

CHAPTER – 6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

6.1 Removal of poverty is one of the basic objectives of planning in India. In the initial stages of planning, it was thought that benefits of overall growth of economy would percolate to all strata of the society and the income levels of all would increase correspondingly. Determined efforts were made to initiate programs aimed at distribution of income and consumption in favor of poorest section of the population.

6.2 Direct attack on poverty was intensified in the Sixth Plan through Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and other employment generation programs such as the National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Generation Program (RLEGP). During the Eighth Plan, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was introduced by merging NREP & RLEGP and Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced which aimed at providing assured employment to all the poor and the needy during lean season.

6.3 During Ninth Plan, the IRDP and allied programs, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single program known as Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The SGSY was conceived as a holistic program of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

6.4 During Ninth Plan from September 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under the new Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The basic aim of the scheme is generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security to the poor.

6.5 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme has been enforced in all the districts from 1st April, 2008 in place of SGRY.

6.6 As per the 2011 census, more than 75 per cent population of Rajasthan continues to live in rural area. A very large proportion of them are either wholly or significantly dependent on farm activity for their livelihood. The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and a progressive absorption of access rural workforce into non-agriculture activity is the most potent weapon for reducing poverty.

6.7 The State Government laid emphasis on empowering the Panchayats and promoting decentralized planning during the Eleventh Plan period,

particularly towards the close of the Eleventh Plan. Attention was focused on certain key areas for equitable and inclusive growth within the State.

6.8 Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages a multi-pronged approach for faster, sustainable and more inclusive rural development. It aims to improve rural infrastructure, employment & livelihood generation, capacity building and economic environment with more targeted and focused intervention through the following schemes:

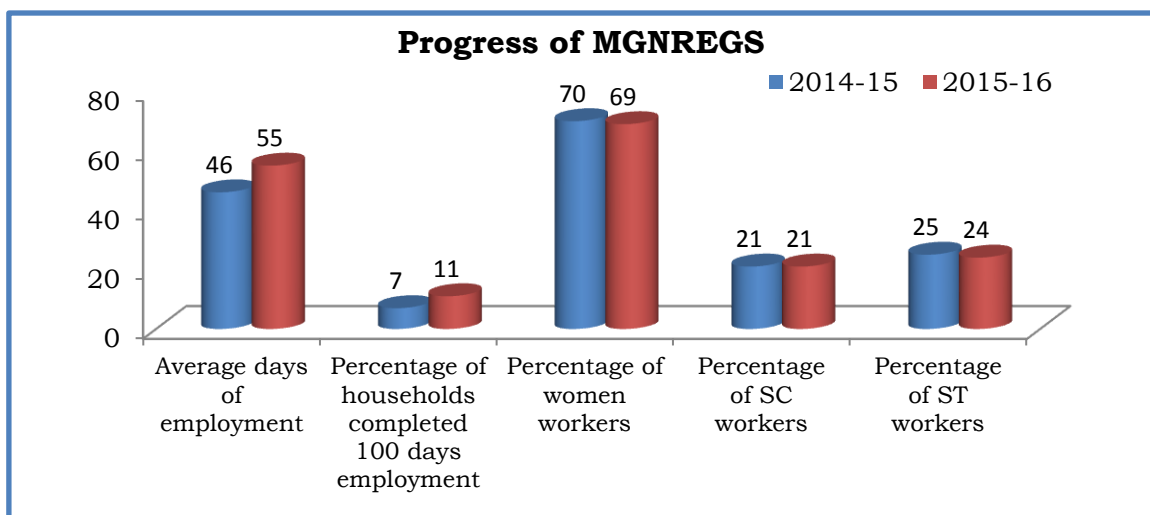
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

6.9 The success of MGNREGS has been impressive in Rajasthan. Presence of effective grassroots NGOs and their ability to mobilize the poor, transparent administration and persistence of drought situation has made Rajasthan a leading State in the implementation of the scheme. Rajasthan has also been a pioneer State to have an innovative approach in the implementation of MGNREGS.

6.10 The MGNREGS was launched in 6 districts of the State namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur in first phase on 2nd Feb., 2006. It was extended to another 6 districts namely Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, and Sawai Madhopur & Tonk in the year 2007. Since, April, 2008 the scheme is being implemented in whole of the State. The progress and achievements of the scheme in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 6.1

Indicator	2014-15	2015-16
Household reported on work	3687068	4220873
Person-days generated (in lakh)	1686.19	2341.22
Average days of employment	46	55
Percentage of households completed 100 days employment	7	11
Percentage of women workers	70	69
Percentage of SC workers	21	21
Percentage of ST workers	25	24



Financial progress under MGNREGS:

Table No. 6.2

Year	Releases (₹ in lakh)			Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
	Centre	State	Total	
2014-15	297609.87	31446.48	329056.35	325173.66
2015-16	307145.75	30064.33	337210.08	332920.45

Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Training of Mates and deployment of 50 per cent women Mates.
- Project "LIFE" (Livelihood in Full Employment) for the Households which completed 100 days in previous year.
- Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise to use natural resources and providing benefits to the deprived households.
- Skill up gradation of workers as Bare Foot Technician
- Convergence with NRLM through Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) Project.
- Convergence with other schemes and Department.
- Work allocation in group of 5 (self-formed group by labourers) & daily measurement of work by Mate & intimation to the labourer.
- Rationalization of task based on quick Time & Motion Studies.
- Uniform task issued from State based on type of soil.
- Inspection of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any Public Representative allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Technical Manual, Accounts Manual & Social Audit Manual issued.

6.11 In order to make the programme more dynamic and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, it was felt that State should be given greater flexibility in sanctioning works to be undertaken under the programme. In fact, the State Employment Guarantee Council should be empowered to draw up a Master Plan of works for every Panchayat and sanction works out of such Master Plan by bringing about necessary amendments in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005. The State Government is of the view that the Act should be amended to permit for taking up of all the works included in a Village Master Plan.

6.12 Under MGNREGS, an expenditure of ₹ 325410.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 379999.94 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Parisampatti Nirman Nidhi

6.13 As an innovative initiative special fund “Parisampatti Nirman Nidhi” has been created under MNREGA, so that permanent assets can be created under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹5000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 under this fund. An outlay of ₹1743.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Women empowerment in MGNREGA:

6.14 In MGNREGA, the initiation to empowerment of women section have been taken. About 68 per cent women workers are involved in MGNREGA employment. Equal wages are paid to male & female workers under the scheme. To take care of children of women workers crèche facility is also provided.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

6.15 The overreaching vision of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, to produce ‘per drop more crop’, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity.

