

(c) whether any monitoring study of the schemes in Integrated Action Plan Districts has been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covers three districts of West Bengal namely, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia. While Paschim Medinipur was included amongst the first 60 districts covered under IAP *w.e.f.* 25.11.2010, Bankura and Purulia have been covered *w.e.f.* 7.12.2011. An amount of Rs. 75.00 crore has been released to Paschim Medinipur and Rs. 50.00 crore each to Bankura and Purulia. In addition to IAP, the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc. are also being implemented in these districts.

(c) and (d) The monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes is being done as per the guidelines of the respective scheme/programme. For effective and successful implementation of IAP, a multi-level system of monitoring and review has been put in place. The District Collectors/District Magistrates concerned upload data online on the implementation of IAP on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. **The Development Commissioner**/equivalent officer in-charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State. The video conference meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the Development Commissioners/equivalent officers in charge of development in the States and District Collectors/District Magistrates to review the progress of implementation of the scheme.

#### **Poverty alleviation programmes in Assam**

1166. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in Assam during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the physical targets set and achieved in each of the above schemes;

(c) whether any difficulties faced during the implementation of these programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes in the country to increase the income levels of the poor. The major schemes for poverty alleviation being implemented by the M/o Rural Development for the rural areas of the country, including Assam are (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and (iii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

MGNREGA envisages enhanced livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment and is a demand driven scheme and hence no targets are fixed.

The objective of IAY is to provide assistance for shelter (Rs. 45000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48500/- for hilly and difficult areas) to the rural poor living below poverty line. Financial assistance is also available for up-gradation of kutch houses under the programme.

Under SGSY, financial assistance is being provided to the rural poor for income generating economic activities through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy.

For the urban areas, the M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme known as "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)". The objective is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) Scheme-wise details of physical targets and achievements in Assam during 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Delay in timely release of funds from the Centre to the State and finally to the implementing agencies, Absence of a strong monitoring mechanism and evaluation and Lack of proper training of the PRI functionaries are the major difficulties affecting the quality of implementation of Poverty alleviation programmes as reported by the State Government.

**Statement***Details of targets and achievement of major poverty alleviation schemes during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Schemes Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) <b>(Persondays generated in lakhs)</b>	*	735.17	*	358.30	*	353.30
2.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) <b>(Number of houses to be constructed)</b>	240446	181162	170849	156911	166913	143770
3.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) <b>(SHG members assisted including individual Swarojgaris)</b>	111087	164723	139636	151392	135418	143883
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) <b>[No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)]</b>	269	420	317	205	2890	1006

\*MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and no targets are set.