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2007-08	195661
2008-09	248167
2009-10	629833
2010-11	537848
2011-12	632135
2012-13	414803
2013-14 (as on 12.8.2013)	43076
TOTAL	2824618

The MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2013 has dedicated Chapter No. 14 entitled 'Quality Management of MGNREGA works' for emphasizing the need to have a 3 pronged quality aspects viz. quality control at site, quality supervision and quality monitoring. Technical manuals on Watershed, Natural Resource Management and Forestry were prepared and circulated. For gap filling and value addition, Convergence Guidelines of MGNREGA with the ongoing schemes of different Ministries have been circulated. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been assigned to do survey of works. The feedbacks of such surveys are shared with the respective State Governments. The social Audit unit of the implementing states are instructed to have Quality Monitors to facilitate evaluation of asset quality during Social Audit.

Scaling up private investment in infrastructure

1808. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector resources continue to fall short of rural infrastructure investment requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government plans to scale up private sector investment in infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) (a) and (b) Government of India has launched in 2005 the Bharat Nirman Programme to build rural infrastructure for the development of rural areas of the country. The programme was launched in two phases. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10. The Bharat Nirman Programme, has six components of rural infrastructure namely, Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and Rural Telephony. Total amount spent on various components of Bharat Nirman is shown in the table below:

Components	Amount spent (Rs. in Crores)
Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme)	50,926.40 (up to Sep, 2012)
Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	67155. 16 (up to Sep, 2012)
Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme)	37616.34 (up to Oct, 2012)
Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	166514.71 (from 2007-08 to Oct, 20 12)
Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana)	26154.33 (upto Sep, 2012)
Rural Telephony	226.08 (up to Sep, 2012)

* PMGSY as a whole including Bharat Nirman Programme.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Plan has projected to increase private investment in infrastructure to 48% during the Plan (2012-17) against 36.61% anticipated in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

Coverage of IGNWPS

1809. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is implementing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of widows covered, so far, under IGNWPS in Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(d) by when all the widows of the State proposed to be covered under IGNWPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is implemented in the country both in the rural as well as urban areas. Under the IGNWPS, a monthly pension of Rs. 300/- per beneficiary is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) widows in the age group of 40-79 years. On reaching the age of 80 years, they are migrated to the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNNOPS) and a pension of Rs. 500/- per month is provided per beneficiary.

(c) and (d) The NSAP was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03 and States/Union Territories have been given requisite flexibility in implementation of schemes. Hence the identification of beneficiaries as well as sanctioning and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP is the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration concerned. Therefore, the district-wise information is maintained at the State level. Maharashtra State has reported coverage of 5000 beneficiaries under IGNWPS as on 31st March, 2013.