6.16 State Agricultural Department is the nodal department for implementation of PMKSY. PMKSY will ensure convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) and other centre/state schemes. PMKSY (Per drop more crop) fund may also be used for topping up of material cost beyond the specified limit, i.e. 40 per cent in the MGNREGA for lining, inlet, outlet, silt trap, adjustable gates etc.

6.17 Activities under PMKSY through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

- Water harvesting structures on individual lands of vulnerable sections, creation of new irrigation sources, up gradation/desilting of traditional water bodies, water conservation works etc.
- Supplementing soil and conservation works in the identified back ward rain fed blocks by overlaying of the plans with that of watershed projects for development to full potential.
- Desiltation of canal & distribution system, deepening and desiltation of existing water bodies, strengthening of bunds/embankments etc.
- Restoring the potential of traditional water storage systems through desiltation and deepening activities.

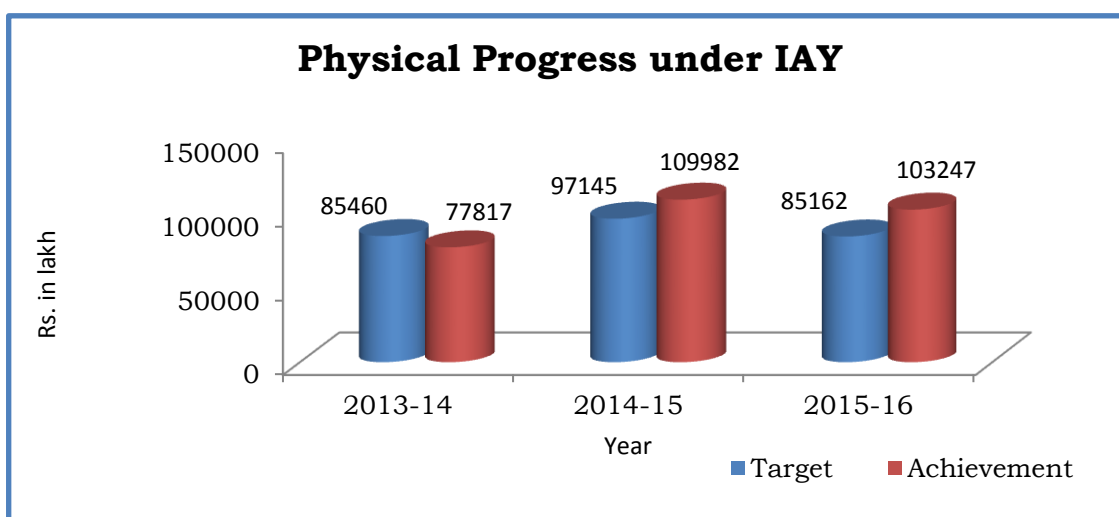
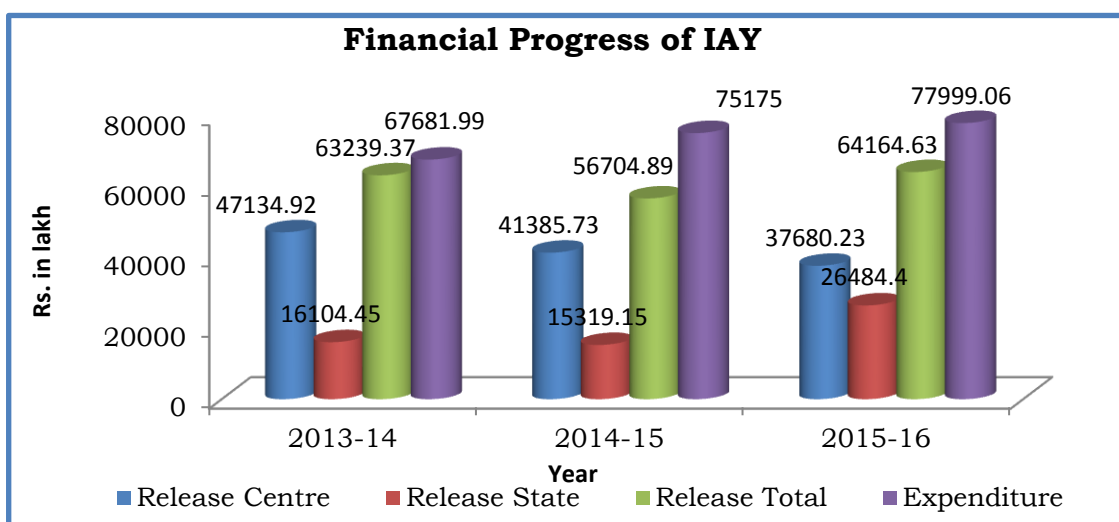
6.18 Under PMKSY an expenditure of ₹6800.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

6.19 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. The objective of IAY is primarily to provide financial assistance for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units to families of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and other below the poverty line in rural areas. From 1st April 2013, the unit cost was enhanced by the Government of India from ₹45000 to ₹70000. Normally; all IAY houses are being sanctioned in the name of women only. Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 6.3

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh)				Physical Progress	
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2013-14	47134.92	16104.45	63239.37	67681.99	85460	77817
2014-15	41385.73	15319.15	56704.89	75175.00	97145	109982
2015-16	37680.23	26484.40	64164.63	77999.06	85162	103247



6.20 An expenditure of ₹ 64164.63 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 83090.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 and 1.14 lakh families are proposed to be benefited in the year 2016-17. Since Government of India has replaced IAY with Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin therefore, the amount kept for this scheme will also be used for implementation of new scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

6.21 From the year 2016-17 a new rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin has been introduced by Government of India. The main objective of the scheme is to provide pucca house to all who are houseless and living in dilapidated houses in rural areas. This scheme will replace Indira Awaas Yojana. It is targeted that assistance will be provided for construction for one crore houses in rural areas of the country over the period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. In compare to IAY, the unit assistance for construction of houses has been enhanced to ₹ 120000 for plane and 130000 for hilly and difficult area under new scheme.

6.22 For greater transparency in selection of beneficiaries a well-defined mechanism for preparing eligibility list, prioritization of beneficiaries, verification by Gram Sabha and grievances redressal has been incorporated in this scheme.

6.23 The Socio Economic & Caste Census-2011 data will be used for identification of beneficiaries. Different parameters for automatic exclusion, automatic inclusion and deprivation have been defined in the scheme. After following the automatic inclusion & deprivation criteria, automatic exclusion criteria and prioritization process, the final priority list of the beneficiaries will be published and uploaded on AwaasSoft.

