RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is imperative for improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented during course of planned development of the state benefit the rural areas and rural population. Focus of the government on rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes, through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in the rural areas of the State. The major schemes include Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and DRDA (Administration) which are being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Schemes which are sponsored by state include Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme etc.

These programmes / schemes aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, in rural areas, increase the avenues of wage employment and self-employment and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of development and rural housing.

The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the state by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department :-

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad – (RGAVP) RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) also known as RAJEEVIKA is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the
administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and is mandated to implement all rural livelihood programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture. The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic world. All rural poor identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Cast Census (SECC) survey.

Following livelihood projects funded by Government of India are being implemented by RAJEVIKA:

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 272 blocks, during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹107.12 crore has been incurred on this project.
- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the state with the budget provision of ₹48.72 crore for the financial year 2019-20.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

**Brief on the Progress made under RAJEVIKA**

Till December, 2019, approximately 18.05 lakh poor families were organized into 1,56,070 self-help groups, 11,635 village organizations (VOs) and 399 cluster level federations under the project. Financial assistance is being provided to 1,08,641 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 75,174 SHGs have received livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 1,21,604 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in banks and 60,760 SHGs have been given bank loans.

**Project implementation approach**

- Focusing beyond SHGs and to develop higher level of cooperation structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model.
- Diversification of livelihood sources.
- Competitiveness cooperation structure from state to village.
- Community cost-based interest rates.
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring by the tally security software of the Web based MIS system, accounting and distribution process

Achievements under different projects financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 are given in the table 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Target (2019-20)</th>
<th>Achievement 2019-20*</th>
<th>Cumulative Progress</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>SHG Formation</td>
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<td>No of SHGs with Saving A/C</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>No of VOs promoted</td>
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<td>925</td>
<td>11635</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>No of CLFs promoted</td>
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<td>No of SHGs availed Revolving funds</td>
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<td>15753</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>No of SHGs availed CIF</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>No of SHG Bank Loan</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Expenditure (₹Crore)</td>
<td>195.35</td>
<td>107.12</td>
<td>477.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*upto December, 2019
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth and is operational in the entire state. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 KM, 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹5,735.66 crore has been spent and 2,661.92 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 51.62 Lakh households. 3.08 Lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

The scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G). This scheme was launched by Government of India in Agra on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. The Government is providing a financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹1,956.49 crore has been spent and 86,134 new houses have been constructed. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages upto 90 days through MGNREGA. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas. Each MLA is authorized to recommend the works upto ₹2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency. At least 20 per cent of total annually allotted amount must be recommended on the development of SC/ST habitations.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) ₹377.09 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,508.12 crore and total 9,365 works have been completed.
Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Members of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector upto 5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of 1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 75 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) 138.96 crore have been utilized against the total available fund 632.66 crore and total 2,827 works have been completed.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 12 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The area inhabited by Mev’s is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme, which is being implemented, since 1987-88. The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 27.19 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of 82.92 crore and total 574 works have been completed.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). To bring up a balanced development of border areas, the objective of the programme is to infuse a sense of security among the people and building up of much needed social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. This programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for development of border areas (0-10 K.M.). However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure, development activities are also provided due importance. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 165.76 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of 439.96 crore and total 837 works have been completed.

Guru Golvalkar Grameen Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)

Guru Golvalkar Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30th September, 2014 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas of the State only. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 77.19 crore have been utilized against the total available fund 144.96 crore and total 903 works have been completed.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the “Dang Area”. These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 394 Gram Panchayats of 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dhulpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 34.20 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of 82.37 crore and total 765 works have been completed.

Magra Area Development Programme

The Central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area
Development (TAD) is locally known as “Magra”. The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the “Magra Area Development Programme” was initiated in 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are being undertaken for development of the area. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹25.57 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹91.11 crore and total 528 works have been completed.

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas
In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹2.92 crore have been spent against the total available fund of ₹10.99 crore and total 87 works have been completed.

