

Aadhaar project for a period upto March 2017, a total expenditure of ₹ 5311.60 crore has been incurred as on 30 November 2014. The year wise details are as under:

₹ (in crore)		
Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
2009-2010	26.38	26.21
2010-2011	273.80	268.41
2011-2012	1200.00	1187.50
2012-2013	1350.00	1338.72
2013-2014	1550.00	1544.44
2014-2015	1417.00	946.32
(upto 30 Nov., 2014)		

(b) and (c) The Government has allocated 24 States/Union Territories (UTs) to UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolment, and remaining 12 States/UTs to Registrar General of India (RGI) for enrolment for Aadhaar under National Population Register (NPR) process. A target of universal enrolments by 2015 is being pursued. However, it has to be noted that Aadhaar enrolment is undertaken on voluntary basis; and is an ongoing process.

(d) All necessary steps are taken to ensure that Aadhaar project is implemented smoothly. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee is in place to coordinate all matters arising from the interface between NPR and UIDAI, particularly to ensure that generation of Aadhaar is undertaken smoothly and without duplication of effort or resources under the system of allocation of States for Aadhaar enrolment.

It is also ensured that in the event of any discrepancy between the National Population Register (NPR) and the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) database, NPR database will prevail; and that where data and biometrics have been captured first by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for NPR, the UIDAI will accept the same.

Gap in income shared by richest and poorest

2916. Dr. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent report by Oxfam that the gap in income shared between the richest ten per cent and poorest forty per cent of the population

in India has been increasing constantly and the benefits of growth have increasingly accrued to the richest members of society;

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government agrees that the special interest of the powerful elite and market fundamentalism has led to the increase in income inequality in India; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Oxfam report titled “Even it up: Time to end extreme poverty” in its graphical representation shows that the gap between income share of the richest 10 per cent and poorest 40 per cent has increased between 1995 and 2010.

In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. However, household consumption expenditure data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) could be used as a proxy to capture the economic inequality in terms of consumption expenditure.

As per the NSSO’s household consumer expenditure surveys the gap in the consumption expenditure share of richest 10 per cent and bottom 40 percent has increased from 3.2% in 2004-05 to 6.5% in 2011-12.

The development agenda of the Government is focused on triggering a development process which will meet the objective of not just faster economic growth but also inclusive growth, that is, a growth process which yields broad-based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. In this regard the Government has initiated various measures to ameliorate the standard of living of the people and to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. This includes Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira A was Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country.