

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is aimed at achieving the Centre's vision of universal social security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO Inderjit Singh): (a) to (c) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/ UTs with the financial and technical support of the Government of India 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. SECC 2011 includes three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The SECC facilitates evidence based information and better targeting of benefits to the intended people. The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

### **Rising inequality in the country**

2189. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in inequality in the country, wherein the top 10 per cent of the Indian population holds 77 per cent of the TOTAL national wealth;

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof;

(c) the growth/decline of per capita income and expenditure in the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to combat this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. The primary policy objective of the Government is development of all segments of the population. The change in per capita income and expenditure in the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

***Statement***

*Details of change in per capita income and expenditure*

*(in Rupees)*

Sl. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Per Capita NNI (At current prices)	70983	79118	86647	94797	104659	114958
2	Per Capita PFCE (At current prices)	45461	51764	57201	63339	70175	76619
3	Per Capita NNI (At constant (2011-12) prices)	65538	68572	72805	77659	82931	87623
4	Per Capita PFCE (At constant (2011-12) prices)	41936	44423	46667	49738	53149	56364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Percentage change over previous year at constant (2011-12) prices						
(a)	Per Capita NNI(%)		4.6	6.2	6.7	6.8	5.7
(b)	Per Capita PFCE(%)		5.9	5.1	6.6	6.9	6

Source: CSO, MoSPI

### Low rank in Global Hunger Index

2190. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recently released Global Hunger Index, India ranked 102nd out of 117 countries mapped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Index placed India among the countries that have 'serious' levels of hunger;

(c) what are the reasons that hungry people in India have gone up from 785 million in 2015 to 822 million in 2018;

(d) what is the present status in 2019; and

(e) the manner in which the country can achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 at this pace as per Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO Inderjit Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It may be informed that calculation of the Global Hunger Index, 2019 is based on four indicators namely: the percentage of population that is undernourished (weightage 1/3rd); percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting, percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting (weightage 1/3rd) and child mortality (weightage 1/3rd). As per our estimates, the way index is constructed over 70% of the weightage of index is on child undernourishment, which in itself is on account of multiple social determinants and deprivations and its impact; therefore the Index does not reflect on the levels of hunger/ lack to access to food in general population.