Bio-Fuel Authority
Institutionalization of Bio-Fuel Authority is a specific initiative of the Rajasthan state to bring Wasteland under Tree Borne Oil (TBO) Plantation through convergence of various schemes. In view of good prospects of production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds, the Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop Jatropha, Karanj & other oil seed's cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure.

Rajasthan is one of the fastest developing states in the country and is privileged to become the first state to develop Bio-fuel Policy in the year 2007 & amended policy 2018 and its implementation in the field. 12 districts of Rajasthan namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur & Pratapgarh are found suitable for plantation of Jatropha and 8 districts of Eastern Rajasthan namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur & Tonk are found suitable for Karanj.

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22nd December, 2016 with the objectives to develop wasteland and pastures of the state. Total, 6,739 pasture development works were sanctioned in convergence with MGNREGA in the state.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority
- Approx. 3 crore 11 lakh Jatropha / Karanj Plantation in convergence with MGNREGA in 12 biofuel districts of the state.
- Plantation of 1.27 lakh Jatropha, Karanj, Mahua, and Neem in about 20 districts of the state under National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Pam (NMOOP) funded by the Government of India.
- Training & Capacity Building for Jatropha Plantation by the Agriculture Training Centers of Udaipur, Kota, Jaipur & Jodhpur in 12 biofuel districts of the state.
- Seed purchasing arrangement by State Government through The Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation (RAJFED) & RAJAS SANGH at Minimum Support Price (MSP). Further state Government has established a Van Upaj Mandi in Udaipur to enhance & promote the forest produce collection in that region. Approx. 35,000 quintal seeds has been recorded by this Mandi since beginning.
- The State Government amended the Rajasthan Forest (produce transit) rules 1957 in favour of tribals by which, now they can sale forest produce (Jatropha) to traders without Transport Permit (TP).
- About 7,300 members of Women self-help groups of Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RAJEEVIKA) were trained in plantation and seed collection of Jatropha to increase their income.
- Total five biofuel production plants have been installed in Jaipur, Bhiwara and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan which are producing approx. one lakh liter of Biodiesel per day in the state.
- Rajasthan Biodiesel Rules, 2019 were framed and implemented on the occasion of World Biofuel Day 2019 (10th August, 2019) at Science Park, Jaipur.
- India's first Biodiesel Mobile Retail Outlet has been launched by State Government at Jodhpur on 7th November, 2019.
Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

In the first Phase of the scheme, 34 Gram Panchayats have been selected by honourable MPs. Under the scheme, the work of base line survey & Village Development Plan (V.D.P) of 34 Adarsh Gram Panchayats has been completed. Out of 1,611 works, 1,096 works are completed and 154 works are in progress.

In second phase of the scheme, 31 Gram Panchayat have been selected by honourable MPs. Under the scheme, the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 31 Adarsh Gram Panchayat has been completed. Out of 2,247 works, 1,437 works are completed and 232 works are in progress.

In third phase of the scheme, 16 Gram Panchayat have been selected by honourable MPs. Under the scheme the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 16 Adarsh Gram Panchayat has been completed. Out of 741 works, 237 works are completed and 111 works are in progress.

In fourth phase of the scheme, 18 Gram Panchayats have been selected by honourable MPs. Under the scheme, the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 18 Adarsh Gram Panchayat is under process.

Mukhyta Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)

The Scheme is unique and transformative, as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment and livelihoods etc. MAGPY lays focus on community participation, social mobilization of village community, which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme.

In first phase, 196 Adarsh Gram Panchayats have been selected by honourable MLAs and out of 16,643 works included in VDP, 7,077 works are completed and 674 works are under progress. In second phase, 97 Adarsh Gram Panchayats have been selected by honourable MLAs.

Smart Village

"SMART VILLAGE" scheme was initiated in the year 2017-18 to select the villages having population above 3,000 and to develop the village with modern amenities like a city, the funds are being provided by various departmental schemes. In this scheme, 3,275 villages were selected to develop as SMART VILLAGE.

