered under the BPL identification or could not be considered under the BPL identification. In the above case, as per the inclusion criteria under SECC 2011 is weighted higher than exclusion criteria of the BPL identification where being SC/ST and no agriculture land parameters satisfied the person to be consider under BPL but having a clerk job in government and earning Rs. 11000/ excluded the person from BPL consideration. Therefore, the parameters under SECC 2011 also did not clearly satisfy the BPL identification for the poor and creates ambiguity about the identification of poor for BPL.

### BPL Identification in 2012

The 12th five year plan discussed the prospects and policy challenges which faced in the 10th and 11th five year plan for the BPL identification by emphasizing on International multidimensional identification of poverty in India. This methodology is known as Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It is based on three dimensions i.e. Education, Health and Standard of living with its ten indicators such as considering the five years of schooling of any member of the house and child school attendance up to 8th class, child mortality in the family, nutrition information/level for any adult women and child in

the house, access of electricity, sanitation facility at house, safe drinking water, type of house and quality of its architecture, cooking fuel, durables and ownership assets i.e. radio, TV, refrigerator, bike etc. for the BPL identification<sup>12</sup>.

### Critical Analysis:

The parameters of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in India are based on the international standard of poverty index and due to this; there are various factors which were not suitable as per the living conditions of Indian poor. Therefore, each country needs to design the country specific Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with the required parameters and its poverty cut offs. That would help to reflect more accurate poverty as the required parameters are influenced by conditions of the poor in specific country.

However, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has proved significant stand for the BPL identification in India but there are some addition factors that were missed in MPI for the BPL identification. To discuss these additional factors, first we need additionally understand the multidimensional parameters and its objective for the BPL identification from the prospect of Indian poor.

## 3. ANALYSIS ON THE PARAMETERS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX AND ITS OBJECTIVE FOR THE BPL IDENTIFICATION IN INDIA

In the last one decade, India has sincerely taken many measures to eradicate the poverty and at the larger extent, Government of India is succeed to achieve the target and reduced the poverty. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) 2005-06 that is the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) covered more than 99% of population under the various conditions to collect the information regarding birth, death, health, family planning, nutrition and living condition of the people in India. There were many methodologies which were implemented based on the

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<sup>10</sup> Tables are mentioned in the Appendix 2

<sup>11</sup> Alkire and Seth, "Targeting Method to Identify BPL Households in India " OPHI Working Paper 53, Page 8

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<sup>12</sup> Three dimensions and ten indicators are mentioned in table 4 of Appendix 2

NFHS-3 survey data<sup>13</sup> by the Government of India to control the poverty.

After the modifications in the parameters of BPL identification that were designed by Prof. N. C. Sexena's committee and Social and Economic Caste Census- 2011, the Government of India adopted the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for the BPL identification. The multidimensional parameters and its objective are targeted on the following measurement for the BPL identification in India such as:

1. Pucca House
2. Access to electricity
3. Nutrition
4. Improved sanitation
5. Clean drinking water and improved cooking fuel
6. Employment
7. Education and
8. Right to Education for the children of the nation

For the precise BPL identification, we have analyzed and described the MPI into the three groups i.e. Group-I, Group-II and Group-III where first group contains the criteria of pucca house, access to electricity, improved sanitation, clean drinking water and improved cooking fuel that would satisfy the basic living standard of the households, second group contains nutrition and employment that would satisfy consumption of each member of the family and earning source *at least* for the survival (that could be decide based on the commodities price at the national level) and finally third group contains education and right to education for better future of children in India.

After congregating these parameters in the respective groups, we need to measure the poverty as a whole. In our views, if parameters of Group-I does not satisfy as having the basic factors for living the human life then automatically consider the person under the BPL. If the person will satisfy the criteria of Group-I, Group-II and Group-III then only exclude the person from BPL identification to completely eradicate the poverty from India.

The above parameters are closely considered for the BPL identification and the current ruling Government of India, 2014 mentioned clearly these parameters in its manifesto to eradicate the poverty as it said in the manifesto putting poor first, nation's wealth, people's health etc<sup>14</sup>.

