

CHAPTER – 11

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

11.1 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.

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

11.4 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.

11.5 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. The scheme has been enforced in all the districts from 1st April, 2008 replacing SGRY.

11.6 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. In BPL census 2002, BPL families selection criterion was based on 13 score based socio-economic indicators.

11.7 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 2010-11 are as follows:-

Table No. 11.1

State Matching Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Items	Funding Pattern (GoI : GoR)	XIth Plan 2007-12 Outlay	Annual Plan			
				Agreed Outlay			Proposed Outlay
				07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
1.	SGSY	75:25	61.00	9.53	17.41	12.00	22.50
2.	NREGS	90:10	1046.87	80.00	350.00	400.00	400.00
3.	IAY	75:25	185.00	25.00	41.96	54.60	54.60
4.	DDP	75:25	300.00	41.00	55.00	33.00	33.00
5.	DPAP	75:25	44.00	8.50	9.00	5.00	5.00
6.	IWDP	11:1	14.00	1.70	3.70	3.50	3.50
7.	DRDA Administration	75:25	34.90	5.70	5.99	6.50	6.50
Grand Total			1685.77	171.43	483.06	514.60	525.10

1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

11.8 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 (GKY) 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. The beneficiaries are called "Swarozgaris".

11.9 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.

11.10 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.

11.11 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.

11.12 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.

11.13 Under SGSY, 50% of the benefits are supposed to be for SC/ST; 40% for Women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled.

11.14 SGSY is implemented by Zila Parishad through Panchayat Samities. NGO are also involved in formation and nurturing of groups and are paid Rs. 10000/- 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.

11.15 Each Zila Parishad may incur 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.

11.16 An amount upto 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.

11.17 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.

11.18 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 11.2

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lac)			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	5073	1750	6823	6113	40936	42782
2008-09	6245	2082	8327	7628	53671	50064
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	3122	1041	4163	4328	56421	22069

11.19 An outlay of Rs. 2250.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11 as state matching share to benefit 62063 persons.

2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

11.20 The NREGS in 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).

11.21 The Second Phase of the scheme was launched from May 2nd, 2007 in another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, S.Madhupur & Tonk thus making a total of 12 districts in State.

11.22 In the third phase remaining 20 districts were covered under the scheme w.e.f. 1st April 2008.

11.23 The Objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every registered household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

11.24 Achievements based on indicators are as follows:

Table No. 11.3

Indicator	2006-07 (6 districts)	2007-08 (12 districts)	2008-09 (32 districts)	2009-10 (upto Nov.) (33 districts)
No. of Job Cards issued	1508223	2870989	8468740	8809275
Household reported on work against job cards issued	1175172 (78%)	2170460 (76%)	6369565 (75%)	5793101 (66%)
Average days of employment per household	85	77	76	64
% of households reported on works completed 100 days employment	54	42	42	13
Person-days generated (in lac)	998.87	1678.38	4829.38	3687.11
% of women workers	67	69	67	66
% of SC workers	16	19	29	27
% of ST workers	64	46	23	23

11.25 Comparison of Achievements of State with All India:

Table No. 11.4

Indicator	2007-08		2008-09	
	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan	All India
No. of households demanded employment per district	180872	102263	199049	74930
Average days of employment per household	77	42	76	48
Person-days generated (lac per district)	139.87	43.36	150.92	35.71
% of women workers	69	43	67	48
% of SC workers	19	27	29	29
% of ST workers	46	30	23	25
Average expenditure per district (in crore)	123.11	47.84	192.98	44.81

11.26 Infrastructure Finance with NREGS:

Table No. 11.5A

(Rs. in crore)

