

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3911
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.03.2020

ECONOMIC DISPARITY

3911. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the economic disparity is continuously increasing and the property of a few people is growing drastically in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount spent through social schemes to eradicate poverty, during the last three years;
- (c) whether according to experts, the current model is proving to promote disparity instead of being pro-poor; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to remove the disparity among people?

ANSWER

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

(RAO INDERJIT 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 Government of India is implementing various poverty alleviation programmes in the country such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). These programmes are being implemented all over the country and aimed at overall development of rural areas as well as urban areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructure and provision of social security.

The details of some major schemes are as under:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):- MGNREGA guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment, in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The amount spent under MGNREGA during last three years:

Year	Total Centre release (Rs. In Cr.)	Total Availability (Rs. In Cr.)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)	Percentage Utilization
2016-17	47,411.72	57,386.67	58,062.92	101.18
2017-18	55,659.93	64,985.89	63,649.48	97.94
2018-19	62,125.07	69,228.68	69,618.59	100.56
2019-20 (as on 28.01.2020)	60,409.69	63,808.80	53,634.44	84.05

Source: MoRD's website

(ii) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM):- NRLM was launched in June 2011 after restructuring *Swarnajayanthi Grameen Swarojgar Yojana* (SGSY). It was further restructured in May 2013, named *Aajeevika* based on the experience of implementation in the first two years of the Mission. It further renamed as *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)*. The objective of DAY is to organize all rural poor households of the country and continuously nurture and support them till they come out of abject poverty.

The Financial Progress under NRLM as on 28.01.2020

(Amount in crore)

Year	Disbursal of Revolving Fund to SHGs		Disbursal of Community Investment Fund to SHGs		Bank Linkage	
	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount
2016-17	268193	38221.13	176808	86246.52	1622445	42,58,646
2017-18	537409	72003.75	262822	128861.51	2720685	44,03,004
2018-19	249062	36,992.72	136911	72,067.68	3128643	60,92,512
2019-20 (as on 28.01.2020)	191606.7	508318.9	817520	508318.9	2556530	45141.83

(iii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Ministry of Rural Development also implements skill development and placement programme as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM). The objective of DDU-GKY is to ensure a time-bound training and capacity building program for bringing specific number of poor families above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment. The placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth has been revamped as DDU-GKY in order to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of domestic and global skill requirements. As on 27th January, 2020, a total of 9,52,812 candidates have been trained and, 5,12,262 candidates have got placement. While in 2019-20, a total 1,85,332 candidates were trained and 1,23,848 candidates got placement.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G):- The PMAY-G scheme aims to provide financial assistance for construction of pucca house to all houseless and households living in kutchha and dilapidated houses identified through housing deprivation parameters based on Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. The unit assistance under the programme in plain areas is Rs. 1,20,000/- and Rs. 1,30,000/- in hilly states/difficult areas/IAP. The cost of unit assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states.

Financial Progress

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund Release			Total Available fund	Utilization of funds	% Utilization
	Centre	State	Total			
2016-17	1585280.28	1150926.51	2736206.8	3360302.289	1089065.33	32.41
2017-18	3018037.49	1938623.44	4956660.94	6938385.08	5583573.29	80.47
2018-19	2500749.03	1353334.34	3854083.37	5904706.507	4190411.19	70.97
2019-20* (as on 28.01.2020)	1481496.05	156284.17	1637780.23	2651168.6	3151814.54	118.88

*- Rs. 1012964.89 is opening balance for 2019-20.

(v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):- The NSAP has been in operation since 1995 to provide social security to the vulnerable sections of the society like old persons, widows and disabled falling in the BPL category. Implemented throughout the country, the programme has five components such as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. Approximately, 3 crore beneficiaries are being assisted annually under the program. An allocation of Rs. 9200 crore has been made during 2019-20.

Financial Progress

(₹ in lakh)

States/UTs	Release					
	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	TOTAL
2016-17	590091.72	203667.83	26426.22	62262.40	888.04	885113.58
2017-18	611043.27	181696.86	22136.27	53039.61	NR	869555.75
2018-19	274100.12	101446.49	14085.32	28169.06	280.32	418081.31
2019-20	469965.15	155688.04	19898.62	38209.21	552.61	684313.63

(vi) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

The Union Cabinet has approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on September 16, 2015. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission on February 21, 2016. The objective of the Mission is development of cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of Rurban villages. The mission targets to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the next 3 years, across the country.

Financial Progress under SPMRM**(Rs. in crore)**

SL No	All India	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Cumulative
1	Release	32.05	597.54	550.76	432.35	210.049	1822.74
2	Other Expenditure (Release to NIRD, SPA, CEPT and organization of workshops)	0.00	1.91	2.50	0.24	1.41	8.06
Grand Total		32.05	599.45	553.26	432.59	211.46	1830.80

Source: MoRD
