

Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the District Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/NITI Aayog on the basis of census, 2001. In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above. In case of Odisha, the population relaxation for the most intensive LWE areas is already extended to 2 districts, namely Malkangiri and Koraput.

Further, the Government has launched Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism affected Areas (RCPLWEA) as a vertical under PMGSY to provide an all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view. Under the project, 24 roads identified by MHA measuring 375 Km length are allocated for the State of Odisha.

(b) Maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds are provided by the State Government. Maintenance of roads beyond 5 years is also done by the State Government.

Since 2016-17, financial incentives were given to top performing States, which show higher achievement in the year on the basis of set parameters to be used by the States specifically for periodic maintenance of roads. The State of Odisha was given financial incentives during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 as given below:—

Year	Incentive sanctioned (₹ in crore)
2016-17	175.67
2017-18	109.61

Progress of SAGY

594. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in the country;

- (b) if so, the objectives of the scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of villages developed under the said scheme till date;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise;
- (f) whether Government has provided any special funds to the villages selected under the said scheme;
- (g) if so, the details of the funds spent for them; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11 October, 2014 with the objective of creating 'Adarsh Grams' across the country. The scheme guidelines called upon the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to make one Gram Panchayat of their choice, a Model Village by 2016, and another two by 2019. The main objectives of SAGY are:

- Trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.
- Substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through –improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood opportunities, reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, wider social mobilization and enriched social capital.
- Generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.
- Nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 1,400 Gram Panchayats for development under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana till 17 July, 2018. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The details regarding Village Development Plans and the number of

projects planned in each Gram Panchayat with district-wise detail are available on saanjhi.gov.in and can be accessed by using the respective logins of Hon'ble MPs. The state-wise status of implementation of Village Development Plans is, however, given in the Statement (See below).

(f) to (h) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of implementation of Village Development Plans by Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY as on 17 July 2018, based on the information uploaded by the respective states on the SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of GPs	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	242	57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64	1,068	335
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	216	28
4.	Assam	35	2,418	508
5.	Bihar	78	3,887	813
6.	Chandigarh	2	31	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	44	2,666	1,349
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	52	24
10.	Delhi	13	0	0
11.	Goa	5	172	80
12.	Gujarat	71	1,422	1,014
13.	Haryana	32	1,445	894
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1,008	347
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	843	349
16.	Jharkhand	50	3,806	1,186
17.	Karnataka	56	9,316	3,514

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	72	2,349	1,016
19.	Lakshadweep	1	79	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66	2,531	1,596
21.	Maharashtra	125	6,196	2,696
22.	Manipur	12	787	119
23.	Meghalaya	7	320	86
24.	Mizoram	5	514	304
25.	Nagaland	3	71	16
26.	Odisha	44	942	164
27.	Puducherry	2	72	17
28.	Punjab	32	778	243
29.	Rajasthan	76	3,361	1,296
30.	Sikkim	4	162	112
31.	Tamil Nadu	133	3,946	3,321
32.	Telangana	45	1,356	528
33.	Tripura	4	159	79
34.	Uttar Pradesh	259	5,743	4,525
35.	Uttarakhand	13	475	378
36.	West Bengal	9	61	0
TOTAL		1,400	58,494	27,012

Wages of workers under MGNREGS

595. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to link the wages of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to the consumer price index (Rural) instead of CPI (Agricultural Labour);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the present wages in different States for the workers under MGNREGS and for how many average days they are provided jobs?