#### 4. ADDITIONAL FINDING FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO DRAW THE BPL IDENTIFICATION

As per the survey data, India is now having only 21.9% of population under Below the Poverty Line (BPL) as per the Government of India stated in 2013<sup>15</sup> but the parameters of the survey data for the BPL identification is vary from state to state in India and this data based on the old NFHS-3 2005-06 survey and due to such disparity on this statistical data in 2014, it is not accurate to say that India is only having 21.9% of population under BPL category. Once Benjamin Disraeli said, "*There are three kind of lies i.e. lies, damned lies and statistics*"<sup>16</sup>." Therefore, to satisfy the statistical data as per the current requirement of the BPL identification in India, we have discussed few additional factors that are vital to be considered the BPL criteria for its identification.

The First factor for the BPL identification is to find *inequality factor across the poor* for the various classes such as general category poor, SC/ST poor, Other Backward Caste (OBC) poor and other economic weaker sections. It is one of the critical factors that have not been discussed yet in either of methodology for the BPL identification in India. Due to inequality across the poor, it would be difficult to create the proper framework to detain the inequality across the subgroups poor.

So far we had worked only on the incidence of the poverty but now we need to concentrate majorly on the intensity and inequality of the poverty to draw the policy for the poor at the national level that would quickly help to identify the least poor and their needs to eradicate the poverty. The parameters to distinguish the inequality across poor are the survival

<sup>14</sup> <http://bjpelectionmanifesto.com/pdf/manifesto2009.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty\\_in\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty_in_India)

<sup>16</sup> Richard Levin, "*Statistics for Management*" Seventh edition, 2013

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0026857>

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conditions in terms of health, education, earning, and sources of earning of individual member of the BPL family irrespective of their caste categories or communities<sup>17</sup>.

Second factor, **Inflation rate** is highly fluctuated due to the global economy down turns so as the prices of commodities are fluctuated. In such a case, it is very hard to identify the actual poor based on data collected during the survey as the commodity prices were not high when the survey was conducted but later increased which create the disparity in current condition of poor and also in India the prices of commodities vary from one state to another. This kind of scenario creates the problem for the BPL identification to eradicate the poverty at the national level.

Third additional factor for considering the BPL identification is **education and health** indicators for every household<sup>18</sup>. As though, these parameters were mentioned in the MPI but they were specified only for the children and women in the household not for every household of the family such as there were no consideration for adult male household health indicators. Further, the level of education is too low for the BPL consideration. If India really wants to eradicate the poverty then level of education of adult would be at least high school (10th) standard education and also need to change the definition of literacy<sup>19</sup> in India as it is key factor for the social economic development. Therefore, weight of education and health indicators for every household for the BPL identification should be increase.

**Migration** is one the additional challenges to decline the poverty in India. As there are many poor who are migrating from rural to urban area for better future prospects of livelihood but it would not be appropriate for having the different criteria for BPL identification in rural and urban areas. Suppose the person who does NOT come under the BPL criteria in rural but later the person migrates to urban area for better future prospects. In this case, as per the BPL criteria in urban area, person may be considered under the Below Poverty Line that increases the

number of poverty and creates the discrepancy in survey data as a whole. Therefore, the criteria for BPL identification should be same in all the states of India for rural and urban population to eradicate the poverty significantly at national level.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The Poverty line drawn by the Government of India from time to time has not been seen by keeping the inflation rate into the consideration. As the price of commodities are increasing or decreasing in various states of India, the price should be adjusted at the national level for the BPL family at the union budget and at financial year.

The growing inequality among the poor in the rural and urban population of India is one of the biggest factors of not eradicating the poverty from India. To again unjust political advantage, many politicians take poverty issue for some specific categories not for all the poor. Therefore it is very necessary that state government and central government both adopt the common way to measure the poverty as a whole in India.

In the world of global warming, the nature calamities are occurring on the regular basis, therefore the factors deciding the BPL category should be enough flexible to consider under the situations that may occur due to nature calamities i.e. unexpected flood, earthquakes. The Government of India should also take some premature measure for the BPL families like medi-claim facilities, reservation of the seat in private hospitals, free treatment with certain cost limits in the private hospitals. Though it is there but not implemented seriously by the private hospitals.

Therefore, the Government of India should analyse the factors of deciding the BLP family more practically and it should be mentioned on the regular basis with absolute flexibility.

