

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3383

ANSWERED ON:01.08.2014

BHARAT NIRMAN

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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP) has aimed at achieving comprehensive reforms in the rural infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the programme;
- (c) the performance under various components of the programme in various States, State- Wise including Karnataka and Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the targets fixed under various components of the programme have been achieved in each of these States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, component-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE), MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (c): Government of India has launched the Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP), a time bound Programme in 2005 to build rural infrastructure for the development of rural areas of the country. BNP has 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 onwards. The BNP 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. The financial performance of the Bharat Nirman Programme State-wise and components –wise is given at Annexure-I

(d) & (e): The physical targets and achievements thereto, relating to the six components of BNP for all States including States of Karnataka and Maharashtra are given at Annexure-II . State specific and component specific variations in achievement against targets have been notified. The reasons for shortfall are sector specific and inter alia includes (i) lack of contracting capacity in the States(ii) delay in forest and environment clearance (iii) prevalence of law and order problems and non-availability of private land (iv) non-availability of adequate sub-transmission system in States (v) escalation in cost of construction and financial viability of the projects(vi) non-availability of homestead sites to BPL households in case of Indira Awaas Yojana (vii) low quality housing and inadequate unit cost of housing (viii) lack of capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions in maintenance and upkeep of completed water supply schemes and capacity constraints of the community water users etc.