

Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide a single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

PMGSY covers only the Rural Roads i.e., Roads that are classified as 'Other District Roads' (ODR) and 'Village Roads' (VR) in the Core Network of a State. Further the repair and maintenance of roads under PMGSY are taken up by the State Governments from State Budget. PMGSY does not have specific provision for repair of panchayat roads.

Progress of SAGY

2205. DR. K. V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the selection of villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is at a very slow pace;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the district authorities are very slow in preparing village development plans and take up developmental works in the villages; and
- (d) the details of SAGY villages selected, village development plans prepared and development works started, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of Gram Panchayat selected under SAGY programme is as under:-

Identified		
500	Phase I	Lok Sabha
205		Rajya Sabha
705		TOTAL
132	Phase II	Lok Sabha
37		Rajya Sabha
169		TOTAL

(c) As per the guidelines, the District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collectors conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line GPs concerned are also invited for these monthly meetings. The District Collector appoints a competent Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat who coordinate the implementation at the local level and is responsible and accountable for the implementation.

(d) As the SAGY programme is being implemented in convergence model, the District Collector plays a significant role. So far 704 Gram Panchayats (GP) have been adopted by Member of Parliaments under the Phase-I of SAGY. Out of which 666 GPs have uploaded their Village Development Plan (VDP) in saanjhi website. The status of the projects undertaken under the Scheme as on 01.12.2016 is as under:-

VDP Progress Monitoring Status Report

Sl. No.	State/UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploa- ded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Comple- ted	No. of Projects in- Progress	No. of Projects yet to Start	No. of GPs updated VDP Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	242	11	78	153	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	15	415	100	61	254	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	216	28	27	161	3
4.	Assam	21	21	2017	162	501	1354	21
5.	Bihar	53	52	3780	575	411	2794	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	18	12	2	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	1727	1008	333	386	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	52	24	8	20	1
10.	Delhi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3	3	172	27	10	135	1
12.	Gujarat	37	37	964	425	294	245	37
13.	Haryana	15	15	861	471	257	133	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	595	161	93	341	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	782	278	104	400	9
16.	Jharkhand	20	20	2311	535	592	1184	20
17.	Karnataka	39	39	6906	2369	799	3738	29
18.	Kerala	31	30	1665	388	503	774	30
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	158	8	118	32	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	1989	1139	365	485	37
21.	Maharashtra	70	70	5221	2151	878	2192	70
22.	Manipur	3	3	163	28	68	67	3
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	320	86	87	147	4
24.	Mizoram	2	2	258	144	40	74	2
25.	Nagaland	2	2	71	16	14	41	2
26.	Odisha	28	23	354	58	13	283	7
27.	Puducherry	2	2	72	17	40	15	2
28.	Punjab	20	20	742	172	199	371	19
29.	Rajasthan	34	34	1611	544	317	750	34
30.	Sikkim	2	2	42	30	12	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	58	2840	1056	701	1083	58
32.	Telangana	22	22	1099	363	242	494	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Tripura	3	3	159	47	42	70	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	104	2723	1284	472	967	85
35.	Uttarakhand	8	7	378	265	65	48	7
36.	West Bengal	5	1	61	0	0	61	0
TOTAL		704	666	40984	13982	7746	19256	586

Construction of dobhas under MGNREGA in Jharkhand

2206. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether dobhas have been constructed in Jharkhand under MGNREGA;
- (b) what was the basis for authorizing such construction;
- (c) whether Government is aware of cases of a number of fatalities $\sqrt{\text{both children and cattle}}$ in dobhas in the State; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to review the construction of dobhas which have become a veritable death trap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Schedule 1, Para 4, Category II (i) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 provides for improving productivity of lands of household's land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of casualties due to sinking in water filled farm ponds. The decision to continue construction of small farm ponds was taken by augmenting the following measures:

- Provision of bamboo fencing around the dobha was included in the revised estimate.
- Through Information Education and communications viz. radio announcements, local newspaper etc, people are continuously being requested to prevent small kids to go near dobhas.
- Schools, anganwadi centres have been instructed to apprise students to remain away from dobhas.