6.24 The funding pattern of the scheme is in 60:40 between Centre and State respectively. The amount kept for the scheme for year 2016-17 has been included in the budget provision of IAY.

Other identified Classes Awaas Yojana

6.25 The State Government has launched other identified Classes Awaas Yojana (State BPL Aawas Yojna) for the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹1050.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and 3000 families have been benefitted. An outlay of ₹3150.00 lakh (₹1050.00 lakh will be incurred as a II installment of 3000 houses for 2015-16 and ₹2100.00 lakh of 3000 houses for 2016-17) is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

6.26 The financial assistance of ₹70000/- for construction of pukka house will be provided to the selected families, all the terms including financial assistance will be as per IAY guidelines. Following categories which are not covered under IAY would be benefitted under the scheme:

- Scheduled Tribes families residing in non-notified districts

- Antyodaya families
- Aastha Card families
- Physically and Mentally challenged persons
- Houseless Single Widows
- Houseless families under State BPL (As per department letter dated 27.02.2009)

SHG movement in the State

6.27 The SHG movement in Rajasthan has vast potential of addressing two very critical areas viz. 'Women Empowerment' and 'Poverty Alleviation'. But, this potential is yet to be fully realized because Government has not yet looked at the SHGs as 'strategic intervention' within the State. Banks have also not been very forthcoming in providing credit to the SHGs, which has had a demoralizing effect at times.

6.28 There are two critical issues that are working as 'impediments' in realizing the full potential of SHG movement within the State:

- Poor Quality of Self Help Groups
- Low Credit from Banks to SHGs

6.29 One of the best developments of the last two decades has been development centered on community based micro Finance i.e. Self Help Groups. In SHGs a group of women belonging to poor communities come together and pool small amounts regularly. The pooled amount is advanced as loan to individual members on mutually decided rates of interest. Banks can effectively reach out to the poor through these groups (because the credit needs of 10-15 women are aggregated and banks can reach out to 10-15 individuals through a single transaction). The SHG approach has been a very effective strategy for financial inclusion of the poor who otherwise cannot be reached individually.

6.30 The State Government also took the initiative of creating an umbrella organization for livelihood projects known as Rajasthan Grameen Aajivika Parishad, which is a Society constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. At present, following four livelihood projects are being implemented by RGAP:

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)- implementation in 60 blocks
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)- implementation in 8 blocks
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)/ GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)- implementation in 47 blocks

6.31 The State Government, in order to take advantage of this scheme created the post of State Mission Director, Livelihood Projects and SHGs to bring about a convergence between different SHG based livelihood programmes.

6.32 The objective of these programs is to 'strengthen livelihood systems of poor' and there will be adequate flexibility in the programs to address contextual issues. Creating vibrant and sustainable institutions of poor as mainframe for poverty alleviation is the first deliverable of these programs. Special projects on agriculture development, animal husbandry, social security net and so on, will be aligned with the institutions of poor created under NRLM/ RRLP/MPOWER. The SHG movement in the State will be the main strategy to deliver financial services to the poor and thus the key strategy of financial inclusion as well.

Targeting and Phasing

6.33 As per 2011 census, there are 95 lakh rural households in the State. The BPL plus policy of the State and GoI has increased the scope of target households for poverty alleviation projects in general and NRLM in particular. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) is way through which poor in the villages will be identified. Going by above mentioned policy change, it is expected that about 70 per cent of total rural households will fall under BPL plus category i.e. close to 65 lakh household. A village/GP is said to be saturated if more than 80 per cent of rural poor are covered and hence RAJEEVIKA will be covering approximately 80 per cent of total rural poor which is close of 54 lakh household in phases.

Core Achievements

6.34 **Mobilisation:** More than 43872 SHGs have been formed by mobilizing about 5.0 lac women in 100 blocks of 32 districts. This has been achieved by Community Resource persons as well as Active Women.

6.35 **Social Capital in terms of Community Cadre:** A pool of community cadres including CRPs, 28800 SHG members have been built as grassroots facilitators for SHGs.

6.36 **Financial Inclusion:** More than 2.4 lac members of 32774 SHGs have been benefited with the revolving fund and Community Investment support to the tune of ₹ 25884 lakh.

6.37 **Village Organisation formed:** Total 2042 VOs have been formed and are operational.

6.38 **Cluster Level Federations:** Rajasthan may be the first State to have federated 42 Cluster Level Federations (CLF) covering 1683 villages by October 2015. Each CLF has been covering about 5000 women from

35-40 villages and operates like a Mini Bank with a corpus of about ₹ 2.5 crores.

6.39 **Expansion:** Program implementation expanded in 60 blocks through 1650 Internal Community cadres graduated from Resource Blocks.

6.40 **M-Pesa: M-Pesa pilot- a door step banking has been initiated** in Aanadpuri (Banswara), Baap (Jodhpur) and Sankra (Jaisalmer) blocks and expanded in 6 more blocks in collaboration with Vodafone to reduce the inconvenience of travelling long distances to deposit even small amount of money by SHG members.

6.41 **Micro Enterprises Consultant Project/SVEP:** RGAVP entered into an agreement with Kudumbashree – NRO for promoting entrepreneurship skill amongst SGH members in selected five districts viz. Kota, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer & Chittorgarh.

6.42 **Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):** 2800 farmers have been brought into the fold of CMSA interventions in Tonk & Banswara districts. The result of the interventions have been quite encouraging and farmers are getting benefits in terms of increase in production as well as substantial reduction in cost of cultivation. Planning to expand CMSAs implementation in 6 additional blocks during 2016-17.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

6.43 Poor quality of SHGs is mainly the result of lack of investment in training, exposure, hand holding support etc. to SHG movement; and the capacity of SHG promoting organizations is also not very high. Credit linkage of SHGs with Banks is low because Banks are not particularly keen on maintaining accounts with low balances or transaction, very low presence of Bank branches. In addition, staff is also not sensitized towards poor and processes are also quite cumbersome. In order to address these and other related issues the Central Government has launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission whose key focus is on creating women SHGs and organizations of the poor.

6.44 In Rajasthan, under NRLM, the endeavor would be to reach out mobilize and support 5 million BPL households across all of the State by facilitating and pro-actively supporting self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihood collectives. NRLM's long-term dedicated and responsive support would be provided to them along with facilitation support to enable them to come out of poverty. In addition, the poor would be provided increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services. Efforts would be made to empower them socially and economically and reduce their vulnerability by mitigating their risks.

