

CHAPTER – 9

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 All through the planning era, removal of poverty has been 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 favour of poorest section of the population.

9.2 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.

9.3 During Ninth Plan, the IRDP and allied programs, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single program known as Swarnajayanti 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.

9.4 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.

9.5 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted which came into effect from 2nd February, 2006. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

9.6 Determination of poverty line in the Indian context was attempted by a working group of eminent Economists and Social Scientist by taking into account the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of Indian Council of Medical Research regarding balanced diet. The notional income of each household of five persons excluding the expenditure on health and education has been worked out at Rs. 20 per capita at 1966 prices. In the early 70's the poverty line was defined in

terms of a per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and, Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. NSS data was set for calorie intake as the basis for estimating poverty line in rural areas and the calorie intake of 2400 calorie per capita per day was estimated as minimum requirement for rural areas. For subsequent years, the cut off per capita expenditure has been revised upward through inflating it on the basis of rise in consumer price index. On the basis of the above concept, poverty line for rural area was revised to Rs. 20000 per family per annum for the Ninth Plan. As per BPL census 2002, total 1736200 families have been selected as BPL families. The selection criterion was based on 13 score based socio-economic indicators.

9.7 In Rajasthan, several centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the Rural sector. The State Matching Share kept in the Eleventh Plan and proposed for these schemes in 2008-09 are as follows:-

Table No. 9.1

State Matching Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Items	Funding Pattern (GOI : GOR)	Proposed outlay	
			XIth Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2008-09
1.	SGSY	75:25	6100.00	1741.41
2.	NREGS	90:10	80000.00	35000.00
3.	SGRY	75:25	28000.00	4700.00
4.	IAY	75:25	18500.00	4196.38
5.	DDP	75:25	30000.00	5500.00
6.	DPAP	75:25	4400.00	900.00
7.	IWDP	11:1	1400.00	370.00
8.	DRDA Administration	75:25	3490.00	598.50
	Grand Total		171890.00	53006.29

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

9.8 From the 1st of April 1999, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, merged the erstwhile program of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKW) and Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisans (SITRA) into one comprehensive credit cum subsidy program aimed at benefiting families below poverty line. This program was named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The beneficiaries are called "Swarozgaris". The closing balances of five of the above mentioned

schemes (excluding Million Wells Scheme-MWS), formed part of the opening balance of SGSY.

9.9 SGSY is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between GoI and GoR. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by organizing the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets.

9.10 SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas. Benefits are extended to both individuals and Self-Help Groups. The emphasis is on the latter. The approach is to identify a few 'Key- Activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL) towards developing the key activities in 'cluster' fashion so as to maximize self-employment.

9.11 The District SGSY Committee selects about 10 activities per block, focusing on 4-5 key activities which are identified for training and micro enterprises development in a cluster approach for large number of groups. The District SGSY Committee is empowered to add or delete any activity in the list of selective key activities with due justification. This process is for identification of geographical clusters of neighboring villages for taking up each activity in a focused manner.

9.12 Under SGSY the Government of India releases funds directly to the Zila Parishad. The matching state shares are released at the advice of Rural Development Department to the Zila Parishad's.

9.13 Subsidy under the SGSY is uniform at 30% of project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SC/ST and disable persons however, subsidy is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy is 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakhs which ever is less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

9.14 Under SGSY, physical targets were given by GoI for the first time during the year 2006-07, 50% of the benefits are supposed to be for SC/ST; 40% for Women 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled.

9.15 SGSY is implemented by Zila Parishad through Panchayat Samities. NGO are also involved in formation and nurturing of groups and are paid Rs10000/- per SHG in a staggered manner over a period of 3-4 years. Rs. 10000/- per group is the maximum ceiling, however, the actual amount may be decided by the District Level SGSY Committee based on the local prevailing situations.

9.16 Each Zila Parishad may incurred expenditure on Training, Infrastructure, Revolving Funds to SHGs and Subsidy for economic

activities from the funds provided under the SGSY. The expenditure on infrastructure will not exceed 20% of the total annual allocation.

9.17 Rs. 5.00 lacs annually may be spent from the fund available under the scheme on management of professional input related to marketing research, value addition on product diversification or any of the input which would facilitate marketing of the produce ultimately resulting additional income to Swarozgaris.

9.18 Under the SGSY generally a Self Help Group may consist of 10 to 20 persons. However in difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered and sparse population and in case of minor irrigation and disabled persons, this number may be from 5 to 20. The difficult areas are identified by the State Level SGSY Committee.

9.19 APL members are not eligible for subsidy under the scheme, and cannot become office bearers (Group Leader, Assistant Group leader or Treasurer) of the group. 50% of the groups formed in each block should be exclusively for the women. 15% of the SGSY funds at the GoI level are set-aside for SGSY-Special Projects. These are also funded in the ratio of 75:25 between GoI and GoR.

