

quality affected habitations totaling 1,44,440 habitations left to be covered. As per data reported by the States, as on 15.11.2010, on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 147 uncovered and 6,533 habitations totaling 6,680 habitations have been covered. The remaining 1,37,760 habitations are targeted to be covered with access to safe drinking water by the end of Bharat Nirman Phase II.

(d) and (e) As per National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) policy, State Governments can adopt dual water supply by providing 10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes in water quality affected habitations which *inter-alia* include providing community based water purifying systems and supply the remaining requirement from other nearby sources.

(f) and (g) The country has achieved the UN Millennium Development Goal with regard to providing access to safe drinking water in rural areas.

#### **Report on implementation of SGSY**

1534. DR. T. N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation and expenditure for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether any report(s) has been received by Government on the implementation of SGSY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The total allocation and expenditure for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Impact Assessment & Evaluation Studies are one of the major monitoring mechanisms under SGSY. Several evaluation studies, particularly those conducted by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram etc. and reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan have shown that the SGSY has been relatively successful in alleviating rural poverty wherever systematic mobilization of the poor into SHGs, their capacity building and skill development was taken up in a process-intensive manner. In other places the impact has not been so significant though the SHG based

model of poverty reduction has been validated everywhere. The studies have pointed to some shortcomings in the programme designed and implementation and also suggested wage of overcoming them through restructuring of SGSY.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Releases under SGSY*

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Central Allocation	Central Releases
2007-08	1697.70	1697.70
2008-09	2350.00	2337.89
2009-10	2350.00	2230.00

**Pending proposals under PMGSY in Kerala**

1535. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) work in Kerala approved by Government and pending for execution;
- (b) the reasons for such pendency;
- (c) the details of proposals received from Kerala and pending for approval with Government; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Kerala - 1,173 road works, Length - 2,710.49 km, Value of proposals Rs.975.01 crore have been approved, Upto September, 2010, 552 road works, Length - 1,106.07 km have been completed and expenditure of Rs.412.69 crore has been incurred. Besides, 621 road works are under different stages of progress and pending for completion with the State.

(b) Rural Roads is a State subject, so execution of rural roads under PMGSY is entrusted to the State Governments. Main reasons for in implementation in the State are as under :

- i) Inadequate institutional capacity in the State.
- ii) Unfavorable weather conditions *i.e.* a very long rainy season/floods.