

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26
23.	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39
25.	Tripura	274.83	392.3725	135.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.2	702.21
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35
29.	Telangana	273.73	146.0255	99.22
	TOTAL	15186.68	16507.85	15650.29

Survey of landless labourers in Maharashtra

862. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the landless labourers in rural Maharashtra who are engaged in manual labour for livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) welfare measures extended to these landless labourers of the State by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) included the survey of the landless labourers which was conducted through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations including Maharashtra. The district-wise number of the landless manual casual labourers of Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Rural Development is using data of SECC-2011 to identify beneficiaries as the data have the details of Socio-Economic status of households, including its deprivation. The programme/scheme interventions are targeted to deal with the universe of deprivation/multi-dimensionality of poverty reported in SECC. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all households seeking manual casual work are guaranteed 100 days work.

Statement*The district-wise number of the landless manual casual labourers of Maharashtra*

State	Name of district	Total No. of Households	Total No. of landless manual casual labour
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	292828	178948
	Dhule	306860	137359
	Jalgaon	643191	363073
	Buldana	461842	208133
	Akola	281629	138919
	Washim	223258	105327
	Amravati	450098	245791
	Wardha	226126	95708
	Nagpur	414168	196210
	Bhandara	243526	102953
	Gondiya	265214	114737
	Gadchiroli	231066	96123
	Chandrapur	397430	170715
	Yavatmal	584064	318923
	Nanded	488582	181943
	Hingoli	202854	77136
	Parbhani	261070	92891
	Jalna	314270	92095
	Aurangabad	449363	140099
	Nashik	702961	255391
	Thane	626009	196541
	Raigarh	453135	100872
	Pune	751874	166217
	Ahmadnagar	763339	200445
	Bid	460613	135938
	Latur	360602	141587
	Osmanabad	294600	98028

1	2	3	4
	Solapur	597623	188658
	Satara	539808	104777
	Ratnagiri	343088	66624
	Sindhudurg	186826	37702
	Kolhapur	590837	111462
	Sangli	433206	88409
	TOTAL	13841960	4949734

Schemes for rural people

863. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes aimed at improving the lives of rural people presently being implemented in the State of Maharashtra, scheme-wise;

(b) whether these schemes have yielded the desired results in rural Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including Maharashtra, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes in different parts of the country which include Review by the Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Common Review Mission, State Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, District Development Co-ordination and