9.20 A provision of Rs. 6100.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. During the XIth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to benefit 166060 persons. The expenditure of Rs. 953.00 lacs is likely to be made to benefit 40936 persons during 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 1741.43 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09 as state matching share. It is proposed to benefit 40936 persons during 2008-09

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Rajasthan (NREGS)

9.21 The NREGS Rajasthan was launched on 2nd Feb., 2006 under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, in 6 districts of Rajasthan namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur (as First Phase districts). The Second Phase of the scheme was launched from May 2nd, 2007 in another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, S.Madhopur & Tonk thus making a total of 12 districts in State.

9.22 As per the Act, 100 days guaranteed employment is to be provided to every registered household whose adult member demands unskilled employment.

9.23 In 2006-07, in 6 districts, the achievements based on indicators are as follows:

Table No. 9.2

Indicator	National Average	Rajasthan
Household Registered	67%	94%
Household Demanded Employment	44%	78%

Indicator	National Average	Rajasthan
Man-days Generated	0.45 crore per district	1.66 crore per district
Completion of 100 days Employment	34% households	54% households

9.24 Under the NREGS Rajasthan, in 6 districts, 15.08 lacs households (94% of total households) were registered out of which 11.75 lacs (78%) lacs households demanded employment and 11.75 lacs households were provided employment under this scheme in 2006-07.

9.25 A total of 10 crores person-days were generated in the 6 districts of Rajasthan against the 90 crores generation of total man-days in 200 districts of India which is about 12% of the country. In this, Person-days generated by SC/ST and women were 16%, 64%, 67% against the National Average of 25% 36% & 41% respectively.

9.26 Out of 11.75 lacs households who demanded employment 6.36 lacs households completed 100 days employment which is about 54% against the National Average of 34%. On an average 85 days employment was provided to the demanding households whereas national average is 44 days.

9.27 An expenditure of about Rs. 70000.00 lacs was made in NREGS Rajasthan in the year 2006-07 against the National Level expenditure of 881260.00 lacs which is 8% of the country.

9.28 Progress of the State was considered and rated among the best for the year 2006-07 based on above mentioned parameters.

9.29 Under NREGS following works are permissible

- water conservation and water harvesting;
- drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation;
- irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the SC/ST, BPL or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana;
- renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks;
- land development;
- flood-control and protection works, including drainage in waterlogged areas;
- rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. The construction of roads may include culverts where necessary, and within the village area may be taken up along with drains;
- any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

9.30 A provision of Rs. 80000.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan as a state matching share. Upto November, 2007 Rs. 76958.45 lacs was spent

against Rs. 84676.48 lacs received from GOI and GOR. This scheme is likely to implement in all the 32 districts by the Central Government in 2008-09. Accordingly, tentative outlay of Rs. 35000.00 has been kept for 2008-09 as a state matching share.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

9.31 The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is a wage employment scheme launched in September, 2001, and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under this programme from 1st April, 2002. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas. A special component under SGRY provides food-grains to calamity stricken states for undertaking relief activities.

9.32 The SGRY is open to all rural persons who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around the village/habitat. The programme is self targeting in nature. Thirty per cent of employment opportunities under the programme are reserved for women. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati raj Institutions (PRIs). Till 2003-04, the programme was implemented in two streams, the first implemented by the district panchayats and panchayat samities and the second by the village panchayats. Since 2004-05, the programme is being implemented as an integrated scheme by all the three tiers of the PRIs and the funds are shared by the district, intermediate and village panchayats in the ratio 20:30:50. A minimum of Rs. 50,000 per year is provided to each Gram Panchayat. Wages under the programme are paid partly in the form of food-grains and partly in cash. Minimum wages fixed by the states are paid under the scheme. The minimum amount of food-grains to be given as part of wages are 3 kg per man-day as per availability and a minimum of 25 percent of the wages are to be paid in cash. Contractors/middlemen or any other intermediate agency are not permitted to be engaged for the execution of any of the works under the programme.

9.33 The programme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component of the programme. Food-grains under the programme are provided to the States/Union Territories free of cost.

9.34 Each Zila Parishad, Intermediate level and Village Panchayat prepares an annual action plan to include the works to be undertaken under the scheme. Completion of incomplete works is given priority and emphasis is laid on labor intensive works. Priority is to be given to soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, desiltation of village

tanks/ponds, construction of rural link roads, drainage works, afforestation, schools, kitchen sheds for schools, dispensaries, community centres, panchayat ghars, development of haats (markets), etc. However, the nature of works should be such that they could be completed in one or two years. Up to a maximum of 15 percent of the funds can be spent on maintenance of assets created under the programme by the Zila Parishads/ Intermediate Panchayats/ Village Panchayats.

