

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. *259
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.07.2019**

SCHEMES TO ERADICATE POVERTY

*259. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has started various new schemes to eradicate poverty in the country during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the implementation of the said schemes has been done according to the target set so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the number of families living below poverty line has decreased in the country during the said period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 259* REGARDING “SCHEMES TO ERADICATE POVERTY” RAISED BY SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI DUE FOR ANSWER ON 10th JULY, 2019.

(a) to (c) The Government has started various schemes to eradicate poverty in the country. The details of the schemes are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G): Ministry of Rural Development, with a aim of “Housing for All” by 2022, has restructured the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are provided unit assistance of Rs. 1.2 lakh in plains and Rs. 1.3 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts for construction of pucca house. In addition, beneficiaries are provided assistance of 90/95 persondays of unskilled labour wages through convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Rs. 12,000 for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The overall target of PMAY-G is to achieve 2.95 Crore houses by the year 2021-22. As on 05.07.2019 , 90,71,628 houses have been constructed across the country.

2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana(DDU-GKY) , Antyodaya Diwas on 25th September 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) , tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

The target and Physical Achievement (number of candidates trained) under DDU-GKY during the last five years and current year is given below:-

Year	DDU-GKY	
	Target	Achievement
2014-15	210000	86120
2015-16	177986	270392
2016-17	200014	162586
2017-18	200000	131527
2018-19	200000	228955
2019-20	250000	27919
		As on 31.05.2019)

3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Rurban Mission(NRuM) :The SPMRM was launched on 21st February 2016 with an attempt to make the selected rural areas in form of the cluster, socially, economically and physically sustainable regions by providing economic, social and

infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban Clusters with thematic economic growth points are proposed to be developed across the country under this innovative Mission. To ensure an optimum level of development, fourteen components have been suggested as desirable for the Cluster. States/UTs may choose the components based on the detailed analysis of their clusters through their Integrated Cluster Action Plans. The funding for Rurban Clusters will be through various schemes of the Government converged into the Cluster. The SPMRM provides an additional funding support of up to 30% of project cost as Critical Gap Fund (CGF) to enable development of such Rurban Clusters. The funding under the mission is shared in ratio of 60:40 for the States and 90:10 for 8 North Eastern States, 3 Himalayan States. For Union Territories, 100 per cent funding is provided by the Government of India.

The Mission aims to complete its target of 300 Rurban Clusters by end of FY 2019-20. As on date 295 Clusters have been identified across 29 States and 6 UTs. Out of these, 279 ICAPs of Clusters with an total estimated investment of Rs.27,018 crore have been approved by the Ministry. The reported expenditure as on 31st May 2019 is Rs. 800 crore under CGF and Rs. 4,350 crore under Convergence, totaling to Rs. 5,150 crore.

4. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY): Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), a pathbreaking initiative in rural development was launched on 11 October 2014 with the objective of creating Adarsh Grams across the country. The scheme Guidelines called upon the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to make one Gram Panchayat of their choice, a Model Village by 2016, and another two by 2019. It is a unique scheme that leverages the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of Hon'ble MPs at Gram Panchayat level. The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) converges resources available from a range of existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes to achieve the programme objectives and not depends on additional funds.

The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 1,484 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) till 3rd July 2019. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP included prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far 1,297 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDP containing 68,407 projects, as per the data available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). Out of these, 38,031 (56%) projects have been completed as on 3rd July 2019. Under the SAGY framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

The State/UT-wise number of Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY and the progress of implementation of Village Development Plans (VDP), as per the information uploaded by the States/UTs on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in), as on 03 July 2019 are given at **Annexure I**.

5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana(PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is available to people in the age group of 18-70 years with a bank account who give their consent to join/enable auto-debit on or before 31st May for the coverage period 1st June to 31st May on an annual renewal basis.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for the bank account. The life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs shall be for the one year period stretching from 1st June to 31st May and will be renewable. Risk coverage under this scheme is for Rs. 2 Lakh in case of death of the insured, due to any reason

Atal Pension Yojana was launched in May 2015 and is available to all the citizens of India in the age group of 18-40 years. Under the scheme, a subscriber would receive a minimum guaranteed pension of Rs.1000 to Rs. 5000 per month, depending upon his contribution, available from the age of 60 years. The same pension would be paid to the spouse of the subscriber and on the demise of both the subscriber and the spouse, the accumulated pension wealth is returned to the nominee.

Till May, 2019, 1055 banks including Public and Private Sector, RRBs, Cooperative and foreign banks have tied up with 10 life insurance companies and 1045 banks have tied up with 10 general insurance companies for PMJJBY & PMSBY under the universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor and underprivileged. An extensive media based campaign was undertaken to create awareness about the schemes including disseminating the material in Hindi, English and Regional languages. A simple claim settlement procedure/ process involving minimum documentation has been put in place for minimising settlement time and large scale awareness generation has been undertaken to this effect. As on 03.06.2019 gross enrolment by banks, subject to verification of eligibility criteria, is as under:

Category	No. of Enrollments (in crore)	No. of claims disbursed
PMSBY	15.91	33,580
PMJJBY	6.05	1,39,917

As far as APY is concerned, a total number of 160.76 Lakh people have enrolled as on 30.05.2019 under this scheme.

6. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana was launched in August 2014 to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. The Financial Inclusion (FI) initiatives implemented through PMJDY since August, 2014 has provided an enabling environment for people to avail banking & financial services in the country. As a result of the consistent efforts made over time, as on May, 2019, 35.75 crore Jan-

Dhan beneficiaries have been added under PMJDY with a total deposit of Rs. 98320 Crore as on 29.05.2019.

(d) to (e) The Government of India had decided to conduct a combined Census (Rural BPL Census, Urban BPL and Religion & Caste Census) known subsequently as "Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC) for collecting Socio-economic and caste data of households in the rural and urban areas of the country. The SECC has captured data on several attributes on Demographic, Education, Disability, Dwelling, Income, Employment, Amenities, Assets etc. at Household & Individual level. SECC 2011 provides grading of multidimensionality of poverty and generates granularity that allows fine tuning of development programmes to meet challenges of public financial resources. The State wise count of Automatically included and deprived households in SECC Data is given at **Annexure II**.

Annexure I

Annexure referred in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *259 for reply on 10.07.2019:

State/UT-wise number of Gram Panchayats adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and the present status of implementation of Village Development Plans (VDP), as per the information uploaded by the States/UTs on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in), as on 03 July 2019

Sl	State / UT	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP	No. of projects in VDP	No. of projects completed
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	3	2	276	192
2	Andhra Pradesh	65	64	1350	776
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	216	28
4	Assam	35	27	2429	580
5	Bihar	82	60	4817	1614
6	Chandigarh	2	2	31	15
7	Chhattisgarh	44	39	3247	1952
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
9	Daman And Diu	1	1	52	32
10	Delhi	13	0	0	0
11	Goa	5	4	609	102
12	Gujarat	75	61	1551	1241
13	Haryana	32	33	1574	996
14	Himachal Pradesh	15	14	1291	420
15	Jammu And Kashmir	14	14	917	444
16	Jharkhand	51	46	4142	1946
17	Karnataka	57	55	9650	5085
18	Kerala	82	71	4270	1963
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	79	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	68	55	2600	1765
21	Maharashtra	134	102	7073	3054
22	Manipur	12	12	786	517
23	Meghalaya	7	4	320	86
24	Mizoram	5	5	511	346

25	Nagaland	3	2	71	16
26	Odisha	47	36	941	170
27	Puducherry	2	2	72	17
28	Punjab	32	23	815	257
29	Rajasthan	80	77	4358	2258
30	Sikkim	7	6	224	117
31	Tamil Nadu	159	158	5282	4591
32	Telangana	45	35	1756	893
33	Tripura	4	3	159	86
34	Uttar Pradesh	270	268	6312	6062
35	Uttarakhand	15	11	565	406
36	West Bengal	9	1	61	0
	Grand Total	1484	1297	68407	38031

Annexure –II

**Annexure referred in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *259 for reply on 10.07.2019:
State-wise count of Automatically Included and Deprived households in SECC data**

State name	Total Households	Automaticall y Included HHs	Deprived HHs	Total Poor Households	% Poor Households
1	2	3	4	5 = 3+4	6
		0.89%	48.56%	49.45%	
	179787454	1595469	87303948	88899417	49.45%
CHHATTISGARH	4540999	112084	3179327	3291411	72%
MEGHALAYA	485897	1224	327506	328730	68%
ODISHA	8677615	119772	5730372	5850144	67%
WEST BENGAL	15756750	203209	10056266	10259475	65%
NAGALAND	284310	969	182441	183410	65%
MADHYA PRADESH	11288946	396787	6748026	7144813	63%
TRIPURA	697062	33343	401458	434801	62%
BIHAR	17829066	37657	10876054	10913711	61%
MIZORAM	111626	512	66499	67011	60%
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	45352	298	25378	25676	57%
JHARKHAND	5044234	52045	2694061	2746106	54%
MANIPUR	448163	4963	236653	241616	54%
ANDHRA PRADESH	9344180	59470	4822104	4881574	52%
RAJASTHAN	10223073	72091	5165212	5237303	51%
ASSAM	5743835	33451	2892859	2926310	51%
TAMILNADU	10088119	38549	4704939	4743488	47%
MAHARASHTRA	13841960	227678	6064157	6291835	45%
GUJARAT	6920473	31216	2967972	2999188	43%
UTTAR	26015592	68190	10381355	10449545	40%

PRADESH					
TELANGANA	5643739	13543	2136159	2149702	38%
SIKKIM	88723	235	33480	33715	38%
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	201842	3559	72937	76496	38%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1601606	13791	586345	600136	37%
KARNATAKA	8048664	30074	2836539	2866613	36%
PUDUCHERRY	115249	311	40336	40647	35%
HARYANA	2969509	6519	997129	1003648	34%
DAMAN AND DIU	31795	3519	6313	9832	31%
UTTARAKHAND	1479742	4726	429888	434614	29%
CHANDIGARH	15657	10	3925	3935	25%
PUNJAB	3269467	8004	778245	786249	24%
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	68481	168	15976	16144	24%
KERALA	6319215	14289	1469167	1483456	23%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1263756	1938	259855	261793	21%
LAKSHADWEEP	10929	13	1455	1468	13%
GOA	220731	135	23816	23951	11%
NCT OF DELHI	1051097	1127	89744	90871	9%
