

Methodology Proposed for BPL Census 2011*

Rural Households classified in three steps

1. First, a set of Households are EXCLUDED
2. Second, a set of households are compulsorily INCLUDED
3. Third, remaining households are RANKED as per the number of deprivation indicators

Proposed Automatic Exclusion Criteria

1. Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration)
2. Mechanized Three/ Four wheeler agricultural equipment such as tractors, harvesters etc.
3. Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above
4. Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted/ non-gazetted/ central/ state government/ PSU Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies.
5. Households with non-agricultural enterprise registered with the Government
6. Any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month
7. Paying income tax or professional tax
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 one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/ tubewell;
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 irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated borewell / tubewell

Proposed Automatic Inclusion Criteria

1. Households without shelter;
2. Destitutes/living on alms;
3. Manual scavengers;
4. Primitive Tribal Groups;
5. Legally released bonded labourers;

Ranking of Remaining Households using Deprivation Indicators

1. Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
2. Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
3. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
4. Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
5. SC/ST households;
6. Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
7. Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour.

Proposed Methodology for BPL Census 2011

1. Respondent based canvassing method for the Census.
2. Enumerator will visit every household and canvass the questionnaire.
3. Responses of the persons noted without any verification.
4. No proof of document asked from the respondents.

* Summary note prepared by Manas Ranjan, based on a Powerpoint Presentation from the Ministry of Rural Development (dated 25 May 2011).

5. Enumerator asks the questions; data entry operator provided by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) enters the responses into a Tablet PC.
6. Acknowledgement slips issued to each household after the enumeration.
7. Enumerators notes in case he finds the information prima facie incorrect
8. Supervisor checks the discrepancies
9. The information would be verified and approved by Gram Sabha

Poverty Cap

1. The Planning Commission has provided State-wise estimates of poverty which is proposed to be used as cap.
2. However, the Planning Commission will not be providing caps at the sub-state level.

Proposed Inclusion Priority: Household Ranking under Deprivation Indicators

1. Deprivation indicators vary from 0 to 7.
2. Highest deprivation score would be included first followed by the next deprivation score and so on till the cumulative percentage of these households do not exceed the poverty cut-off fixed by the Planning Commission.
3. The deprivation cut-offs would be assigned after the census has been completed based on actual data and these would vary from state to state.

Proposed Inclusion Priority

1. The order of priority for inclusion of households in the BPL list would be from largest number of deprivations to smallest number of deprivations.
2. For the purpose of coverage under welfare schemes of the Government, households eligible for compulsory inclusion will have highest priority, followed by households with higher deprivation scores.
3. For such welfare programme where universal coverage is not permissible, the system would be capable of generating a ranking of priority household till poverty caps prescribed by the Planning Commission are attained.
4. The deprivation cut-off will be chosen in such a manner that the total percentage of households will be less than or equal to the cut-off poverty ratio prescribed by the Planning Commission.
5. The difference in the number of households prescribed by Planning Commission and arrived at by deprivation cut-off method, if any, will be identified by permitting households with one less deprivation than deprivation cut-off from Panchayats which have highest percentage of SC/ST population in the State arranged seriatim in decreasing order of percentage of SC/ST population. This method can be used to arrive at any cut-off as required.

Example

1. Suppose the poverty cap set by the Planning Commission is 55%. Using exclusion indicators, 15% of the households are excluded. For the remaining 85% households deprivation scores would be assigned. Suppose all the households with 2 or more deprivations together constitute 50% of the population. Households with 1 deprivation are 20% of the households and 15% of the households with zero deprivation. The procedure would involve including all households with 2 deprivations or more.
2. Out of these 20% households, 5% (55% poverty cut off minus 50% with 2 or more deprivation) will be selected by permitting households with one less deprivation than deprivation cut-off from Panchayats which have highest percentage of SC/ST population in the State arranged seriatim in decreasing order of percentage of SC/ST population.