

- (c) whether migration from rural areas has been reduced with increasing employment opportunities in non-farm sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per 61st and 66th National Sample Survey Rounds conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, out of 1000, male workforce in agriculture declined from 665 to 628. The female workforce declined from 833 to 794. During the same period out of 1000, rural workforce participation in non-agricultural employment for male grew from 335 to 371 and female participation in non-agricultural employment grew from 168 to 206.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The findings of Independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Besides, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that distress migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced.

Schemes for homeless people

726. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of homeless people in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of schemes being implemented to provide homes to the poor;
- (c) to what extent the above schemes have been helpful in providing housing to poor;
- (d) whether any special emphasis has been given for this in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the targets set for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the achievements made; and
- (g) the details of targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.34 lakh houses. A statement showing the State-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Indira Awas Yojana scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs since 1985-86. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to BPL rural households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units/purchase of house sites. Since inception of the scheme 312.00 lakh houses have been constructed/upgraded with an expenditure of Rs. 95173.82 crore.

(d) to (g) As per estimate of Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for Rural Housing for 12th Five Year Plan, there are 20 million temporary (kutchha) houses as on 2012 which require finance from IAY and interest subsidy assistance. The proposed budget for Rural Housing for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 80085.00 crore. Funds under the scheme are allocated on year to year basis. During the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012-13, Rs. 11075.00 crore had been allocated under the scheme for construction of 30.10 lakh houses. During the current financial year *i.e.* 2013-14, Rs. 15184 core has been allocated for construction of 24.80 lakh houses. Details showing the target set and achievement made under IAY during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Statement-II.

Statement

State-wise housing shortage in Rural areas as per 2001 Census Report

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing shortage in Rural areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jharkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Maharashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghalaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Odisha	655617
23.	Punjab	75374
24.	Rajasthan	258634
25.	Sikkim	11944

1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010
27.	Tripura	174835
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
29.	Uttarakhand	53521
30.	West Bengal	974479
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926
33.	Daman and Diu	787
34.	Lakshadweep	190
35.	Puducherry	7778
TOTAL:		14833868

*Statement-II**Achievement in the Eleventh Five Year Plan***IAY performance (last five years)**

Years	Total allocation (Central+ State) (in crore)	Total releases (Central+ State) (in crore)	Total available funds (in crore)	Utilization (in crore)	% utilization	Physical target (in lakh)	Physical achieve- ment (in lakh)	% achieve- ment
2007-08	5374.19	5175.10	6527.17	5464.54	83.72	21.27	19.92	93.65
2008-09	7523.85	11727.04	14460.35	8348.34	57.73	21.27	21.34	100.32
2009-10	11131.59	11316.90	15852.34	13292.46	83.85	40.52	33.86	83.55
2010-11	13181.32	13295.22	17956.54	13465.73	74.99	29.09	27.15	93.36
2011-12	12436.47	12920.36	19159.30	12926.33	67.47	27.27	24.71	90.64

Implementation of schemes for rural poor

727. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per National Sample Survey, the rural poor live on just Rs. 17 a day;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the schemes aimed at ameliorating the lot of rural people have not yielded desired results;
- (d) whether lack of enthusiasm on the part of implementing machinery coupled with corruption are the major factors responsible for it;
- (e) whether Government has failed on these counts; and
- (f) if not, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 68th Round (July, 2011 — June, 2012), consumer expenditure data published in Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India NSS KI (68/1.0) the per capita monthly consumption expenditure of bottom 5% of the population in rural area is Rs. 521.44 in 2011-12. The monthly consumption expenditure converted into rupees per day work out to Rs. 17.38 in rural area. These are derived by the NSSO using Modified Mixed Recall Period (MMRP).

(c) to (f) Government has direct interventions for poverty reduction through various programmes specially focusing on generation of employment, development of rural infrastructure, strengthening of rural livelihood and providing basic amenities to the rural people. The implementation of various development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Ajeevika, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has reduced the poverty in rural areas. To ensure effective monitoring of the programme, the Ministry of Rural Development has evolved comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of its programs. The Government have instituted an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each of the rural development schemes so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved.