

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2718
ANSWERED ON 04/08/2026**

EXCLUSION OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM PMAY-G IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2718. Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the number of eligible rural households in Andhra Pradesh excluded from Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) despite the revised eligibility criteria, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has examined cases where landless eligible beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh were sanctioned houses but could not commence construction due to non-availability of land, if so, the details and the action taken thereon;**
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any independent audits to assess the quality, durability and occupancy of PMAY-G houses constructed in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the findings and action taken on deficiencies; and**
- (d) whether the Government maintains data on PMAY-G beneficiaries who have migrated after receiving houses due to lack of livelihood opportunities, affecting the objective of sustainable rural habitation, if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI)**

(a): Under PMAY-G, the universe of eligible beneficiaries includes all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two rooms with kutcha wall and kutcha roof (kutcha houses) as per Socio -Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 survey data. The beneficiaries are identified on the basis of housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under SECC 2011. These parameters/criteria are applied both on SECC 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 survey databases and then they are further subjected to due verification by Gram Sabha and an appellate process

thereafter to arrive at the final list of eligible beneficiaries. In addition, the Government of India has provided approval for updating the Awaas + list for identifying additional eligible rural households using modified exclusion criteria under the scheme. In line with the decision of the Government of India, Awaas + 2024 Mobile App was launched for conducting the survey. To ensure that no eligible beneficiary is left behind, the Ministry of Rural Development has introduced Self Survey option also in the Awaas + 2024 Mobile App.

(b): Providing land to the landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for the construction of houses is accorded top priority since they are among the most deserving beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G. The responsibility to ensure that such beneficiaries are provided land vests with the state. The state can give land from the government pool of land or any other land, including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities).

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, some landless beneficiaries have been identified during the Awaas + 2024 survey. Once Permanent Wait List on the basis of Awaas + 2024 survey is finalised and enabled on AwaasSoft, the system will prioritise the beneficiaries as per the approved scheme guidelines.

(c): Under PMAY-G, the house is constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or under his/her supervision. Further, as per the guidelines of PMAY-G, the States/UTs provide the beneficiaries a bouquet of options of house designs according to the local climatic conditions, using appropriate local material and technology suitable to the region of their residence. The State/UT Government can also facilitate supply of construction material at competitive rates.

The Ministry of Rural Development has also published a compendium of rural housing typologies “PAHAL” which is available on the program website of PMAY-G. This can also be accessed through AwaasApp.

Further, to ensure good quality construction of houses under PMAY-G, the Government of India has rolled out the Rural Mason Training (RMT) Program with the target to train adequate number of masons for house construction in rural areas.

(d): Data on PMAY-G beneficiaries who have migrated after receiving houses due to lack of livelihood opportunities is not maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development. However, as per the

findings of an evaluation study of PMAY-G conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, the incidence of migration among PMAY-G beneficiaries has declined by approximately 6%. The proportion of respondents citing “lack of housing” as a reason for migration has come down from 36% to 18%, and seasonal displacement has declined from 13.8% to 4.2%.