6.45 NRLM's mandate is to reach out to these poor families, link them to livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty

and enjoy a decent quality of life. Strong and vibrant institutions of the poor would get created at various levels – village, block, district and State in the process. Such institutions would play a key role in enabling the poor to come out and stay out of poverty.

6.46 Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being aware of the diverse nature of livelihood activities, NRLM works on three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihood options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises). The multiple livelihood promotion strategy has been adopted to ensure that the poorest are covered to the maximum extent.

6.47 Dedicated support structures build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their built-up human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihood services to their member across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty.

6.48 The interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching aptitude with job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurial oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand. The SHGs will also be able to act as bridge between banks and poor who otherwise are not able to link with banks individually. NRLM has provision for payment of interest subsidy as incentive to all SHGs that repay their bank's loans on time. Strengthening of livelihoods of about 6 million families would need significant amount of credit from Banks. The banks can continue lending to poor/SHGs only if they repay banks loan on time.

6.49 NRLM has been planned for implementation in mission mode. This enables (a) shift from the present allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihood based poverty reduction action plan, (b) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, (c) continuous capacity building, imparting requisite

skills and creating linkages with livelihood opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and (d) monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plan and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the state based on inter-se poverty ratios. In due course of time, as the institutions of the poor emerge and mature, they would drive the agenda through bottom-up planning processes.

6.50 Recognizing the need to create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations, the State Government has created a transaction driven internet based portal for SHGs and their federations.

6.51 Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) has Developed Rejeevika MIS (Web based Portal) to monitor SHGs on regular basis. Self Help Groups are currently being promoted by Government and Non-Government agencies with different objectives like women empowerment, poverty alleviation, delivery of credit etc. The promoting agencies have their own vision and expectations from SHGs. As these groups exist in the same villages, it creates operational problems and confusion at the community level, because by becoming member of a particular group, a woman may get higher subsidy, which she would not get if she is a member of another group. This often leads to multiple memberships, as the families need for financial services are not being fulfilled by the same source. This portal would help in screening and addressing these issues.

6.52 An expenditure of ₹825.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 under NRLM/NRLP and a provision of ₹15850.00 lakh (11810.00 lakh+4040.00 lakh) is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. During 2016-17 under NRLM and NRLP 22200 SHG's to be formed, 800 VO to be formed, 14000 SHG's to avail Revolving Fund support and 8800 SHG's will avail CLF support from the project.

Gender Budgeting Under NRLM

6.53 Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is implementing livelihood projects RRLP, MPOWER, NRLP and NRLM in the state with major objective to alleviate extreme poverty in the rural area through creation of institutional platform for poor women. At the time of village entry, a dedicated block level team of RGAVP (Project Facilitation Team) analyses major gender issues/ women related issues in the village and prepare strategy to address the same. All projects have standard process for identification of poorest women/ widow/women suffering from violence/ women with disability/ migrant and women from other vulnerable category. These identified women are organized into SHGs and it is ensured that all women have access to financial institutions and banks. RGAVP provides continuous handholding

support till the women get sustainable livelihood and get economically and socially empowered.

6.54 Gender sensitization and Gender equality have been an integrated part of capacity building and training for staff recruited under different projects. A comprehensive training module, for Village organization (VO) which is primarily responsible for inclusion of vulnerable & left out women, has been developed incorporating women rights, laws and entitlements for women under various government programmes.

6.55 This year focus would be on (a) constitution and capacity building of social action committee under each VO who would address gender based issues in each village and takes relevant actions (b) recruitment of more female staff for state office to block office in order to bring gender balance (c) and gender responsive livelihood planning.

Young Professionals

6.56 RGAVP aims to develop a talented pool of Young Professionals (YPs) who have a passion for working with poor and have the potential to become mature development professionals. RGAVP intends to take the services of YPs in each of Resource/Intensive block and at the village selected under Sansad Adarsh Grameen Yojana. RGAVP has selected 90 YPs from various institutes of repute like IIM, IRMA, TISS, MANAGE, NIRD & PR etc.

Watershed Development & Soil Conservation Department

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP)

6.57 Common guidelines have been issued by GoI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes of Department of Land Resources, MORD are now being sanctioned under the new scheme PMKSY (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP) for development of rainfed areas in the state.

6.58 The approved per hectare cost of development is ₹ 12000 in non DDP blocks and ₹ 15000 in DDP blocks. The implementing agency for the projects is Department of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation. Now the IWMP has become a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and the funding pattern has been changed by GOI and for IWMP, it is revised to 60:40 in place of 90:10 (Centre :State share).

6.59 State has prepared a Perspective Plan to treat the remaining 180 lakh ha. area of the State in 18 years and the same has been approved by the GoI. Government of India has sanctioned 162 projects in the year 2009-10 (amounting to ₹124103.00 lakh), 213 projects in the year 2010-11 (amounting to ₹174648.00 lakh), 229 projects in the year 2011-12 (amounting to ₹181999.00 lakh), 145 projects in 2012-13

(amounting to ₹105158.00 lakh) and 135 project in the year 2013-14 (amounting to ₹ 99311.00 lakh) under IWMP. In all, 884 projects amounting to ₹ 685219.00 lakh have been sanctioned under IWMP for development of land 49.52 lakh ha in 215 blocks of 33 districts of the State.

6.60 An expenditure of ₹42778.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 under IWMP. An action plan of ₹63000.00 lakh (₹ 0.03 lakh for IWMP and ₹62999.97 lakh for PMKSY) has been kept for the Year 2016-17, out of which central share will be of ₹37800.00 lakh and State share will be ₹ 25200.00 lakh. An area of 4.70 lakh hectare will be treated during the year 2016-17 under PMKSY (watershed Component) IWMP.

PMKSY (Special Component)

6.61 Government of India released an extra fund to supplement the watershed project for 28 districts which are over exploited in term of ground water in funding pattern of 60:40. An expenditure of ₹8280.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Neeranchal Project

6.62 Government of India has launched Neeranchal Project for strengthening of IWMP in 8 States including Rajasthan. A provision of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been kept for this project for the year 2016-17.