The main activities under the SMART VILLAGE programme include developing drainage system & pucca streets, construction of community toilet, public park/play grounds with open gym, solar or LED lights in streets, developing one road as Swa-Raj Marg, developing primary/sub health centre, senior secondary school, veterinary hospital, food grain storage, and providing house under PMAY-G to all beneficiaries.

Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana

On the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary (year 2019) of the Father of the Nation “Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana” was launched on 27th November, 2019. Under this scheme, one village in each district is to be selected and developed according to Gandhian values. The main activities of the scheme covers family welfare programs for population control, cooperation in national programs for the nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating women, attention to children's health screening and vaccination, establishment of drug-free society and organising education and skill training programs.

The works to be undertaken in this scheme also include conservation of all natural resources, historical heritage, cultural heritage, religious sites, cremation, burial grounds, protection of sustainable social, cultural and economic development, housing and toilets etc.

The scheme proposes to organise Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day every year to develop an atmosphere of goodwill.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the
First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

**Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:**

- **Gram Panchayat**: Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village as Gram Panchayat.

- **Panchayat Samiti**: Panchayat samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the ZillaParishads.

- **Zila Parishad**: Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

**Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/Institutions are:-**

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional Amendment.

- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.

- All administrative / establishment matters including recruitments of PRI's Functionaries.

- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of Elected Representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.

- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.

- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.

- Monitoring and implementation of various States Schemes (FFC, SFC V) including State and Central flagship programmes Swachh Bharat mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) of the Government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.

- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.

- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.

- To enable all households to have access to and use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.

- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promote inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. After de-limitation/ new creations of PRIs in the year 2019 Presently, 33 ZilaParishads, 352 Panchayat Samities and 11,341 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

**Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions**

**Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC)**

The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grant in aid is released to Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Grant in aid is provided for supporting and strengthening the basic service delivery of drinking water supply, sanitation, sewerage, water drainage system, solid waste management, street lighting, rural roads, parks, playgrounds, burial and cremation grounds etc. The Gram Panchayats are the executing Agency for the use of grant in aid. Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities are responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure proper utilization of this Grant. A provision of ₹3,427.56 crore has been made for the financial year 2019-20. An amount of ₹1,362.11
crores (2nd installment of F.Y. 2018-19), ₹1,840.505 crore (1st installment of F.Y. 2019-20) and an additional provision of ₹1,840.505 crore (2nd installment as general basic grant for the F.Y. 2019-20) total ₹5,043.12 crore was transferred to the PRIs. During the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹3,006.00 crore was incurred and 80,347 works were completed up to December 2019.

**Fifth State Finance Commission**

- The period of Fifth State Finance Commission is for five years (2015-2020). According to the recommendations of the commission, 7.182 per cent of total state's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10 : 24.90 on the basis of census 2011.
- As per final report of 2019-20, fund distribution to PRIs will be in the ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per recommendations, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of National & State priority schemes and 5 per cent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works or programmes.

The Total proposed amount for the financial year 2019-20 is ₹1,600.21 crore. An amount of ₹87.78 crore (Incentive Grant for the year 2018-19) and ₹361.95 crore (1st instalment for the year 2019-20) has been transferred to P.D. accounts of Zila Parishad & Panchayat samities. During the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹1,022.89 crore has been spent upto December, 2019 including opening balance as on 1st April, 2019 and 47,049 works have been completed.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)**

Government of India had announced implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014. State has become Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on March, 2018.

**Provision of Swach Bharat Mission (SBM-G):** The Incentive amount is being provided under SBM (G) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households upto ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Central Share of this Incentive for IHHLs shall be ₹7,200/- (60 per cent) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share will be ₹4,800/- (40 per cent).

**Incentive provided under SBM (G) Mission:** Incentive for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) is available to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.

