

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3937
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.08.2017

STATUS OF BASIC AMENITIES IN RURAL AREAS

3937. SHRI ANSHUL VERMA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of basic amenities in villages of the country and the amenities which are not available in village, State-wise;
- (b) whether two-thirds of population living in rural areas do not have access to adequate public amenities and livelihood opportunities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether rural-urban divide has been widening day-by-day in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether there is urgent need for providing urban amenities to rural areas to end the divide and steps being taken by the Government for improving the quality of life in rural areas?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)

(a): The state-wise status of basic amenities such as housing, rural roads, drinking water and sanitation are given at **Annexure**.

(b): No, Madam.

(c) to (e): With the concerted efforts of the government, there has been narrowing down of differences between the rural and urban areas of the country in various aspects of development viz., education, health, sanitation, wages etc. Significant achievement has also been made in reducing poverty in rural areas. However, inequality in terms of income and consumption has widened over the period necessitating specific interventions for the rural areas of the country. Widening inequality is due to inequality in opportunities, particularly access to education, health, financial services and basic infrastructure. Keeping this in view, the Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 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 through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Further, Government has also launched Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on 21st February 2016 to reduce the inadequacies in public amenities and livelihood opportunities in rural areas. The Mission supports the States/UTs with upto 30% of the project cost for development of identified rural clusters with a focus on addressing inadequacies in basic, social and digital amenities to support the livelihood and economic thrust in such clusters. These interventions along with the interventions of other Ministries in different aspects of rural development viz., education, health, nutrition, financial inclusion etc. have direct bearing on reduction in rural-urban divide and improving the quality of life in rural areas.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 3937 FOR ANSWER ON 10.8.2017**

State/UT-wise status of basic amenities such as housing, road, drinking water and sanitation in rural areas of the country

Sl. No	State/UT	Households to be provided houses under PMAY-G*	Habitation eligible for connection with an all-weather road under PMGSY	Habitations connected under PMGSY since inception till July, 2017	Number of households (HHs) per 1000 HHs having sufficient drinking water throughout the year**	Number of HHs per 1000 HHs having access to improved source of latrine**
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	170377	1591	1078	865	445
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	438	368	803	465
3	ASSAM	874891	16026	9387	961	754
4	BIHAR	3428348	35496	21239	924	258
5	CHATTISGARH	1870430	11108	8873	804	200
6	GOA	0	20	2	917	858
7	GUJARAT	496173	3077	3021	863	407
8	HARYANA	32132	1	1	958	742
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15155	3124	2076	768	737
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	158184	2504	1469	744	441
11	JHARKHAND	1415443	13375	7400	703	89
12	KARNATAKA	1620	297	296	750	284
13	KERALA	75700	435	380	860	969
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3661331	18429	15391	762	207
15	MAHARASHTRA	1218427	1516	1283	735	443
16	MANIPUR	23150	654	427	753	796
17	MEGHALAYA	55174	702	233	731	860
18	MIZORAM	15317	252	157	845	934
19	NAGALAND	23185	110	94	161	981
20	ORISSA	2697784	17901	12911	833	173
21	PUNJAB	66771	397	390	931	776
22	RAJASTHAN	1677023	16570	13734	747	261
23	SIKKIM	1249	366	283	730	991
24	TAMIL NADU	1086285	2004	1979	932	330
25	TELANGANA	0	934	608	0	0
26	TRIPURA	53784	1916	1775	834	886
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2352710	13452	11228	971	224
28	UTTARAKHAND	20909	2233	921	877	802
29	WEST BENGAL	3797264	18671	12408	880	580
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	-	-	960	712
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	5856	-	-	878	507
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	-	-	824	732
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0	-	-	1000	1000
34	PUDUCHERRY	0	-	-	1000	526
35	DELHI	-	-	-	703	1000
36	CHANDIGARH	-	-	-	828	997

*verified as on 09.08.2017

** as per 69th Round Report of National Sample Survey Office on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India