9.35 A provision of Rs. 28000.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. The expenditure of Rs. 4700.00 lacs is likely to be made during 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 4700.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09 as state matching share.

Indira Awas Yojana

9.36 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented by the Government of India with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was launched in 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Previously, it remains continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). Now, it is being continued as an independent scheme since 1.1.1996. From the year 1999-2000, two sub-components in the form of upgradation of kuchha houses and Credit-cum-Subsidy for construction of rural houses was incorporated.

9.37 The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction/ Up-gradation of dwelling units of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded laborers and other below the poverty line non SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. During the financial year 1999-2000, Up-gradation of the unserviceable Kutchha houses is also included in the scheme.

9.38 Previously, the funds of IAY between Central and State shared in the ratio of 80:20 but w.e.f. 1.4.1999, this ratio has been changed to 75:25. A sum of Rs.25000/- for the construction of new houses is provided in the plain area. Rs.12500/- per unit is provided for up-gradation of house. minimum 80% of the total allotted funds are to be spent on new construction of houses and upto 20% are to be spent for up-gradation/ credit cum subsidy scheme for houses.

9.39 During 1999-2000 Government of India has a new scheme namely; "Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing. Under this scheme, funds are to be shared between central and State in the ratio of 3:1. In this scheme, those households having annual income less than 32000/- and are not covered under IAY are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 12500 is given as subsidy and remaining cost of house is to be taken as loan from scheduled/commercial banks. The installment of this loan has to be repaid by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000/-.

9.40 During the year 2007-08, against a fixed physical target of 47354 new houses, Upto October, 2007, 9792 new houses, 648 kachcha houses upgraded, 8 new houses (under CCS) have been completed. In addition 38668 new houses, 2928 houses up-gradation and 41 new houses (under CCS) are under progress. Upto October, 2007 Rs. 5184.31 lacs was spent as subsidy against Rs. 6449.22 lacs received from GOI and GOR.

9.41 Govt. of Rajasthan has announced an additional assistance of Rs. 25000 per house for construction of house to the BPL families of 23 Tehsils of 5 Districts (Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Udaipur) of Tribal area. In the year 2007-08, against this announcement the State Govt. has released Rs. 518.50 lacs for the Tribal Districts. Out of this amount Rs. 456.80 lacs were spent up to October, 2007.

9.42 The target of 49722 new houses has been proposed for the year 2008-09. If the Govt. of India allot above proposed targets of 49722 new houses under Bharat Nirman Programme, then the required state share would be Rs. 3107.63 and central share would be Rs. 9322.87 lacs. In addition to this ceiling Rs. 1088.75 lacs would be required for additional assistance for Tribal area as per CM announcement. Thus total provision proposed for the state matching share for 2008-09 is Rs. 4196.38 lacs. Where as the XIth plan provision kept under scheme is Rs. 18500.00 lacs.

Desert Development Program (DDP)

9.43 The State has almost 2/3rd of its area covered by arid, semi-arid climatic conditions and has therefore a fragile eco-system, facing recurrent droughts. Systematic efforts were first made during 1952 but comprehensive efforts to create permanent assets to reduce the severity of drought were launched in the year 1974-75 under DPAP and in 1977-78 it was bifurcated into DPAP & DDP programs. However, since 1.4.95 sectoral allocation of funds has been discontinued and watershed has been introduced as a basic unit for development and the active participation by the beneficiaries in the planning and implementation process has been initiated.

9.44 A decision was taken by the State Government to allot watershed projects for implementation to PRIs which were earlier implemented by various Government line departments. The main object is to involve community in planning implementation and post project management so that benefits accrued from the project sustain for a longer time.

9.45 Rain water is harvested by constructing suitable water harvesting structure for use of human beings and animal wealth and for increasing production through improved Agriculture, Horticulture, Pasture Development & afforestation in micro watershed cluster of area of 500 ha. each.

9.46 To achieve objects of the schemes effectively, Government has decided to involve unemployed rural youth in Watershed Development Team (WDT) which provides technical support (relating to agriculture production, soil conservation, live stock development, community involvement etc.) to PRIs which are responsible for implementation of these programmes. On 10 watershed projects a team of 4 WDT members are engaged on payment of honorarium.

9.47 Achievement of monitorable indicators depends mainly on rains which is erratic and irregular in the state. Even when there are poor rains the impact of famine is greatly reduced because of adequate soil & moisture works.

9.48 DDP is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 5173 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 5173 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 509 projects by 31.03.2008. Thus, 4664 projects will remain continue in the beginning of 2008-09.

9.49 A provision of Rs. 30000.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. State share of Rs. 4100.00 lacs has been kept for 2007-08. The tentative outlay of Rs. 5500.00 lacs has been kept for 2008-09 as state matching share.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

9.50 DPAP is being implemented in 32 blocks of 11 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 636 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 636 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 96 projects by 31.03.2008. Thus, 540 will remain continue in the beginning of 2008-09.