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<sup>17</sup> OPHI working Paper No. 68

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Global-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2013-8-pager.pdf?0a8fd7>

<sup>19</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy\\_in\\_India#Definition\\_of\\_literacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy_in_India#Definition_of_literacy)

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**Table 1**

### APPENDIX 1: 2002 BPL Census Questions

S. No.	Characteristic/ Questions	Scores				
		0	1	2	3	4
1	Size group of operational holding of land	Nil	Less than 1 ha of un-irrigated land (or less than 0.5 ha of irrigated land)	1-2 ha of un-irrigated land (or 0.5-1 ha of irrigated land)	2 -5 ha of un-irrigated land (or 1.0 - 2.5 ha of irrigated land)	More than 5 ha of un-irrigated land (or 2.5 ha of irrigated land)
2	Type of house	Houseless	Kachha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	Urban type
3	Average availability of normal wear clothing (per household in pieces)	Less than 2	2 or more, but less than 4	4 or more, but less than 6	6 or more, but less than 10	10 or more
4	Food Security	Less than one square meal per day for major part of the year	Normally, one square meal per day, but less than one square meal occasionally	One square meal per day throughout the year	Two square meals per day with occasional shortage	Enough food throughout the year
5	Sanitation	Open defecation	Group latrine with irregular water supply	Group latrine with regular water supply	Clean group latrine with regular water supply and regular sweeper	Private latrine
6	Ownership of Consumer durables: Do you own (tick) – TV, electric fan, radio, pressure cooker	Nil	Any one	Two items only	Any three or all items	All items and/or any one of the items - computer, telephone, refrigerator, colour TV, electric kitchen appliances, expensive furniture, LMV@/ LCV@, tractor, mechanised two-wheeler/ three-wheeler, power tiller, combined



thresher/ harvester [ @ 4-  
wheeled mechanised vehicle]

7	Literacy status of the highest literate adult	Illiterate	Up to Primary (Class V)	Completed secondary (Passed class X)	Graduate/ professional diploma	Post Graduate/ Professional Graduate
8	Status of the Household Labour Force	Bonded labour	Female and children labour	Only adult females and no child labour	Adult males only	Others
9	Means of livelihood	Casual labour	Subsistence cultivation	Artisan	Salary	Others
10	Status of Children(5-14 years)				Going to School and working	Going to school and not working
11	Type of indebtedness	For daily consumption purposes from informal sources	For production purpose from informal sources	For other purpose from informal sources	Borrowing only from institutional agencies	No indebtedness and possess assets
12	Reason for migration from household	Casual work	Seasonal employment	Other forms of livelihood	Non-migrant	Other purposes
13	Preference of assistance	Wage Employment/TP DS (Targeted Public Distribution System)	Self Employment	Training and Skill Upgradation	Housing	Loan/subsidy more than Rs. One lakh or no assistance needed

**Appendix 2: Criteria for Identifying the BPL by Saxena Committee Expert Group**

**Table 1: Criteria for Identifying the BPL Households**

**PANEL I: Saxena Committee Expert Group Criteria (2009)**

First Stage (Exclusion)	Second Stage (Inclusion)	Third Stage (Scoring)
<p>i. Families who own double the district average of agricultural land per agricultural household if partially or wholly irrigated (3 times if completely un-irrigated).</p> <p>ii. Families who have three or four wheeled motorized vehicles, such as jeeps, SUVs, etc.</p> <p>iii. Families who have at least one piece of mechanized farm equipment, such as a tractor, power tiller, thresher, harvester, etc.</p> <p>iv. Families who have any person who is drawing a salary of over Rs. 10,000 per month in non-government/private organizations or is employed in government (including para-statal) on a regular basis with pensionary or equivalent benefits.</p> <p>v. Income tax payers.</p>	<p>i. Designated 'Primitive Tribal Groups'</p> <p>ii. Designated most discriminated against SC groups, called 'Maha Dalit Groups', if so identified by the state</p> <p>iii. Households headed by single women</p> <p>iv. Households with a disabled person as bread-earner</p> <p>v. Households headed by a minor</p> <p>vi. Destitute households which are dependent predominantly on alms for survival</p> <p>vii. Homeless households</p> <p>viii. Any member of the household is bonded labourer</p>	<p>i. SC/ST: 3 points; Denotified Tribes and Designated 'Most Backward Castes': 2 points; Muslim/OBC: 1 point.</p> <p>ii. Landless agricultural worker: 4 points; agricultural labourer (with some land): 3 points; casual workers: 2 points; self-employed artisans or self-employed fisher folk (including those employed by others in such professions): 2 points.</p> <p>iii. No adult (above 35 years of age) has studied up to class 5 in the household: 1 point.</p> <p>iv. Any member of the household has TB, leprosy, disability, mental illness or HIV-AIDS: 1 point.</p> <p>v. Household headed by an old person of age 60 and above: 1 point.</p>

