

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------|---------|----------|
| 25. | Chhattisgarh | 700.21 | 1363.05 |
| 26. | Jharkhand | 520.47 | 80.34 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 40.60 | 968.77 |
| Total | | 9050.54 | 14359.22 |

Change of criteria for providing drinking water in Rajasthan

†374. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the categories of villages and hamlets (dhaniva) covered for drinking water and the criteria thereof;

(b) whether the criteria is appropriate in the present circumstances in view of extravagant of the time and the labour;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan has been requesting to change this criteria; and

(d) whether Government would consider to changes in the existing criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The categories of villages and hamlets covered for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are Not Covered (NC)/ No Safe Source (NSS) habitation and Partially Covered (PC) habitations. NC/NSS habitations do not have any drinking water source/point within 1.6 km of the habitations in plains or 100 meter elevation in hilly areas, or which have a water source but are affected with quality problems such as excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated. Habitations which have a safe drinking water source/point (either private or public) within 1.6 km. in plains and 100 meter in hill areas but the capacity of the system ranges between 10 lpcd to 40 lpcd, are categorised as "Partially Covered (PC)".

(c) and (d) Based on consultations with all States, including Rajasthan, the criteria for rural water supply has been changed with effect from 01.04.2009. The National objective is to provide every rural person with adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet certain minimum water quality standards and be available at all times, in all situations, in which it is readily and conveniently accessible.

Allocation of funds for rural development to Uttarakhand

†375. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of funds allocated by Government to the State of Uttarakhand for rural development in the last five years;

(b) whether any policy has been formulated by Government separately for hilly States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The Central allocation to Uttarakhand under major allocation based rural development programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Samproona Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) of the Ministry of Rural Development during last five years (2003-04 to 2007-08) is Rs. 1152.29 Crore. The other programmes including National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) is demand based, thus, no allocation is made.

(b) to (d) In the programmes being implemented by the Ministry, special care have been given to meet the need of difficult areas including hill areas and the people residing therein. Under PMGSY, the population of all habitations within a radius of 500 metres (1.5 km of path distance in case of Hills) are clubbed together for the purpose of determining the population size. In the blocks bordering international boundaries in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) all habitations within a path distance of 10 km. may be treated as cluster for this purpose. This cluster approach would enable provision of connectivity to a larger number of Habitations, particularly in the hill/mountainous areas. Under SGSY, Self-Help Group (SHG) may consist of 10 to 20 persons. However, in difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered population and in case of minor irrigation and disabled persons, this number may be from 5-20. In case of IAY, assistance provided is Rs. 38500 in difficult/hilly areas, as against Rs. 35000 in normal areas.

Irregularities in poverty eradication programme and NREGA in Assam

376. KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG has pointed out many irregularities regarding the funds of poverty eradication programme and NREGA in Assam and has given its recommendations in this regard; and

(b) what concrete action has been taken by Government so far indicating the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) On the request of the Ministry of Rural Development, C&AG had undertaken a performance audit of the implementation of NREGA for the year 2006-07 covering