9.51 A provision of Rs. 4400.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. State share of Rs. 850.00 lacs has been kept for 2007-08. The tentative outlay of Rs. 900.00 lac has been kept for 2008-09 as state matching share.

Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP)

9.52 Due to prevailing geographical conditions and other factors out of total available land resource of the State approximately 1.014 lac sq. km. of the area is wasteland (approximately 29.64% of total geographical area) as per Wasteland Atlas of India prepared by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Department of Space GoI.

9.53 For development of Wasteland, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India initiated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% grant. Under this scheme funds are made available directly to Zila Parishad's and works are executed through participatory approach. Government of India has revised the cost norm w.e.f. 1.4.2000 @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare for IWDP Projects, which has to be shared by Central & State Government in the ratio of Rs. 5500:500 per hectare.

9.54 To encourage public private participation, steps have already been initiated as per provisions of the guideline and in IWDP project of Bhilwara district participation of ITC has been sought who is contributing technically as well as financially.

9.55 At present 78 IWDP projects are in progress. A provision of Rs. 1400.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, State share of Rs. 170.00 lacs has been kept for 2007-08. The tentative outlay of Rs. 370.00 lacs has been kept for 2008-09 as state matching share.

DRDA Administration

9.56 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, centrally sponsored scheme DRDA Administration was introduced by Govt. of India w.e.f. 1.4.1999 on 75:25 sharing basis for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of DRDAs and state administrative expenses.

9.57 All the districts have been classified into four categories depending upon the number of blocks in the district. The maximum admissible amount has been fixed by the GOI for each category for the year, 1999-2000 as per details given below:-

Table No. 9.3

Category	Maximum ceiling fixed
A-Districts (less than 6 blocks)	46.00 lacs per annum
B-Districts(6-10 blocks)	57.00 lacs per annum
C- Districts(11-15 blocks)	65.00 lacs per annum
D- Districts(greater than 15 blocks)	67.00 lacs per annum

9.58 These limits are applicable from the year, 1999-2000. This ceiling will be raised every year on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off the increase due to inflation etc.

9.59 State Government are allowed a sum upto 10% of the above cost, to be calculated at 10% of total admissible cost to all the district in the state, for state administrative expenses.

9.60 A provision of Rs. 3490.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. The expenditure of Rs. 570.00 lacs is likely to be made under DRDA Administration during 2007-08. For the year 2008-09 a tentative provision of Rs. 598.50 lacs as state matching share has been kept.

9.63 The provision kept under 100% State Funded Schemes

Table No. 9.4

(Rs. in lac)

S. No.	Scheme	Provision for XIth Plan	Provision for 2008-09
1	MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)	60000.00	16000.00
2	Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	6500.00	3000.00
3	Dang Area Development	2750.00	559.00
4	Swe-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)	5500.00	500.00
5	Mewat Regional Development Project	1850.00	515.00
6	Magra Area Development Programme	3300.00	500.00
7	Special Employment Programme for Sahariya Families	250.04	250.00
	Total	80150.04	21324.00

MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)

9.64 This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000 in Rajasthan. Previously, provisions for MLA's were kept under Un-tied Fund (UTF) and Battis Zile Battis Kaam (BZBK). In the beginning each MLA could suggest works upto Rs.25.00 lacs in his constituency, which has been increased to Rs. 60.00 lacs for each MLA in 2001-2002. From the year 2007-08 for each MLA a provision of Rs.80.00 lacs has been made. Under the scheme, an MLA assesses the basic needs of his/ her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad. For implementation of the scheme, detailed guidelines have been prepared on the pattern of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Program (MPLADP) funded by Government of India.

9.65 A provision of Rs. 60000.00 lacs has been kept for XIth Plan. The likely expenditure of Rs. 12000.00 lacs is to be made in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 16000.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

9.66 Keeping in view the maximum public involvement in the local development schemes, a new scheme was started namely “Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana” from 2004-05. Under the scheme government contribution will be 70% of the cost of work or Rs. 3.75 lacs which ever is less & if the selected work is out of works sanctioned under District Plan the government contribution will be 80% of cost of work or Rs. 5.00 lacs which ever is less & rest amount will be public contribution.

The public contribution may be in kind or cash and material or labour. The State Government provides remaining part of the funds under this scheme.

9.67 A provision of Rs. 6500.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. The likely expenditure of Rs. 550.00 lacs is to be made in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Dang Area Development

9.68 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 ravenous area is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, Government of Rajasthan introduced a program named "Dang Area Development" from 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely- Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

9.69 A provision of Rs. 2750.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. Likely expenditure of Rs. 550.00 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 559.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09

Swe-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)

9.70 It has been observed that while formulating the scheme some of the local area need based schemes are not considered by the concerned department. District Collector being overall in-charge of the development of the district, does not have discretionary funds to take up such type of priority and need based schemes. Keeping this in view, a new scheme Swe-Vivek District Development Scheme was launched from 2005-06.

