

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 224**  
ANSWERED ON 14/12/2021

**ACCESS TO BASIC AMENITIES**

\*224. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to reduce the gaps/disparities that exist in access to basic amenities between rural and urban areas;
- (b) whether any initiatives have been taken to ensure the socio-economic security of the rural people during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy for Smart Villages with all modern amenities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)

**(a) to (e)** A statement is laid on the table of the house.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF *LOK SABHA* STARRED QUESTION NO. 224 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2021 REGARDING 'ACCESS TO BASIC AMENITIES'

**(a) to (c)** Various measures taken by the government to improve access to basic amenities in rural areas, and the initiatives to ensure the socio-economic security of the rural people during the last three years include implementation of different Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored programmes/schemes/mission/campaigns by different ministries viz. Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Power and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Important programmes/schemes/mission/campaigns been taken up during the period include construction of village roads (rural connectivity) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), providing assistance for construction of pucca houses (rural housing) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), providing potable tap water supply to every household by 2024 under Jal Jeevan Mission, providing access to toilets to all Rural Households under Swacchh Bharat Mission (Grameen), electrification of villages across the country under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, providing last mile connectivity and electricity connection to all households in rural areas under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), etc. Details of initiatives taken and achievements made during the last three years are at Annexure I.

In addition, on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2016, to bridge the rural-urban gap, through stimulating local economic development, enhancement of basic services and creating well planned *Rurban Clusters*, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) has been launched by the Government of India. The goals of the Mission are essentially to develop cluster of villages, while preserving and nurturing the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature and creating a cluster of Rurban villages. Details of achievement of the Mission is at Annexure II.

**(d) & (e)** There is no proposal under consideration with the Ministry of Rural Development, at present, on formulation of policy of Smart Villages with all modern amenities. However, under SPMRM, different modern amenities are being created in rural areas through convergence of funds and resources under Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector and States schemes incentivized by dedicated Critical Gap Fund (CGF). Some important modern amenities, created under 21 components of SPMRM in the Rurban Clusters across the country, include creation of smart classroom, Wi-Fi hotspots, Citizen Service Centres, Solid and Liquid Waste Treatment Plants, Solar Water Pumps, Water ATMs, e-Rickshaw, Digital Library etc.

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**A. Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)**

Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of 2.95 crore Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of “**Housing for All**”. Under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are provided unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in difficult areas, IAP districts and Hilly areas for construction of a house. Further, assistance of Rs. 12,000 is being provided for construction of toilet to the beneficiaries through SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The beneficiaries are also being provided LPG and electricity connection through convergence with schemes of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Ministry of Power. Under PMAY-G, 1,65,93,678 houses have been completed as reported by States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 8.12.202, while work is ongoing on another 36 lacs houses.

**(B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I) is a one-time special intervention launched by Government of India on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of an all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive Integrated Action Plan (IAP) blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

As the programme unfolded, a need was felt for consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its efficiency not only as a provider of transportation services, but also as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, in the year 2013, PMGSY-II was launched for upgradation of selected Through Routes and Major Rural Links (MRLs) with a target to upgrade 50,000 Km in various states and Union Territories.

Subsequently, in 2016, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) for construction/upgradation of strategically important roads was launched as a separate vertical under PMGSY.

Union Government had approved the PMGSY III programme in 2019, which mainly focuses on the consolidation of existing Through routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

Since inception till 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021, 7,77,646 km road length with value of projects of Rs. 3,25,109 crore has been sanctioned and 6,79,923 km road length has been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,63,864 crore (including state share). Moreover, since inception, till

07.12.2021, 1,57,376 habitations in population category 250+ have been sanctioned for providing connectivity against which, 1,55,480 habitations have been provided connectivity. In the population category 100-249, 6,260 habitations have been sanctioned against which 5,812 habitations have been provided connectivity, exclusive of habitations that have already been connected by the State Govts. from their own programmes.

Physical achievements and the details of fund release and expenditure under PMGSY incurred during last three years and the current year are as follows:

Physical achievements of PMGSY during the last three years and the current year as on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2021-

Year	Sanctioned Length (km)	Completed Length (km)
2018-19	38,988.679	48,093.287
2019-20	27,676.236	27,304.586
2020-21	44,172.211	36,674.484
2021-22(as of now)	17,567.678	17,340.509

Financial achievements of PMGSY during the last three years and the current year as on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2021-

Year	Release (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure including state share (Rs. in crore)
2018-19	15389.23	23369.38
2019-20	13995.87	21723.92
2020-21	13651.46	23935.01
2021-22(as of now)	7462	15064.20

### **(C) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) –**

Since August 2019, aiming at universal coverage and to enable every rural household of the country, including those in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes dominated areas, to have provision of potable tap water supply by 2024, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) after subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), with an estimated outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh crore.

To boost the rural economy, Government of India has budgeted more than 50 thousand crores in 2021-22 for the implementation of the mission in rural areas across the country.

Moreover, under the Mission, Gram Panchayat and / or its sub-committee/ user group, i.e., Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, has been empowered for creation of water supply infrastructure and subsequent operation and maintenance of in-village water supply system and accordingly there is a huge requirement of skilled human resources in rural areas, viz. masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators etc., for which skilling of people living in villages is also being promoted under the Mission.

As on 10th December 2021, Functional Household Tap Connections have been provided to 8.65 Crore households which is 48 % of a total household size at 19.22 crore. This has risen from 16.8 % coverage of households on 15th August 2019.

**(D) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] –**

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the main aim to make the rural areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019, by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. As sanitation is a State subject the programme has been implemented by the State Governments. Government of India provides technical and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. As reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), more than 10.8 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed since 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014 so far. All the villages declared themselves ODF by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. Having achieved the outcomes of the ODF, Phase II of SBM (G) is now being implemented with the goal to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus by 2024-25, i.e. to sustain their ODF status and to make arrangements for solid and liquid waste management.

**(E) DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) –**

DDUGJY was launched in December 2014 for rural electrification works including operation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering at distribution transformers / feeders / consumers and electrification of villages across the country. All villages in the country stand electrified as on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2018.

**(F) Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) –**

The Saubhagya Yojana was launched in October 2018 to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural areas and all poor households in urban areas across the country. Under Saubhagya scheme, as on 31.03.2021, all the States including Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. Total 2.817 crore households have been electrified since the launch of the Saubhagya scheme up to 31.03.2021.

## **ANNEXURE-II**

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched in February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016 to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. It is an attempt to make the selected rural and tribal areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions and strives to strengthen by providing economic, social, basic and digital amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban Clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this innovative Mission.

The Mission focuses on holistic development of clusters and to ensure an optimum level of development, twenty-one desirable components which are as under:

1. Piped Water Supply
2. Sanitation
3. Solid & Liquid waste management
4. Access to village streets with Drains
5. Village street lights & electrification
6. Inter village roads connectivity
7. Public transport
8. LPG Gas connection
9. Skill development training linked to economic activities
10. Agri-service processing & allied activities
11. Education
12. Health
13. Digital Literacy
14. Citizen service Centres
15. Environment
16. Employment Generation & SHG Formation
17. Tourism Promotion
18. Sports Infrastructure
19. Social Infrastructure
20. Rural Housing
21. Social Welfare

The physical and financial progress made under SPMRM during the last three are as under:

### **Physical progress (Cumulative):**

	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
ICAPs approved	272	288	290
DPRs approved	94	248	281
Works completed			

**Financial progress(Cumulative):**

(Rupees in crore)

	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
CGF Expenditure	505.19	605.21	739.45
Convergence Expenditure	2678.65	2809.17	2961.29
Total Expenditure	3183.84	3414.38	3700.74