Four Waters Concept

6.63 State had launched Four Water Concept in the year 2014-15 for treatment of catchment on the basis of micro irrigation tanks in Chambal and Mahi river basins. An expenditure of ₹2100.87 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Soil Conservation Works

6.64 As per GoI Guidelines, State Level Nodal Agency has been constituted at State level and Directorate of WD&SC has been declared the office of CEO, SLNA. Watershed Cell cum data Centre has been established at each district. District Collector has been declared as Chairman and departmental S.E. as Project Manager. 265 Project Implementation Agencies have been established at block level. In all, as per requirement, total 1568 posts have been sanctioned in the Department, out of which 978 posts are sanctioned under plan head and 590 posts under non plan head. An expenditure of ₹1798.92 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹0.16 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

6.65 Rajasthan has barely 1.16 per cent of the water resources of the country and average annual rainfall ranges from 150 mm in the west part to 900 mm in the east and is highly erratic from year to year and a large

fraction of it goes waste as runoff without being tapped for surface storage & recharging of aquifer. Due to scarcity of surface water, agriculture production to a great extent is critically dependent on the vagaries of monsoon and ground water resources and this makes livelihood a major challenge in the state. Thus, rainwater harvesting, ground water recharging and in situ moisture conservation are need of the hour. In view of addressing these problems, "Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan" has been launched.

6.66 The main objectives of this Abhiyaan are to make villages water self-reliant, to permanently solve the problem of drinking water and to increase irrigation areas through water conservation and water storage. DPRs have been prepared in accordance with water requirement of the areas after carrying out water budgeting.

6.67 Initially, 3529 villages had been selected for the first phase of MJSA. All works taken in the first phase are to be completed by June, 2016. It is proposed to take 3000 new villages in the second phase of MJSA. An outlay of ₹ 43999.97 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting under IWMP

6.68 Common Guidelines have been issued by GOI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes of Department of Land Resources, MORD are now being sanctioned under the new scheme PMKSY (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP) for development of rain fed areas in the state.

6.69 Emphasis has been given in the Common Guidelines on participation of women for the implementation of this programme. As per guidelines, at least one member of Watershed Development Team (WDT) should be woman. Similarly, Watershed Committee (WC) must have representation of women of the project area. Under livelihood component, women Self-Help Group (SHG) formation has been emphasized.

6.70 Accordingly, Department has issued necessary directions for the same. An outlay of ₹63000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, out of this ₹ 25200.00 lakh have been kept under women component. The priority areas for women under this scheme are livelihood, capacity building and NRM work execution component.

DRDA Administration

6.71 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of the Zila Parishads will continue for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of these units along with State level administrative expenses. An expenditure of ₹2331.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4168.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Border Area Development Programme

6.72 With an objective of balanced development of the Border Districts, the Government of India initiated a programme known as Modified Border Area Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-94 to 1996-97).

6.73 The Western part of Rajasthan lies on the international border and covers four districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and part of Ganganagar district.

6.74 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 15 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. At present, following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme:

Table No. 6.4

Districts		Block/PanchayatSamiti
Barmer	-	Gadra Road, Ramsar, Chohtan, Dhanau and Sedwa
Jaisalmer	-	Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	-	Khajuwala and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	-	Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh, Ghadsana and Vijaynagar
Jalore	-	Cheetalwana

6.75 The State Level Screening Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary approves the works to be undertaken under the scheme. The Rural Development Department is the nodal agency for execution of the programme in the State. The proposals under the programme are initially prepared by the District Collectors in consultation with all the concerned departments. The proposals are scrutinized by Rural Development Department and placed before the State Level Screening Committee for approval. After approval of the Screening Committee the project profile is prepared and forwarded to GoI for its approval and after getting approval the same sent to the respective Zila Parishads for implementation of the approved works.

6.76 BADP funds are used for meeting the critical gap and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning for implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis through Panchayati Raj Institution/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils. Border districts have a poor social and economic infrastructure, therefore, developmental activities are also provided due importance in preparing proposals for approval of the Screening Committee. These activities are mainly related to Health, Roads, Energy,

Water Supplies, School Buildings and Human Resource Development. At least 10 per cent of the allocation is spent on capacity building, skill development activities.

6.77 The programme is continuously gaining momentum and has strengthened not only security activities but also the development of infrastructure activities, in all the border districts with priority given to area near the border line from 0-10 km, 10-15 km., 15-20 km & so on.

6.78 An expenditure of ₹14019.24 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹15000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cent per cent State Funded Schemes

MLA – Local Area Development Programme (MLA-LAD)

6.79 This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000 in Rajasthan. Previously, provision for MLA's was kept under Un-tied Fund (UTF) and Battis Zile Battis Kaam (BZBK). In the beginning each MLA could suggest works up to ₹25.00 lakh in his constituency, which was increased to ₹60.00 lakh for each in 2001-02.

6.80 From the year 2007-08, for each MLA a provision of ₹80.00 lakh was made which was increased to ₹100 lakh and ₹ 200 lakh per MLA in the year 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively under the scheme. Furthermore, from the year 2016-17, it has again increased to ₹ 225.00 lakh per MLA. Each MLA can make recommendations to fulfill the basic needs of his/her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad.

6.81 An expenditure of ₹40000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹40000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Area Development Programmes

Dang Area Development Programme

6.82 Ravines cover an appreciable area in Rajasthan on both the banks of river Chambal & its main tributaries namely Kalisindh, Parwati, Parwan, Hej, Banas, Morel, Gambhiri etc. Indiscriminate destruction of vegetation, conservation measures have led to the formation of gullies & ravines. This ravine area is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, a program named "Dang Area Development Programme" was introduced in the year 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely- SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

6.83 An expenditure of ₹4415.79 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹5000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Mewat Area Development Programme

6.84 The Meo community is concentrated in the 8 blocks of Alwar District and 3 blocks of Bharatpur District. The Meo inhabited area is known as the Mewat Area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop this area, a program known as Mewat Area Development Programme initiated in February 1987-88. Mewat Area Development Program is being implemented in 8 blocks (Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Kishangarhbas, Kathumar, Umren and Kotkasim) of Alwar District and 4 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg and Pahari) of Bharatpur District.

6.85 An expenditure of ₹4619.95 lakh to has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹6000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Magra Area Development Programme

6.86 A central hilly zone of the Aravali has traditionally been known as MAGRA. This area laid at the confluence of three administrative units in the past- the princely states of Mewar, the British administered territory of Ajmer and Marwar. Its remote location and difficult terrain ensured that area suffered not only from administrative neglect but also faced socio-economic isolation. In order to develop this area, a programme named "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated during 2005-06. Magra Area Development Programme is being implemented in 6 blocks of Rajsamand, 2 blocks of Ajmer, 4 blocks (partly) of Pali, 3 blocks (partly) of Bhilwara and 1 block (partly) of Chittorgarh district.