9.71 A provision of Rs. 5500.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. The likely expenditure of Rs. 500.00 lacs is to be made in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 500.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09

Mewat Regional Development Project

9.72 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, Government of Rajasthan initiated a program known as Mewat Area Development Programme in February 1987-88.

9.73 Mewat Area Development Program is being implemented in 8 blocks (Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Kishangarhbas, Kathumar, Umren and Kotkasim) of Alwar District and 3 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg) of Bharatpur District. At District level, the implementing agency is Zila Parishad. Works are executed by Panchayat Raj Institutions and line Departments. At the state level, Secretary, Rural Dev. Department is in-

charge for administration, supervision & monitoring of the programme. The main thrust of the programme is to fill the critical gaps in the area.

9.74 At the district level, a committee consisting of public representatives and local officers prepare the plan and submit it to the Executive Committee headed by Chief Secretary at the state level.

9.75 A provision of Rs. 1850.00 lacs has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period for this scheme and in the financial year 2007-08 expenditure of Rs. 325.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. A tentative outlay of Rs. 515.00 lac has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Magra Area Development Programme

9.76 The central hilly zone of the Aravali has traditionally been known as MAGRA. This area lay at the confluence of three administrative units in the past- the princely states of Mewar, Marwar and the British administered territory of Ajmer-Marawara. Its remote location and difficult terrain ensured that area suffered not only from administrative neglect but also faced socio-economic isolation.

9.77 Backward areas like Tribal areas, Desert areas, Mewat areas and Dang areas have received special attention and special development plans, but Magra Area has not received any focused attention. Keeping in view a new scheme Magra Area Development Programme was initiated during 2005-06.

9.78 Provision of Rs. 3300.00 lacs has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and in the financial year 2007-08 expenditure of Rs. 400.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. A tentative outlay of Rs. 500.00 lac has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Special Employment Programme for Sahariya Families

9.79 To enhance the livelihood security of the households of Sahariya families residing in Panchayat Samiti Kishanganj and Shahabad of Baran district by providing atleast 100 days of wage employment to every house hold whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, "A Special Employment Programme for Sahariya Families" was initiated in the year 2004-05.

9.80 For the Eleventh Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 250.04 lacs has been kept and in the financial year 2007-08 expenditure of Rs. 250.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. A tentative outlay of Rs. 250.00 lac has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Border Area Development Programme

9.81 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). For execution of the programme at National level, an empowered committee of BADP had been constituted under the

chairmanship of Member- Secretary of Planning Commission, New Delhi, and at the State level Screening Committees were constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, in each State.

9.82 The Western part of Rajasthan lies on the western international border and covers four districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and part of Ganganagar district consisting 112 sq. km. accounting for 53% of the total area of the desert.

9.83 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 13 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. Following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme :

Districts	Block/Panchayat Samiti
Barmer	- Sheo, Barmer, Chohtan and Dhorimanna
Jaisalmer	- Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	- Bikaner and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	- Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisingh Nagar and Anoop Garh

9.84 For implementation of the scheme the Government of India has issued detailed guidelines. The State Level Screening Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Rajasthan approves the works to be undertaken under the scheme. The Rural Development Department is the nodal agency for execution of the programme. 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 sent to the respective DRDAs for implementation of the approved works.

9.85 Under BADP majority of the funds are invested for security activities through departments like Police, CID, CIO, BSF, Special Bureau of Homeguard etc. 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 PWD, RSEB, PHED, Medical & Health, Sheep & Wool, Education, Revenue, Animal Husbandry and Human resource development. It will be appropriate to mention here that as far as police activities are concerned the whole district is treated as one unit under BADP but for the developmental activities and infrastructure works, only the selected blocks are treated as a unit.

9.86 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.

9.87 A provision of Rs. 28458.00 lacs has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and in the financial year 2007-08 expenditure of Rs. 5150.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. A tentative outlay of Rs. 5665.00 lac has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Others

9.88 Provision of Rs. 100.26 lacs for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 5.06 lacs for the Annual Plan 2007-08 & token provision have been made for the following schemes:

- Improvement of BPL families
- Insurance of Self Help Groups
- Bal Raso Yojna.
- Urban Infrastructure Development
- National Food for Work
- Bio-Gas Program

Panchayati Raj Department

9.89 Rural development programs in the State are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. At block level these programs are implemented by the Panchayat Samities. Presently, there are 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samities and 9188 Gram Panchayats in existence in the State.