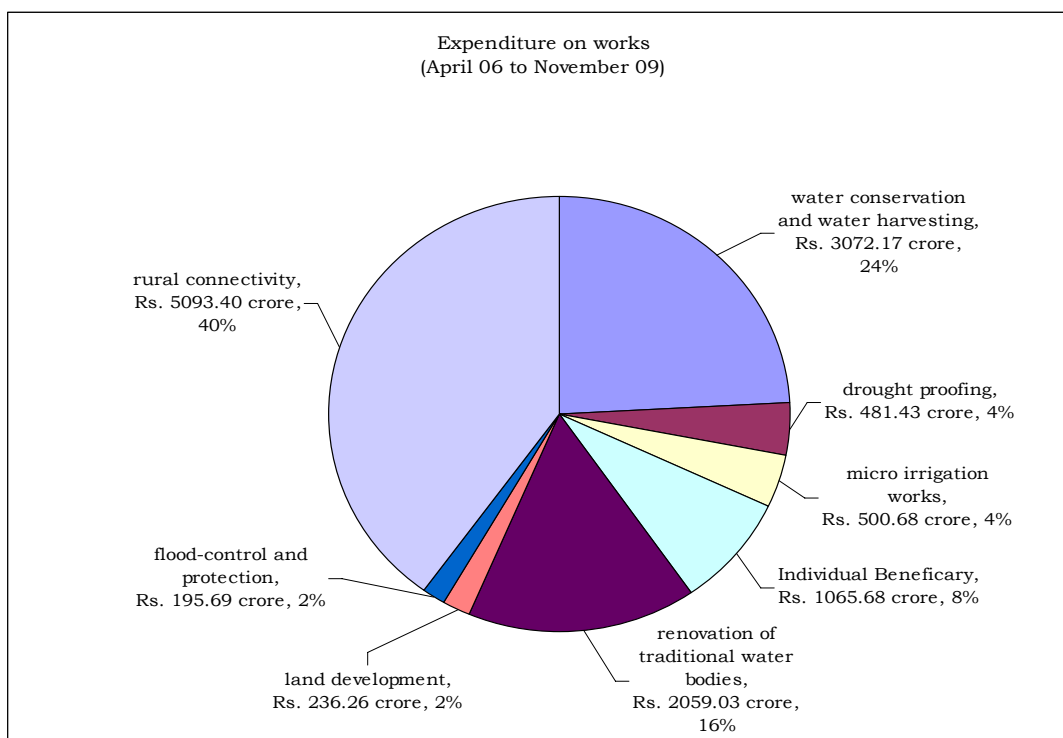
Year		water conservation and water harvesting	drought proofing	micro irrigation works	provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households of SC/ ST, or beneficiaries of land reforms, or beneficiaries of IAY
		i	ii	iii	iv
2006-07	No. of works completed	4271	241	152	231
	Exp.	275.67	25.21	15.14	4.02
2007-08	No. of works completed	8786	472	382	19055
	Exp.	574.97	65.80	47.64	186.98
2008-09	No. of works completed	14361	2092	3295	60681
	Exp.	1392.60	186.42	261.24	528.98
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	No. of works completed	6081	886	1173	24596
	Exp.	202.33	26.79	34.53	126.53
	No. of ongoing works	20594	6223	4630	35171
	Exp.	828.93	204.00	176.66	345.69
Total	No. of works completed + ongoing	54093	9914	9632	139734
	Exp.	3072.17	481.43	500.68	1065.68
% of work's exp. w.r.t. total exp.		24%	4%	4%	8%

Table No. 11.5B

(Rs. in crore)

Year		renovation of traditional water bodies	land development	flood-control and protection	rural connectivity	Total (3 to 10)
		v	vi	vii	viii	
2006-07	No. of works completed	2141	158	78	1426	8698
	Exp.	116.24	11.11	5.49	219.44	672.32
2007-08	No. of works completed	1522	1416	179	2216	34028
	Exp.	190.42	31.20	25.47	356.84	1479.32
2008-09	No. of works completed	7104	2148	809	15401	105891
	Exp.	973.37	106.16	79.03	2531.69	6059.49
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	No. of works completed	3766	614	299	10834	48249
	Exp.	136.23	13.23	10.11	380.52	930.27
	No. of ongoing works	16288	5728	2299	37280	128213
	Exp.	779.00	87.80	85.70	1985.43	4493.21
Total	No. of works completed + ongoing	30821	10064	3664	67157	325079
	Exp.	2059.03	236.26	195.69	5093.40	12704.34
% of work's exp. w.r.t. total exp.		16%	2%	2%	40%	

Chart No. 1



11.27 Achievements against labour budget Projections 2008-09:

Table No. 11.6

Particulars	Labour Budget Projections	Achievements
No. of households to be provided employment	6298313	6369565
Person-days to be generated	5580.75 lac	4829.38 lac
Expenditure	6653.12 crore	6175.55 crore

