

(d) whether the work on some projects has not been started so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads constructed under PMGSY are stipulated to be maintained by the respective State Governments through a composite construction-cum-maintenance contract for each road for 5 years from the completion of construction. Beyond this period also, maintenance should be carried out by the states.

(c) to (e) During 2010-11, no project proposals have been sanctioned under PMGSY for Himachal Pradesh. During 2011-12, project proposals under World Bank RRP-II for 89 road works for a length of 454.11 km. amounting to Rs. 120.81 crore have been recommended 'In-Principle' by the Empowered Committee.

Comparative performance of SGSY and MGNREGS

†3088. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is operating two schemes i.e. the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to generate new employment opportunities in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the SGSY is more effective than the MGNREGS because it lays more thrust on self-reliance;

(d) if so, the reactions of Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for huge gap in the amount allocated for implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA was launched on 02.02.2006 in 200 districts. 130 additional districts were added in 2007. All the remaining rural areas in the country were covered *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008.

SGSY is a major on-going holistic scheme to bring the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) extending the financial assistance, mobilizing bank credit and imparting training on capacity building and skill development. Under the scheme focus is on the group approach, although individual Swarozgaris can also be assisted. In addition to the self - employment, SGSY also supports rural BPL youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects.

(c) and (d) The objectives of the two programmes are to generate employment opportunities. While MGNREGA essentially creates wage employment opportunities, SGSY is a holistic self-employment programme. Since the thrust of the two programmes are different, the effectiveness of the program is also different and hence not comparable.

(e) MGNREGA has a high central plan allocation *vis-a-vis* SGSY as the former is implemented within a right based and demand driven framework.

Identification of industries popular under SGSY

†3089. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified 10 industries under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which have become more popular;

(b) if so, the names of those industries and the percentage of entrepreneurs engaged in each of these industries;

(c) whether Government has worked out any action plan for provision of infrastructure in rural areas for growth and expansion of these industries; and

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