9.90 The decentralized district planning process initiated for the preparation of the 11th five year plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08. The Village/ward plans were prepared for 13 sectors taking in to account the local endowments and their needs of the people projected in the meeting of the Gram/Ward Sabhas. Annual plan so prepared from the grass root level have been duly approved by District Planning Committees in all districts. This process has ensured participation of local people in planning process itself. It will pave the way for meeting the felt needs of people. For the first time, the social development indicators are being discussed at Village/Urban Local Bodies level as part of the planning process.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC-III):

9.91 The State Government set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 24th April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission has been set

up on 15th September, 2005. The period of the Third State Finance Commission is 2005-2010.

9.92 As per the interim report of Third State Finance Commission the grant is utilized by Panchayati Raj Institutions for meeting their liabilities for maintenance of various services in rural area.

9.93 The final recommendations of for the period 2005 to 2010 are awaited. Hence provision of Rs. 90050.00 lacs has been kept for the Eleventh Plan. Accordingly tentative outlay of Rs. 18010.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2007-2008 & 2008-09 respectively.

Modernisation of Z.P. and P.S. Buildings:

9.94 Keeping in view the position of Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads buildings and staff transferred under devolved functions it is necessary to augment the infrastructure of these buildings.

9.95 State Government provides 50% matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, which can finance the remaining 50% share from their own resources for construction/ alteration/ repair/ modernisation of their buildings.

9.96 A provision of Rs. 250.00 lacs has been kept for the Eleventh Plan. There will be likely expenditure of Rs.50.00 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09.

National Family Benefit Scheme:

9.97 An assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to households living below poverty line on the death of primary bread earner of the family aged above 18yrs but below 65yrs, whose earnings contribute substantially to the household income.

9.98 From 14th August 2006 the BPL Families are being benefited under Panna Dhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana. Social Welfare Department is Nodal Department of Panna Dhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lac has been kept for the pending liabilities under National Family Benefit Scheme for 2007-08 and this likely to be utilised during 2007-08.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

9.99 Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to address regional imbalances in development. The 12 districts of the State including 3 districts of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) are covered under this programme. The 12 districts are Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Kaurali, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur.

9.100 A provision of Rs. 103700.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. The likely expenditure of Rs. 18768.00 lacs is to be incurred in year 2007-08.

For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 20645.00 lacs has been kept under the scheme.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adrash Gram Yojana:-

9.101 Various schemes are being implemented for the development of villages and for rural people. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Adarsh Gram Yojna has been initiated to make over all development of the villages. It will cover education, health, drinking water and other civic services in the rural areas. 50 villages have been selected under the scheme out of which development plan for 48 villages have been prepared and accordingly the 270 works have been sanctioned. Development plans for the remaining 2 villages are under progress.

9.102 It has been decided to cover 100 more villages under the scheme in the year 2007-08. 67 villages have been selected under the scheme out of 100 villages. The allocations of these 100 villages have been decided district wise and directions for the selection of villages have already been issued.

9.103 From State Plan @ Rs. 15.00 lacs per selected village will be provided. For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept under the scheme.

Construction of Memorial at Nagaur

9.104 To develop inaugural place of Panchayati Raj at Nagaur as Panchayati Raj Memorial an amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs shall be spent. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept for 2008-09.

Nirmal Ghaat Scheme

9.105 In order to facilitate and to ensure privacy of women during bathing, Nirmal Ghaat Scheme has been started. The bathing places will be on the banks of rivers and ponds. The guidelines and the action plan for the scheme has already been issued

9.106 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 75.00 lacs shall be spent for 50 Nirmal Ghat in rural area. For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 75.00 lacs has been kept under the scheme for new Nirmal Ghats in rural area.

Nirmal Gram Award Scheme

9.107 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under total sanitation programme are given Nirmal Gram Awards.

9.108 Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, shall received an amount of Rs. 1 lac from the State Govt., which would be used for development activities of the Panchayat area. If in any panchayat samiti, 10 Gram Panchayats and in any Zila Parishad more than 30 panchayats receive these awards, then that panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad shall also be given award of Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 10 lacs

respectively by the Government. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samiti get this award, this would mean that such district would receive an amount of Rs. 50 lacs under the scheme.

9.109 The list of 23 Nirmal grams has been received from PHED under the scheme. Guidelines and Action Plan have been prepared and sent. 21 works have been identified in 23 selected villages.

9.110 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 23.00 lacs shall be spent for rural area. For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been kept under the scheme.

Baikunth Dwar Mukti Dham Scheme

9.111 It has been felt that there has arisen a shortage of space of basic amenities for performing the last rites of the dead bodies. Therefore, to make available proper facilities for the performance of these last rites, Government has initiated Baikunth Dwar Mukti Dham Scheme from the year 2007-08. Guidelines and an Action plans have been issued.

9.112 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 200.00 lacs shall be spent for 80 works in rural area. For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept under the scheme.