11.28 Financial Progress:

Table No. 11.7

Year	Releases (Rs. in lac)			Expenditure (Rs. in lac)
	Centre	State	Total	
2006-07	76161.00	8384.56	84545.56	69306.14
2007-08	106100.12	11677.79	117777.91	151164.65
2008-09	652103.15	46327.19	698430.34	617555.50
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	422554.49	30600.00	453154.49	458550.06

11.29 Approved Labour Budget for 2009-10:

Table No. 11.8

No. of households to be provided employment	71.12 lac
Person-days to be generated	6048.05 lac
Estimated Expenditure	9523.32 lac
No. of households expected to complete 100 days	48.30 lac (68%)
Average No. of days of employment to a household	85 days

11.30 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Distribution of Ghaghra- Odhini or Saree to women completing 100 days of employment.
- 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 norms being strictly enforced.
- Inspection of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any PR allowed.

11.31 An outlay of Rs. 40000.00 lacs has been kept for 2010-11 as a state matching share.

3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

11.32 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 katchha houses and credit-cum-subsidy for construction of rural houses were incorporated.

11.33 The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction/ up-gradation of dwelling units of families 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 katchha houses is also included in the scheme.

11.34 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. 35000/- for the construction of new houses is provided in the plain area. Rs. 15000/- per unit is provided for upgradation 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.

11.35 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. 15000 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/-.

11.36 An additional assistance of Rs. 15000 per house for construction of house, to the BPL families of Scheduled Area and families of Scheduled Cast living below poverty line is being provided by the State. State released additional assistance of Rs. 1037 lac and 3030 lac in 2007-08 & 2008-09 respectively.

11.37 The GoI released additional Rs. 5358 lac as 3rd installment in Feb. 2009.

11.38 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 11.9

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lac)			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	8889	3999	12888	12690	47354	47818
2008-09	17993	8918	26911	20631	47350	52386
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	9388	4764	14152	17226	91670	34059

11.39 An outlay of Rs. 5460.00 lacs has been kept for 2010-11 as state matching share.

4. Desert Development Program (DDP)

11.40 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.

11.41 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.

11.42 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.

11.43 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.

11.44 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.

11.45 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 4664 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 4664 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 779 projects by 31.03.2010. Thus, 3885 projects will remain continue in the beginning of 2010-11.

11.46 An outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lacs has been kept for 2010-11 as state matching share.

5. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

11.47 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 540 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 540 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 113 projects by 31.03.2010. Thus, 427 projects will remain continue in the beginning of 2010-11.

11.48 An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lac has been kept for 2010-11 as state matching share.

6. Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP)

11.49 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.

11.50 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.

11.51 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.

11.52 At present 59 IWDP projects are in progress. 26 projects are likely to be completed in 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lacs has been kept for 2010-11 as state matching share.

7. DRDA Administration

11.53 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, a 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.

11.54 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. 11.10

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

11.55 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.

11.56 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.

11.57 An outlay of Rs. 649.98 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11 as state matching share.

Cent percent State Funded Schemes

1. MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)

11.58 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.

11.59 Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 16000.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11.

2. Area Development Programmes

11.60 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, a program

named "Dang Area Development" was introduced from 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely- Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

11.61 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 3 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg) of Bharatpur District.

11.62 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. In order to develop this area, a program named "Magra Area Development" was initiated during 2005-06. Magra Area Development Programme is being implemented in 6 blocks of Rajsamand, 2 blocks of Ajmer, 2 blocks (partly) of Pali, 3 blocks (partly) of Bhilwara and 1 block (partly) Chittorgarh district.

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

11.64 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac, Rs. 522.50 lac & Rs. 400.00 lac has been kept for Dang, Mewat & Magra area development programme respectively for the year 2010-11.

3. Swe-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)

11.65 It has been observed that while formulating the scheme some of the local area need based schemes are not considered by the concerned departments. 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 in 2005-06.

11.66 An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11.

Special Centrally Assisted Schemes

1. Border Area Development Programme

11.67 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.

11.68 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.

11.69 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

11.70 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.

11.71 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 B.S.F. 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.

11.72 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.

11.73 An outlay of Rs. 9268.00 has been kept for the year 2010-11.

Externally Aided Project

1. Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

11.74 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six Blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore.

11.75 The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan. The project's specific development objective is to improve the living standard and the social and economic status of the people living below poverty line (BPL), who are the project target group. The project will 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.