6.87 At District level, the implementing agency is Zila Parishad. Works are executed by Panchayat Raj Institutions and line Departments. At the State level, Rural Development Department is responsible for administration, supervision & monitoring of the programme. The main thrust of the programme is to fill the critical gaps in the area.

6.88 An expenditure of ₹3866.59 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹5000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

6.89 Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana was initiated from 2014-15 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation/contribution in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets.

6.90 Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall and other development works of "Shmashan/Kabrastaan", in general areas 70 per cent funds, in SC/ST population majority areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State

Government and remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only.

6.91 An expenditure of ₹10000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Yojana.

Swavivek Zila Vikas Yojana

6.92 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.

6.93 An expenditure of ₹399.99 has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Externally Aided Project

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

6.94 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER). Initially six blocks, one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore were selected under the project. Two new blocks Balesar (Jodhpur) and Pindwara (Sirohi) have been selected for up scaling livelihood activities of M-POWER from the year 2016-17. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan.

6.95 The overall goal of the Project is; mitigation of poverty of the target group households through strengthened capacity, improved livelihoods, sustainable enterprises, natural resource management and increased access to credit and markets.

6.96 The project objectives are to

- Secure and enhance the present livelihoods and coping strategies by mitigating risks.
- Promote income and employment enhancing opportunities by building capacities, providing financial services and establishing partnerships with private sector for securing better market access; and
- Promote inclusion by empowering and organizing the target households into SHGs, Marketing Groups/Producer companies, and village development committees.

6.97 Under MPOWER prime objective is to organize and empower the poor women from the BPL households, build their capacities, and improve their access to credit services and resource that address their

priority social and economic needs. So, more than 80 per cent of the project funds are utilized for women empowerment. As per directions 13.50 per cent of project funds utilized for STs and 17.80 per cent of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

6.98 Progress highlights are as follows:

- 4912 SHGs promoted covering approximately 50000 poor women.
- Total saving volume of SHGs is ₹1654.00 lakh, As on May, 2016 their inter loaning outstanding amount is ₹3283.00 lakh;
- 3619 SHGs credit linked with the banks to the tune of ₹1893.53 lakh;
- 4570 SHGs saving account opened till may reporting period;
- ₹684.00 lakh revolving fund released to 4560 SHGs based on the priority plan and self-grading;
- 1506 SHGs availed livelihood fund support from the project to the tune of ₹1524.00 lakh;
- 4026 youths (1537 men & 2489 women) counseled and trained in various trades like Security Guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management trades and linked with self/wage employment.
- Introduced package of practices to enhance agriculture productivity to 33410 farmers;
- Vaccination camps organized in 1999 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 21850 HHs;
- 428 Village Organizations promoted and made functional;
- 59 livestock clusters (56 goat clusters and 3 dairy clusters) targeting 14350 HHs and 80 agriculture clusters targeting 83831 HHs is under implementation.
- SHG Audit External CRP & CA Audit will be completed in 4515 SHG's.
- Value chain study carried out in five priority sectors (Handicrafts, Sankhpushpi (medicinal plant), Cummins, Dairy and vegetables) and planning to implement in next quarter.
- Undergone agreement with Banks namely RMGB, SBBJ, ICICI, UCO and CCB's to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;

6.99 An expenditure of ₹2497.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹2912.52 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Project.

Bio-fuel Authority

6.100 As per decision taken by the Rajasthan Wasteland development Board, initiative taken for development of Wasteland across the state. In

the first phase, 30000 hectare of wasteland development is targeted during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). Wasteland development works are proposed in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA through local Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).

6.101 In the proposed plan, activities proposed are as follows:-

- Orientation/awareness/training of stake holders includes district/block level officers of Panchayati Raj, Forest department, Livelihood mission, Watershed development and Agriculture department which is being done by the Resource persons of Agriculture Universities of Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur and Bio-fuel Authority, Jaipur.
- Training, capacity building & awareness of beneficiaries Self Help Group members and Public representatives (SHGs & PRIs) is being done by Resource persons of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).
- Development of training modules, brochures for the above programmes has also been taken.
- Wide publicity of the programme & awareness of locals through pamphlets, Radio jingles, News Paper, posters etc. has also been taken.
- Capacity building for woman SHGs members of Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad through local KVKs and Biofuel Authority is proposed.

6.102 An expenditure of ₹26.83 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹323.88 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

6.103 Various Development programs including State & Central flagship programme that directly touches the lives of the people in rural area and promotes inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. After reconstitution of PRIs in the year 2014, 47 New Panchayat Samities and 723 New Gram Panchayats were constituted. Hence presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9894 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies.

6.104 To understand the linkages between good sanitation and health so that elected PRI members give priority to sanitation issues including solid and liquid waste management besides other issues of development programmes, Sate Government issued an ordinance on December 20, 2014 to make a pre-qualification of class-VIII (class-V for Scheduled Area) for Sarpanch for contesting PRI elections. For Zila Parishad and

Panchayat Samiti member, the qualification is class-X for contesting elections.

6.105 For conversion of land use of Abadi land, sub-division and reconstitution of land in the State, provisions have been made in the Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 on 5th June, 2015. As per these provisions land use of Abadi land in the Panchayats could be converted for commercial, industrial, cinema, hotel, institutional or tourist purpose.

6.106 Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Allotment, change of use land use and regularization of Abadi land in Panchayat Area for Tourism Units) Rules 2015 have been notified on 10-07-2015. As per the provisions Panchayati Raj Institutions can allot abadi land in panchayat areas for tourist units, change land use, change land use of heritage properties for tourist units and regularize existing heritage hotels.

6.107 A sub-committee was constituted with due honor to the 73rd constitutional amendment and by order of the cabinet 154/2010 dated 29.09.2010 regarding effective implementation of the devolved powers in terms of the Fund, Function and Functionaries. Five departments i.e. Primary Education, Medical & health, Agriculture, Social Justice & Empowerment and Women & Child were devolved (up to Fund, Function and Functionaries level) to the Panchayati Raj department as per recommendation of the sub-committee.

6.108 As per recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Government of India is transferring cent percent FFC Grant directly to Gram Panchayat Account for preparation of People Centric Need based decentralized Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. For preparation and effective implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) a State Specific Guidelines “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” is prepared in tune with the Central Model Guidelines for development of Gram Panchayat.

