

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3116**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.08.2016

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CASTE CENSUS- 2011**

**3116. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received the final report of the SocioEconomic and Caste Census, 2011, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the report is alarming as 31% of the rural population is poor and unable to meet the requirement of food for their families;
- (c) whether the said report has also indicated that the condition of the rural people engaged in farming is very critical; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Rural Development launched the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 in the country to identify beneficiaries household with specific socio-economic characteristics across the country to determine eligibilities and entitlements for different Central Government Schemes. The process of the SECC 2011 has been concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March, 2016. The finding of the census of rural area is in public domain ([www.secc.gov.in](http://www.secc.gov.in)). Ranking of Households is made through a 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. SECC 2011 data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.36 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.54%) of rural households on the basis of seven criteria.

(c): Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 captures respondent based information wherein 5.40 crore households reported cultivation as their main source of income. 50.16% of such households reported on parameters that categorises households as not poor, 0.4.% of households reported on parameters of Automatic Inclusion that identified poorest of the poor and 30.7% reported facing deprivation.

(d): The Department of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 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 of the country through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

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