In the financial year 2019-20, 2.92 lakh works related to Left Out Beneficiaries Individual Household Latrine (LOB IHHL), 1,162 works related to Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) and 177 works related to Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) were constructed upto December, 2019.

During of the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹553.85 crore has been incurred upto 14th January, 2020, against the total available fund of ₹1,361.89 crore. As per approved Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for 2019-20, Government of India has approved outlay of ₹1,382.07 crore.

In financial year 2019-20 (Upto December, 2019) an incentive amount of ₹362.10 crore for toilet construction has been transferred through e-Panchayat payment portal (e-FMS) directly to the beneficiary's bank account.

**Panchayat Award**

In accordance with 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th of April every year for following categories:-

- Under Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State. In the year 2019, One Zila Parishad, one Panchayat Samiti and five Gram Panchayats have been awarded.
- Under Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP), one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts & Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat Neterwas of Panchayat Samiti Dhond, Zila Parishad Sikar was selected for the year 2019.
Child Friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA) - Under this scheme, only one best performing Gram Panchayats of State is awarded for child friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat Mandawar of Panchayat Samiti Tonk, District Tonk was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2019.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
In compliance to the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has transferred cent per cent grant directly in the accounts of Gram Panchayats. The grant provided to the Gram Panchayat will be utilized for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan by keeping in view the essential basic requirements & felt local needs of the community and excluded section for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. Government of Rajasthan has developed state specific guidelines as “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” based on the Central Model guideline of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi for preparation of quality GPDP Plan and effective implementation of the same. The Gram Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha and its due approval from competent levels all across the districts. Approved GPDPs are uploaded on Plan plus Version-2 software.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated People's campaign as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” for preparation of Decentralized Participative Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) 2020-21. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2nd October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” the Participative and Integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plans are prepared and being uploaded on the Plan Plus.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)
Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) from the financial year 2018-19 onwards. The funding pattern of the new scheme RGSA is to be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60: 40. The focus of the scheme is on capacity building of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, strengthening of basic Infrastructures of PRIs and for training activities. The Plan of ₹74.97 crore has been approved by Central Executive committee Government of India for the year 2019-20.

Village Master Plan
Master Plan will be made for villages with assessment of the land for the future provision of education, health, population expansion, sports facility, park, government building, road & other development activity. Officials of Revenue Department and Panchayati Raj Department are jointly preparing the Village Master Plan with the provision of coming 30 years requirement. Public representative & other citizens are also invited for their suggestions. Initially Plan will be approved in Gram Panchayat meeting first and then will be approved by Gram Sabha. In the year 2019, 305 trainings have been conducted and plans of 7,190 villages have been prepared.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman
In the year 2014, 723 Gram Panchayats was constituted in the State. The buildings of these Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh. For construction of these buildings, in phase-I, an amount of ₹30 lakh is being sanctioned under MGNREGA, and other scheme.

Out of these 723 GPs, land has been allotted to 671 GPs and financial sanction for 662 GPs has been issued, 386 works have been completed and 264 works are under progress. 14 GPs are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/campus.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman
In the year 2014, 47 Panchayat Samities (PS) was constituted in the State. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is ₹250-300 lakh. For construction of these buildings, an amount of ₹200 lakh has been provisioned from the State Government and rest amount is being borne from other departmental schemes. The land has been allotted to 46 PSs, land allocation of 1 PS is under process. Financial sanction of 45 works has been issued, out of which 25 Works has been completed and 19 works are under progress.
Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except Nagar Palika & Nagar Parishad headquarter. Accordingly in such 160 Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed through Panchayat Samities. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹ 55.00 lakh. The total cost of project will be ₹ 88.00 crore, Out of 160 Ambedkar Bhawan, land for 128 bhawan has been identified.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana (RGJY)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. RGJY has been launched on 20th August, 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources, resolve the issue of paucity of water and to improve the status of ground water and cultivable area in the state through effective convergence. Around 1.80 Lakh works of cost of around ₹ 2,000 crore to be executed in its first phase in around 4,000 villages.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) (PMKSY-WC) / Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)

Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. A total Amount of ₹ 3,537.61 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2019 which is 45.30 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹ 3,364.42 crore has been incurred and a total of 32.27 lakh hectares area has been treated by December, 2019.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Rural Roads

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The Road Network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. village road length in the state is given in table 3.2.