6.109 After reconstitution of PRIs in the year 2014, 47 New Panchayat Samities and 723 Gram Panchayats were constituted. In the year 2015-16, for these newly created Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats 1569 new posts were created. New posts are as 47 BDO, 47 Assistant Secretary, 47 AAO-1, 47 AAO-11, 47 Progress Extension Officer, 47 OS, 94 JEN, 94 UDC, 188 LDC, 723 VLW and 188 Class 1V. 62 Block Development Officers were appointed in the year 2015-16.

The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)

6.110 The State Government had set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 23rd April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission was set up on 15th September, 2005. Fourth State Finance Commission was set up on

13th April, 2011. Fifth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 30th April, 2015.

SFC-V

6.111 The period of Fifth Finance Commission is for five year 2015-16 to 2019-2020. Fifth Finance Commission has submitted interim report for the year 2015-16. According to the recommendations, 7.182 per cent of total state's net own tax receipts shall be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10: 24.90 on the basis of census 2011. It has also been recommended to release the grant per decided weight for the district to PRI's as 5 per cent to Zila Parishad, 15 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 80 per cent to Gram Panchayats. As per recommendations the utilization of the grants would be as 85 per cent for basic and development functions, 10 per cent for implementation of national & state priority schemes and 5 per cent for maintenance of accounts of income and expenditure, other records including Asset Register and raising of own revenues & distribution of Bhamashah card. For this separate guidelines has been issued by the department.

6.112 An expenditure of ₹224739.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 245713.00 lakh are kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 as SFC grant.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

6.113 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by Government of India in the year 2006-07 with 100 per cent central assistance in the selected 13 districts of the State.

6.114 The scheme has been declined from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

6.115 Keeping in view the position of Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad's buildings and staff transferred under devolved functions, it is necessary to augment the infrastructure of these buildings.

6.116 An expenditure of ₹44.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹5085.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of new buildings.

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

6.117 The scheme (RGPSA) sponsored by Government of India with 25 per cent State matching share was under implementation in the State till 2014-15.

6.118 An amount of ₹4.48 crore has been directly transferred to IGPRS for training and capacity building of PRIs in year 2015-16 and no state

share has been asked for this amount by GoI under the scheme. For year 2016-17 token provision of ₹0.06 lakh is kept. Department has submitted a proposal of ₹ 89.85 crore to GoI for approval. Central share will be 60 per cent and State share will be 40 per cent.

Untied Fund for PRIs

6.119 State Government has launched a new scheme of providing Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions from 2011-12 for meeting local needs regarding sanitation, drinking water, completing incomplete works, repair and maintenance of buildings and furniture, payment of honorarium to PRIs, office expenses and to meet the demand for material component in excess of 40 per cent permitted under MGNREGS.

6.120 An expenditure of ₹49370.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16, out of this ₹3267.90 lakh was transferred to Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education for the operation & maintenance of school toilets of rural areas and ₹36602.27 lakh was transferred to the district collectors for Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. ₹9116.86 lakh was transferred to panchayat samite and DDO power for Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. ₹383.53 lakh for Industry, PHED, Watershed and IGPRS department An outlay of ₹13000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

6.121 Nirmal Rajasthan is the dream of clean and healthy State that thrives and contribution to the well-being of the rural population of the State. One of the ways to make this dream into a reality is the successful implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This program has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2 October, 2014 and it is planned to make the country open defecation free by 2 October, 2019. The state aspires to become ODF by 2018.

6.122 The main objectives of Scheme are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

6.123 With the coordination of Water Supply & Sanitation Ministry, GOI, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is operating in the State. In this scheme emphasis is given to rural areas to bring awareness about

cleanliness and construct toilet and ensure uses of toilets in rural areas. Incentive of ₹12000 (w.e.f 1.4.2015 Central 60 per cent and State 40 per cent) is provided for construction of toilet to the beneficiaries.

6.124 An expenditure of ₹172468.68 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹201069.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

State Level Panchayat Award Scheme

6.125 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan has made budget announcement to incentivize best performance Panchayats of each tier who had contributed in sanitation, outstanding efforts for prohibition of child marriage and increased own income of the Panchayat.

6.126 Three outstanding Zila Parishad will be awarded at the rate of ₹ 25.00 lakh, ₹15.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh for first three positions. Similarly first three Panchayat Samiti of each zone will be awarded with ₹ 10.00 lakh, ₹5.00 lakh and ₹3.00 lakh. First three best performing Gram Panchayats on aforementioned criterion per District (Zila Parishad) will be awarded with ₹ 3.00 lakh, ₹2.00 lakh and ₹1.00 lakh.

6.127 Detailed guidelines & Directions are circulated and issued to all districts. The filled and approved formats of all Panchayats will be received at state by the end of July, 2016. After due assessment the best Panchayats will be awarded on 15th August, 2016. An outlay of ₹ 374.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting (GB) under Panchayati Raj

6.128 Gender Budgeting is an initiative of the Central and the State Government introduced in the beginning of the 21st century that reaffirms their commitment to the development and empowerment of women. Four Schemes, implemented by Panchayati Raj Department have pro-women allocation greater than 30 per cent. Approximately 48 per cent Plan Funds are being earmarked for women specific activities under the grant of State Finance Commission-V, Untied Funds to PRIs, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Direction & Administration Schemes. An expenditure of ₹ 237943.01 lakh has been incurred for women specific activities in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 245053.25 lakh is kept to be earmarked for women specific activities for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

6.129 Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayati Raj, organizing training, seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

6.130 It is an autonomous organizations established by the Government of Rajasthan vide a cabinet resolution as an apex institute of the State, with a view to develop human resources in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development Sector.

6.131 The Institute was registered as a Society in March, 1989 under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) was merged with IGPRS in July, 1999.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

6.132 Agriculture Census is a part of comprehensive collection of Agricultural statistics. Agricultural census provides benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and projects. It provides basic frame of operational holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys. Agricultural Census is conducted at five yearly intervals, regularly.

6.133 At present the Ninth Agricultural Census has been completed. The Preliminary work of Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-16 (1st July 2015 to 30th June 2016) is started. Agriculture census is being carried out in three phases.

6.134 In the first phase, information regarding number and area of operational holdings, sex-wise, social group wise (SC, ST, Others and All), in different size classes and type of holdings (Individual, Joint and Institutional) is collected for all the villages of the State. Besides this, information on geographical area and agricultural infrastructure of the villages under different uses is also collected during this phase of the census. During the second phase, information on dispersal of land, tenancy status, land utilization of holdings, source wise net irrigated area, number of wells and tube wells, crop wise irrigated and un-irrigated area is collected for all the holdings of 20 per cent selected revenue villages in all the Districts of the State.