Source: <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf> , Page 5

**Table 2: PANEL II: Alternative Scoring Criteria (Third stage)**

**PANEL II: Alternative Scoring Criteria (Third stage)**

Occupational		Vulnerable
<p>i. Destitute/dependent on alms: 4</p> <p>ii. Forest gatherer: 4</p> <p>iii. Landless worker: 3.5</p> <p>iv. Tenant/sharecropper: 3</p> <p>v. Marginal farmer: 3</p> <p>vi. Small farmer: 2.5</p> <p>vii. Self-employed artisan and worker: 3</p>	<p>i. SC/ST: 3</p> <p>ii. MBC (Designated Most Backward Castes): 1.5</p> <p>iii. Muslims: 1.5</p> <p>iv. Designated Primitive Tribal Group: 5</p>	<p>i. Household headed by single woman: 4</p> <p>ii. Disabled worker: 4</p> <p>iii. Bonded workers (workers or dependent): 4</p> <p>iv. Household headed by elderly person: 4</p> <p>v. Worker with HIV-AIDS, leprosy, mental illness: 4</p> <p>vi. Worker with TB: 2</p> <p>vii. Disabled dependent: 2</p>

Source: <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf> , Page 5

**Table 3: PANEL III: Socio Economic Caste Census (2011) Criteria**

<b>PANEL III: Socio Economic Caste Census (2011) Criteria</b>		
<b>First Stage (Exclusion)</b>	<b>Second Stage (Inclusion)</b>	<b>Third Stage (Scoring with equal weights)</b>
i. Motorized two/three/four wheeler/ fishing boat ii. Mechanized three/four wheeler agricultural equipment iii. Kisan credit card with credit limit of Rs. 50,000 and above iv. Household with any member as a government employee v. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the government vi. Any member of the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month vii. Paying income tax or professional tax ix. Three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and roof x. Own a refrigerator or a landline phone xii. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one piece of irrigation equipment xiii. Five acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons xiv. Owning at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one piece of irrigation equipment	i. Households without shelter ii. Destitute/living on alms iii. Manual scavengers iv. Primitive tribal groups v. Legally released bonded labourers	i. Households with only one room, kucha walls and kucha roof ii. No adult member between the ages of 16 and 59 iii. Female-headed households with no adult male member between 16 and 59 iv. Households with a disabled member and no able-bodied adult member v. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households vi. Households with no literate adult above 25 years vii. Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour

Source: <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf> , Page 5

**Table 4: Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs and Headcount Ratios**

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Household Deprived in Indicator if</b>	<b>Percentage Deprived</b>
Education	Years of schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling	23.9%
	Child school attendance	Any school-aged child in the household is not attending school up to class 8 <sup>14</sup>	20.1%
Health	Child mortality	Any child has died in the household <sup>15</sup>	29.3%
Nutrition		Any adult woman or child in the household with nutritional information is undernourished <sup>16</sup>	52.7%
Standard of Living	Access to electricity	The household has no electricity	43.1%
Access to improved sanitation		The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is shared with other households	81.7%

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Access to safe drinking water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe water is more than 30 minutes walk round trip	19.1%
Type of flooring material	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor	63.3%
Type of cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal	90.4%
Asset ownership	The household does not own more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck	59.7%

Source: <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf>, page 12-13

**Table 5: Comparison between the Set of Multidimensionally Poor and Different BPL Methods**

	BPL (%)	Multidimensionally Poor (%)	Both BPL and Multidimensionally Poor (%)	Match Index	Under-Coverage Rate (%)	Leakage Rate (%)
<b>Panel I</b>						
Saxena Committee (2009)	35.4	35.9	17.2	0.48	52.0	51.2
	46.3	46.6	28.4	0.61	39.1	38.8
	56.8	56.2	38.6	0.69	31.2	31.9
	66.9	64.9	49.8	0.77	23.3	25.5
	82.4	81.5	70.4	0.86	13.6	14.6
<b>Panel II</b>						
SECC 2011	30.6	29.8	15.9	0.53	46.8	48.2
	54.9	56.2	40.1	0.71	28.7	27.0

Source: <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-53.pdf>