

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1795
ANSWERED ON:05.03.2015
HOUSES UNDER IAY
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Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms/guidelines adopted for identification of BPL families in the country;
- (b) the total number of beneficiaries covered under the IAY in the country since inception; State/UT-wise;
- (c) the total number of homeless families yet to be covered under IAY in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has received any request from the States for increasing the number of beneficiaries under IAY;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) whether the Government has recently conducted any assessment/evaluation of IAY and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT)

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, BPL census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The last BPL Census for the Tenth Five Year Plan was conducted in 2002. No BPL Census was conducted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The BPL Census 2002 was conducted using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic indicators were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. These are (i) size of land holding, (ii) type of houses, (iii) clothing (iv) food security (v) sanitation (vi) ownership of consumer durables (vii) literacy status (viii) Status of household labour force (ix) means of livelihood (x) Status of children (xi) indebtedness (xii) migration and (xiii) preference of assistance. For each these thirteen indicators, the households are awarded scores in a five-point scale from 0-4. The scores are inversely related to the poverty and deprivation of the household. A low score indicate a higher level of poverty and deprivation of the household. A low score indicate a higher level of poerty and deprivation and vice-versa. For each household, the scores from these 13 indicators are summed up to get aggregate score of the household. The aggregate score of a household can range from a minimum of zero to a maximum of 52. The households are arranged in ascending order to BPL list.

(b) A statement indicating State/UT-wise beneficiaries covered under IAY in the country since inception is given in the annuexure I.

(c) Since accurate number of families requiring houses is not available, figures of temporary houses from Census 2011 have been considered. In the 3 years subsequent to the Census (2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15) 47.47 lakh houses have been constructed under IAY. 2.97 crore households are yet to be covered. State-wise details are in annexure II.

(d) & (e) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based scheme. The request of State for increasing the number of beneficiaries are examined keeping in view the annual allocation of the scheme.

(f) No assessment/evaluation has been done for IAY recently.