6.135 During third phase, an Input Survey has been conducted in 7 per cent selected revenue villages. In this survey information regarding agricultural inputs such as, fertilizers, manures, agricultural implements, livestock, agricultural credits- loans, seeds, soil testing and size of parcels is collected in all the districts of the State.

6.136 The manual and schedules of First and Second phase of Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-16 has received from Government of India, on the basis of these manual and Schedules the preliminary works are in progress i.e. updation of land records, designation of district and tehsil level officers, Constitution of State and district level coordination committees, translation of manual and schedules in Hindi language and codes allotted to Revenue villages, patwar circle and revenue inspector circle.

6.137 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme its entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on printing of reports, stationery and maintenance & hired of computer etc. An expenditure of ₹192.44 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹117.76 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme

6.138 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme, a cent percent Central Sector Scheme is being implemented from the year 1987-88. The main objective of the Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme (RMIS) is to conduct census of Minor Irrigation Schemes (command area up to 2000 hectare) on quin-quennial basis and also organize and co-ordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to minor projects and their reporting on a regular quarterly and annual basis.

6.139 The first Minor Irrigation Census 1986-87 could not be conducted due to some administrative problems in the State. The second Minor Irrigation Census, with reference year 1993-94 was conducted by Rajasthan State and report published in December, 1997. The third Minor Irrigation Census was conducted with the reference year 2000-01 and Census report published in April, 2006. The fourth Minor Irrigation Census 2006-07 was conducted in the State. The data has been approved by Water Resources Ministry, Govt. of India. The report of this census has been published.

6.140 As per direction of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India Fifth Minor Irrigation Census has been conducted in State with reference Agricultural Year 2013-14. 91 per cent field work of census completed till December, 2015. Out of total 314 tehsils of state 201 tehsils received at State level. Processes for selection of data entry agency by tender started and after selection of data entry agency data entry work will be started.

6.141 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics is an ongoing Central Sector Plan Scheme. Its entire expenditure is borne by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for the headquarters staff Salary and Allowances, Traveling Allowance, Medical Charges, Office Expenses etc.

6.142 An expenditure of ₹26.28 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹37.26 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

MINOR IRRIGATION CENSUS

6.143 As per guideline issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, New Delhi, the field work of V Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14 has been started in the State. Field work to this census is completed during financial year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹19.24

lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for honorarium, printing of schedules and other census work and an outlay of ₹207.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RAJASTHAN REVENUE RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AJMER

6.144 Revenue Research and Training Institute, Ajmer was established in the year 1995 to provide foundational and refreshers training to the state level Revenue Officers, Tehsildars and Nayab Tehsilda. This is also an apex training institute for the training of other Revenue Office. The institute also controls the following revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan:

- APRTS, Tonk
- PTS, Gajsinghpur (Sri Ganganagar)
- PTS, Debari (Udaipur)
- PTS, Alwar
- PTS, Tonk
- PTS, Kota
- PTS, Jodhpur

6.145 Apart from it, this institution is also going to become a nodal institution for training of NLRMP (e-dharti).

6.146 An expenditure of ₹36.67 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹38.38 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities of the institute.

SETTLEMENT

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP-e-dharti)

6.147 Government of India has merged the two existing Centrally-Sponsored Schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and replaced them with a modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee in the country.

6.148 The major components of the programme are computerization of land records including mutations, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/ resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core Geospatial Information Systems and capacity building. All the districts are to be covered by the Twelfth Plan period.

6.149 Fund sharing pattern of the different activities under the programme are as follows:

Table No. 6.5

Activity	Sharing Pattern (GoI:GoR)
Digitization of Maps, Tehsil level data centre, Sub-divisional level data centre, leased line connectivity at Tehsil & sub-divisional level	100:00
Computerization of Registration Offices, Scanning & preservation of old documents	25:75
Survey & re-survey, Modern record rooms/ land records management centres at tehsil level	50:50
Training & Capacity building	100:00

6.150 An expenditure of ₹520.09 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹20985.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

BOARD OF REVENUE

6.151 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out construction of revenue buildings, computerization of Registration Offices, scanning & preservation of old documents under NLRMP and develop software for Revenue Board and Subordinate Revenue Courts to form uniformity in Judicial System of Revenue Courts. An expenditure of ₹9843.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹21295.57 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme-wise details are as under:-

National Land Record Modernization Program (NLRMP)

6.152 The major component of the program are computerization of land records including mutation digitalization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/resurvey and updating of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core geo-spatial information system and capacity building. All the districts are to be covered by the 12th plan period. An expenditure of ₹ 60.48 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4346.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Revenue Buildings

6.153 In this scheme the budget sanctioned for constructions of office buildings of SDO's, Tehsildars, Sub-Tehsildars, Patwar Ghar etc. under strengthening of district administration. An expenditure of ₹9782.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹16303.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Revenue Courts Monitoring System

6.154 In this project software will be developed for Revenue Board and Subordinate Revenue Courts to form uniformity in Judicial System of Revenue Courts. All Judicial proceeding including issuing of notices, cause list and even judgments will be displayed on official website, which

can be obtained by anyone through e-mitra. A mobile app will also be developed for Advocates in which complete detail of cases will be available to them. The complete detail of case will also be communicated to Advocates, Appellant and Respondent through SMS. This newly developed software will be managed by Rajasthan State Data Centre and all concern data will be stored by State Data Centre. An outlay of ₹646.38 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rural Development

- Under MGNREGS, 2284.69 lakh mandays generated.
- For creation of permanent assets through MGNREGS, as an innovation special fund “Parisampti Nirman Nidhi” has been created.
- Construction of 103247 houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
- The State Government has launched Other Identified Classes Yojana (State BPL Aawas Yojna) for the year 2015-16. 3000 families have been benefitted under the scheme.
- 3280 SHGs formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) have developed Rajeevika MIS (Web based Portal) to monitor SHG’s regular basis.
- The State Government has launched Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan to make villages water self-reliant; to permanently solve the problem of drinking water and to increase irrigated areas under irrigation through water conservation and water storage. 3529 villages have been selected for the first phase of MJSA.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) 202300 Individual Household Latrines, 3861 School Toilet, 2187 Balwadi Toilet and 63 Sanitary Complex Toilet has been constructed.