

Caste Census (SECC) in June 2011 which classifies rural households using three step method - automatic exclusion on the basis of fourteen parameters, automatic inclusion on the basis of five parameters and grading of household deprivation on the basis of seven criteria. 16.5 lakh households have been reported as households without shelter, destitute or those living on alms, manual scavengers, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and legally released bonded labourers which form the inclusion criteria.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing major rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments/UT Administration. These programmes aim at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructure and providing social security to the rural people. Specific provisions have been made in the Guidelines of these programmes for the vulnerable sections amongst the rural poor including destitute, beggar families, manual scavengers, primitive tribe groups and released bonded labourers.

**Distribution of foodgrains in Maharashtra
under Annapurna Scheme**

2521. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of non-delivery of foodgrains allocated for distribution to senior citizens under the Annapurna Scheme in Maharashtra, since March, 2014;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains allocated to that State for distribution under this scheme, since 2010, year-wise; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken to investigate the causes of failure of the Public Distribution System to reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The funds and foodgrains under Annapurna Scheme are released by the Ministry of Rural Development after obtaining the approval of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, D/O Food and Public Distribution. This Ministry has not received any information regarding non-delivery of foodgrains allocated for distribution to senior citizens under Annapurna Scheme in Maharashtra, since March, 2014. The food grains under Annapurna have been allocated by this Ministry to the State of Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15 and for 2015-16 (upto September, 2015).

The identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Government and the action is taken by the concerned State Government. The total quantity of foodgrains allocated to Maharashtra under Annapurna Scheme since 2010, year-wise is as follows:

| Allocation | | (in MTs) |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Year | Wheat | Rice |
| 2010-11 | 9000 | 5400 |
| 2011-12 | 9000 | 5400 |
| 2012-13 | 4500 | 2700 |
| 2013-14 | 5081.94 | 3471.47 |
| 2014-15 | 9000 | 535.01 |
| 2015-16 | 4500 | 1980 |

Reduction in funds allocated to Bihar under IAY

†2522. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated to Bihar under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) have been hugely curtailed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The funds under the IAY scheme are allocated to the States and physical targets fixed in accordance with a pre-determined criteria assigning 75% weightage to the housing shortage as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the poverty ratio uniformly to all the States across the country. Till the year 2013-14, the housing shortage comprising shelterless households and the number of unserviceable houses as per Census 2001 was taken into account. From the year 2014-15, data of census 2011 has been taken for fixation of physical targets accordingly the number of shelterless households and number of dilapidated houses has been taken into account.

In Bihar, as per 2001 Census, there was housing shortage of 42.10 lakh against the total housing shortage of 148.25 lakh in rural areas. Accordingly, financial allocation for the State during 2013-14 was 3311.60 crore (including administrative cost) with a physical target for construction of 6.05 lakh houses. Now as per Census 2011, the housing shortage of 12.6 lakh houses is against the overall shortage of 111.19 lakh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.