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by BT road in different population groups at the end of 2018-19 and upto December 2019 is shown in table 3.3.

During the year 2019-20, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2019 are given below:

- 1,896 km BT roads have been renewed and constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Rural Roads.
- 9 habitations Dhani/Majara having population 250 and above connected by 44 km BT roads under PMGSY.
- 211 km Gramin Gaurav Path (CC road) completed.
- For construction of Bridge on Galiyakot to Galiyakot road and Dungarpur-Banswara road on Mahi river, sanction of DPR work for ₹ 25 lakh & ₹ 50 lakh issued on 23rd September, 2019 in Dungarpur District.
- For new road connectivity of 342 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census, sanction of ₹ 403.29 crore issued in all

### Table 3.2 Village Road Length in the state as on 31.03.2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BT</th>
<th>MR</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>FW</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>135275.51</td>
<td>1759.55</td>
<td>36368.86</td>
<td>2533.57</td>
<td>175937.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(BT- Black Top, MR-Metal Road, GR-Graveled Road, FW-Fair Weather)
Table 3.3 Road connectivity of Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Total number of villages (Census 2001)</th>
<th>Villages connected as on March, 2019</th>
<th>Villages connected upto December, 2019</th>
<th>Per cent of Villages connected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 &amp; Above</td>
<td>14198</td>
<td>14182</td>
<td>14182</td>
<td>99.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>11058</td>
<td>10977</td>
<td>10977</td>
<td>99.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>250-500</td>
<td>7713</td>
<td>7521</td>
<td>7521</td>
<td>97.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100-250</td>
<td>4072</td>
<td>2052</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>50.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Below 100</td>
<td>2712</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>36.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>39753</td>
<td>35728</td>
<td>35737</td>
<td>89.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

districts on 21" November, 2019

- As per budget announcement of 2019-20 Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years. Vikas Path is to be constructed by cement concrete block with covered drains and utility services etc. Selection of village and alignment of Vikas Path will be done by a District Level Committee. Sanction of First Phase to construct 172.50 km Vikas Path with estimated cost of ₹142.53 crore at 182 GP's issued in November, 2019.

Rural Electrification

The status of rural electrification is given below:

- Total no. of villages (Census 2011): 44,672
- Total no. of uninhabited villages: 1,473
- Total no. of inhabited villages: 43,199
- No. of villages electrified: 43,199 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhanis electrified: 1.09 Lakh out of 1.14 Lakh (95.61 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified: 93.88 Lakh HHs (100 per cent)

During Financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) Total 77,951 agriculture connection have been released to farmers.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps.

Exhibitions and Fairs are one of the important platforms for artisans to promote their products. The artisans from Rajasthan participated in C.I.I. Chandigarh, IITF New Delhi, Rasraj Mahotsav Nathdwar, Bharatparv New Delhi, Paryatan Parv New Delhi, Pink Festival JKK etc. for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration – RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like, Pokran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives.

RUDA carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors, which are as follows:

- Leather
- Wool & Textile
- Minor Mineral (SCP)

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for
conducting RUDA activities. In this head, a target has been set to benefit 1500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹221.00 lakh for the financial year 2019-20. During the financial year 2019-20 till December 2019, 509 artisans have been benefited by spending ₹139.10 lakh. Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5 years is given in table 3.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Allotment (₹lakh)</th>
<th>Expenditure (₹lakh)</th>
<th>Target (artisans)</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td>212.14</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>188.00</td>
<td>200.10</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20*</td>
<td>221.00</td>
<td>139.10</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* upto December, 2019