

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4530
ANSWERED ON:19.12.2014
PLAN FOR BASIC AMENITIES
Neta Shri Ashok Mahadeorao

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the per capita demand and availability of basic amenities viz. food, water, electricity and housing during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with funds released/utilised during the last three years for the purpose, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any target to increase such amenities in the country during the existing 12th Plan period and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the extent by which the Government has been able to achieve such targets; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide the basic amenities to the common people?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (d): In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, targets were fixed to increase the basic amenities like water, food, electricity and housing etc. The demand for water for domestic use in the rural areas has been estimated as 40 litres per capita per day for the 12th Plan. To achieve this target, funds were released through centrally sponsored scheme namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The State/UT-wise central funds released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are given at Annexure-I.

Food projections for various food items by the terminal year of the 12th Plan and also for the year 2020-21 were made while formulating the 12th Five year plan. These projections have been made for the country as a whole and not on per capita basis. The production of food grain in the year 2012-13 was 257.13 million tonnes and in the year 2013-14 it is 264.77 million tonnes. The State-wise fund release and utilized for increasing agriculture production is given at Annexure-II.

As regards housing, 12th Five Year Plan recommended to enhance financial assistance under the IAY to ensure better quality house. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) through States/UTs by providing financial assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts for construction of a new house. The scheme is designed to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Gram Sabhas on the basis of criteria suggested for such identification from time to time, to build/upgrade their houses, or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government. The approved Budget outlay for Rural Housing for 12th Five year plan is Rs. 59,585 crore. In the first two years of the 12th Plan, Rs. 20,829.20 crore as central release has been made and 37.78 lakh houses have been constructed. During 2013-14, Rs. 12,970 crore as central release has been made and 15.92 lakhs houses have been constructed

The funds allocated for IAY during 2014-15 are Rs 16,000 crores. The central releases made under IAY during the last three years are given at annexure-III.

In the urban areas, Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments for slum rehabilitation and improvement in other amenities. As per the estimate made by a Technical Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the overall dwelling shortage in urban area is about 18.78 million units. Under the 12th plan, for slum rehabilitation, Rajiv Awaas Yojana has been launched after incorporating the learning's from its pilot phase. Under this scheme, central fund for slum rehabilitation is provided. The scheme also mandates undertaking a few pro-poor urban reforms like providing of the property rights to the slum dwellers, reserving land for housing for economically weaker section etc. After launching of RAY under the 12th plan, BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM have been discontinued. In the first two years of the 12th plan, the Ministry of Urban Development also implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Providing basic services to urban poor is one of the objective of recently concluded JNNURM.

In addition, significant investment has been made for improving the urban public transport. This includes construction of metro rail projects in large cities and provision of assistance to State Governments to procure buses for improving public transport. It is felt that provision of such affordable transport improves the participation of labour force in the urban labour market besides saving their commute time and hence improves the welfare of urban poor. In addition, under the 12th plan, Government has also launched National

Urban Livelihood Mission under which urban poor are assisted for gainful self-employment and skill based employment opportunities. The scheme also has a component of providing assistance to the States for construction and maintenance of shelter of homeless. The details of state wise allocation under JNNURM and NULM are given at Annexure-IV.

Per capita consumption $[\text{Gross electricity generation} + \text{Net Imports}] / \text{Mid Year Population}$ of electricity on All India basis is 883.63 kWh in the year 2011-12, 914.41 kWh for the year 2012-13 and provisional per capita electricity consumption for the year 2013-14 is 957kWh. Based on the demand projection of the 18th Electric Power Survey, Generation capacity addition target of 88, 537 MW has been planned from conventional sources on All-India basis during 12th Five Year Plan. It comprises of 72340 MW from thermal, 5300 MW from nuclear and 10897 MW from hydro. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during the 12th Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition electricity demand is expected to be met on All India basis. This per capita consumption of electricity is expected to exceed 1200 units by the end of the 12th Plan.

(e): In addition to the above, Government of India runs schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri JAN Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) etc which intended to enhance income, mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people living below the poverty line.