

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.

in case of Bihar. Based on this the central allocation for the financial year 2014-15 was 1530.19 crore with a target of 2.80 lakh houses.

For the current financial year, as per Census 2011 data, Bihar has 6775 houseless households and 12.54 lakh households living in dilapidated houses. The above value has been assigned 75% weightage. 25% weightage has been assigned to the proportion of rural BPL population which is 10.34 per cent in the case of Bihar. The above calculation results in the State allocation of 12.15 per cent of the total allocation for non-NE States under the scheme. It amounts to an allocation of ₹ 1032.03 crore including administrative charges of ₹ 39.69 crore. With the changed sharing pattern of 60:40, physical targets are kept at the level of 2,36,271 houses in case of Bihar.

Development of desert areas in Rajasthan

†2523. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of desert land identified in Rajasthan which is geographically the largest state of the country;
- (b) whether there is any scheme proposed for the development of desert land;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the Wasteland Atlas of India, Revised Edition 2011, the extent of desert land in Rajasthan is 26928.05 sqkm (of Categories 17, 18 & 19 which includes dunes less than 15 m, 15-40 m and more than 40 m high respectively).

(b) to (d) At present there is no specific proposal of Government of India to develop just desert lands in Rajasthan. However the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) had been implementing Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis between 1995-96 to 2006-07 in Rajasthan. A total of 7578 projects covering an area of 3.780 million hectare has been sanctioned under this programme for which ₹ 1525.72 crore of Central share was released. Out of this, a total of 6564 projects have been completed. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) alongwith the Drought Prone Area Development (DPAP) and the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) were integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed

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