Special Grant for Shanti Priya Village Scheme

9.113 There are certain villages in the States whereas internal disputes are settled amicably by local people or through local conciliation process and these disputes are not referred to Police Stations. To encourage such actions where in mutual disputes are settled internally, the special grant scheme has been initiated by the Government under which every such village shall be given special grant of Rs. 1 lac each for the creation of permanent assets in such villages. Guidelines for the scheme as well as action plan have been issued.

9.114 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs shall be spent for rural area. For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept under the scheme.

Untied fund for District Plan

9.115 Rajasthan has prepared District Plan on the basis of public participation at the grass root level. Local people of Gram Panchayats have contributed in the preparation of these plans and it is for the first time that the rural masses have identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. Planning commission has also appreciated the efforts made by the State Government in this regard.

9.116 The Department is making all possible efforts for the effective implementations of the plans so prepared. State Government has made an allotment of Rs. 100.00 lacs each as untied fund to all the districts in the Budget Announcement 2007-08 so as to create permanent assets in

the rural areas on the basis of priorities identified by local people. Guidelines for these works to be taken up have been issued.

9.117 The selection of works has been approved by DPC in 29 districts and the some works have been started.

9.118 For the year 2008-09 a provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept under the scheme

Mid-Day-Meal Program

9.119 A program of providing Mid-Day-Meal in schools is expected to help in Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in the following ways:-

- By improving enrolment and regularity of attendance.
- By reducing drop-outs, and
- By improving children's level of learning and self-esteem.

9.120 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in all Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres & Alternative & Innovative Education Centres in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. Presently, it covers more than 93.53 lac students studying in classes 1 to 8 in approx. 80500 schools.

9.121 In the Mid-Day-Meal, different recipes are being served for different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, Vegetable-roti, dal-bati, khichdi, sweet rice etc. Seasonal fruit is also being provided additionally once a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class 1 to 5 students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class 6 to 8 students). The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

9.122 GOI announced to enhance the programme upto class VIII in educational backward blocks but GOR decided to provide MDM to all students upto class VIII from own budget (i.e. expenditure of cost of food grains, transportation and cooking cost is being borne by GOR in non educationally backward blocks).

9.123 A policy for attracting Public Private Partnership in the program was launched by the government in January, 2006. Commendable achievements have been made in attracting Public Private Partnership in the program. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adamyia Chetna Trust, Havels India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., are some Trusts/Corporates who have already partnered the Government.

9.124 To facilitate the donors, A Mid-Day-Meal Trust has been formed and registered which would supplement the government efforts in

improving available infrastructure and by value addition in the meals being supplied.

9.125 Stringent checking and inspection norms have been designed for all district, sub divisional and village level government functionaries, so that adequate vigilance is there in the preparation and supply of the meals.

9.126 Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committee and by involvement of mothers of schools going children for supervision on a rotational basis.

9.127 Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the program at the school, block, district and state level. Specialized software has been developed for this and computers with operators have been provided to all 237 blocks of the State.

9.128 Great efforts have been made in the development of mid-day meal related infrastructure in schools. In the last 2^{1/2} years, more than 35,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools. The cost of this infrastructure developed is approximately Rs. 27600.00 lac. In addition to this, construction work of 10000 kitchen-cum-stores is in progress.

9.129 Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to nearly 3.45 lac children in more than 3200 schools spread over all the districts.

9.130 Intensive medical check-up of all students eligible for mid-day-meal is being done. A sum of Rs. 1592.00 lacs during 2005-06 and Rs. 962.00 lacs during 2006-07 was provided for supply of micro nutrients, vitamin 'A', iron folic acid and de-worming tablets to the children through the Medical & Health Department.

9.131 A separate Directorate, Mid-Day-Meal Program has been established to effectively monitor the implementation and functioning of the program in Rajasthan.

9.132 Many independent evaluation agencies such as UNICEF and CUTS have appreciated the implementation of the program in Rajasthan. The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced program quality using the PPP model.

9.133 A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than one lac persons by effective implementation of the program. All possible efforts are being made to provide hot cooked meal to all eligible students.

9.134 A provision of Rs. 65500.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. In the financial year 2007-08 expenditure of Rs. 9500.00 lacs is likely to be incurred as state matching share. A tentative provision of Rs. 10000.00

lacs and Rs. 25000.00 lacs in State and Central share respectively has been kept for the year 2008-09.

9.135 Cooking conversion assistance @ Rs. 2.00 per student per day (Rs. 1.50 GOI and Rs. 0.50 GOR) for class I to V and Rs. 2.50 per student per day (Rs. 2.00 GOI and Rs. 0.50 GOR) is being provided for class 6 to 8. Foodgrains (wheat/rice) @ 100gm per student (class I to V) and 150gm per student for class 6 to 8 being provided.

Bio Fuel Authority

9.136 For the production of bio diesel, heavy investment is required for the establishment of processing unit, refinery, research & development for package of practices, establishment of nursery of high quality planting material etc. Therefore participation of private sector is necessary.

9.137 Keeping in view the above, the state government has announced the policy to promote the project based on bio fuel. Minimum 70% of the wasteland available in the district will be allotted to

1. Self Help Groups of BPL families
2. Gram Panchyat
3. Agriculture Cooperative Society
4. Registered Societies
5. Village forest protection and management committee.

9.138 In these categories Self Help Groups of BPL families will be given preference. Up to 30% of the wasteland available will be allotted to government under taking, companies, societies and companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956.

9.139 Those Government under taking, companies, society and Private Companies will be given preference which will do the following work along with cultivation of Jatropha, Pongamia and other such tree born oilseeds for Bio Diesel.

- Establish a processing unit.
- Establish trans-esterification unit/Bio diesel refinery.
- Take up cultivation of Jatropha, Pongamia, and other tree born oil seeds.
- Provide employment to local people on priority.
- Purchase Jatropha seeds from a specified area of the district at MSP fixed by BFA.

9.140 In the rules notified by the Revenue Department dated 07.05.07, the pasture land of village panchayat has been exempted from allotment.

9.141 The 6895 hact. Wasteland to 589 SHG's of BPL families and 2735 hact. land to 222 village panchayats have been allotted on Gair Khatedari basis.

9.142 With the assistance of Rs 500 lac received from Land Resources Department, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India for raising of 174 lacs Jatropha seedling, up to the month of October 07, 151 lacs seedling have been raised and 137 lacs Jatropha seedling have been planted.

9.143 In the coming year Bio Fuel Authority will facilitate the smooth implementation of the Bio fuel Policy.

- The wasteland identified by the districts will be allotted to SHGs, Gram Panchayats and companies.
- It will be ensure that the districts will raise sapling and plantation of Jatropha with the assistance received from Government of India and achieved the target given.

9.144 A tentative outlay of Rs. 37.00 lacs has been kept for administrative expenses of Bio Fuel Authority for the year 2008-09.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR & GVS)

9.145 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.

9.146 IGPR & GVS is an autonomous organization established by the Government of Rajasthan vide a Cabinet Resolution as an Apex Institute of the State, with a view to develop human resource in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development Sector.

9.147 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 vide a Cabinet Decision of the State Government in July, 1999.

9.148 A provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. Against the provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs likely Expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been kept for purchase of training equipments for the year 2008-09.

Agricultural Census

9.149 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme. It's entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on encashment of leave salary of head quarters staff, printing of reports, stationery & maintenance of computer etc.

9.150 A provision of Rs. 17.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. Likely expenditure of Rs.1.65 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08.

9.151 A tentative outlay of Rs. 1.50 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09 from State Plan funds for Agricultural Census which includes Rs. 0.50 lac for printing of Agricultural Census reports, Rs. 0.25 lac for Stationery, Rs. 0.54 lac for one computer with operator on contract, Rs. 0.20 lac for maintenance of computers and token provision in Salary head.

9.152 Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme provision of Rs. 90.14 lacs have been proposed for Salary & Allowances including Medical Charges, Traveling Allowances, Office expenses, Vehicle rent, Tabulation & Honorarium etc. for the financial year 2008-09.

Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer

9.153 During March 1996, State Government declared RRRTI, Ajmer as a separate Department to work as an apex Institute for training and also to control the following revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan:

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

9.154 A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lac has been kept for XIth plan. There is a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lac for the year 2007-08 and token provision of Rs. 0.01 lac has been kept for the year 2008-09

Board of Revenue

9.155 Updating of land records are the continuing process in playing the vital role of rural development schemes, election, census, family welfare, famine, flood, land management and judicial functions which are related to land records.

9.156 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out constructions of SDO office & residence buildings, construction of Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil and Patwar Ghar under Strengthening of district administration head and purchase of furniture.

9.157 A provision of Rs. 2140.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. Likely expenditure of Rs. 408.00 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08. A tentative outlay of Rs. 402.42 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09.

Settlement Department

9.158 Due to exorbitant increase in land prices and increasing awareness for maximum utilization of land, importance of Settlement operations has increased. Settlement operation is required to be under taken in each tehsil after every 20 years.

9.159 The modernisation of department under the head of Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land record with 50:50 matching share between GoI & State is under process.

9.160 A provision of Rs. 105.00 lacs has been kept for XIth plan. Likely expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lacs is to be incurred in 2007-08.

9.161 A tentative outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09 which includes Rs. 4.00 lacs for maintenance/ stationery for work station, Rs. 2.50 lacs for printing of maps, Rs. 1.00 lac for expenses of Photostat/EPP machine and Rs. 0.50 lac is for training purpose.