11.76 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. The project objectives are to

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

11.77 An outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11, which is reimbursable by IFAD.

Panchayati Raj

11.78 Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Panchayats are required to be endowed with adequate responsibilities, powers and finances to enable them to function as the "Institutions of Self-Government". In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1954 was amended in 1994 under which 18 subjects were devolved to the Panchayats. In fact, fund, function and

functionaries are complementary to each other in the process of devolution of responsibilities and powers to the PRIs.

11.79 The present government is committed for devolution of powers of all 29 activities mentioned in the 11th schedule to the PRIs.

11.80 After complete devolution of powers, the responsibilities of PRIs will be increased. Therefore, it is needed to strengthen the administrative system of PRIs. In view of it, "The Rajasthan Rural Development State Service Rules 2007" have been formed.

1. Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC-III):

11.81 The state Government 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 Sept. 2005. The period of the Third State Finance Commission is 2005-2010. Third State Finance commission submitted its final recommendations. The recommendations have accepted by the State Government. The grant is utilized by Panchayati Raj Institutions for meeting their liabilities for maintenance of various services in rural area.

11.82 An outlay of Rs. 15000.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11.

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

11.83 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.

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

11.85 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been for the year 2010-11.

3. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

11.86 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" introduced by GOI in the year 2006-07 with 100% central assistance in the selected 12 districts of the State viz: Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

11.87 The main objectives of the scheme are

- to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements,
- Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building,
- to provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.

11.88 BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capability Building fund and Development fund. Under capacity building head, the orientation training programmes are organized through Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR & GVS), Jaipur.

11.89 Under development fund head, the infrastructure development works are taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local bodies.

11.90 An outlay of Rs. 28852.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11.

4. Untied Fund for District Plan

11.91 The state of Rajasthan has prepared 11th Five year District Plans 2007-12 on the basis of public participation at the grass root level. Local people of Gram Panchayats and Urban Area have contributed in the preparation of these plans and it was the first time that the rural and urban masses had identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. Since, then the procedure is continued.

11.92 All possible efforts are being made for the effective implementation of the District plans prepared so far. State Government had made an allotment of Rs. 100.00 lacs each as untied fund to all the districts in the year 2007-08 and 50.00 lacs each in the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 to create the permanent assets in the rural & urban area on the basis of priorities identified by the local people.

11.93 The identification of works under the scheme is done by district planning committees.

11.94 An outlay of Rs. 1650.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11.

5. Mid-Day-Meal Program

11.95 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.

11.96 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 81436 Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 80.71 lac students studying in class 1 to 8 (58.55 lac in class I to V and 22.16 lac in class VI to VIII).

11.97 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 and a meal according to the local demand and practice is also being provided 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.

11.98 Cooking Conversion Cost @ Rs. 2.50 per student per day (Rs. 1.87 GOI and Rs. 0.63 GOR) for class I to V and Rs. 3.75 per student per day (Rs. 2.81 GOI and Rs. 0.94 GOR) is being provided for class 6 to 8.

11.99 Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 is being provided.

11.100 To enhance the PPP a policy devised on 17.01.06, the salient features of the policy are as follows:-

- The selection of Donors, NGOs and Trust etc is done by District Administration on the basis of the complete certification of objectives, reputation and competencies of the organization.
- NGO have to put at least an additional amount of Rs. 1/- per student per day from its own resources for value addition in Mid-Day-Meal.
- No land would be provided to the NGOs for setting up the centralized kitchen. Assistance would be provided to the NGO in the form of food grains and a fixed amount of money per student per day as per cooking conversion cost.
- Preference is given to those organizations that can provide Mid-Day-Meal to at least 10,000 students.
- Caterers and contractors are not eligible to be part of PPP.
- The assistance in cash can be deposited in Mid-Day-Meal Trust.
- The organization has to sign a MoU with District Administration.

11.101 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., DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/ Corporates who have already partnered the Government.

11.102 To facilitate the donors, A Mid-Day-Meal Trust has been formed and registered. This trust is supplementing the Government efforts in improving available infrastructure and by value addition in the meals being supplied.

11.103 Presently, 7.43 lac children in more than 7443 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 22 mechanized centralized kitchens, set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 0.60 lac children by means of 2 more centralized kitchens are in the pipeline. It is likely that more than 8 lac children would be supplied hot meals cooked from these mechanized kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions. This is the highest such achievement amongst all states in the country.

11.104 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.

11.105 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. Special arrangements had made to supply the Mid-Day-Meal in schools in drought affected areas during summer vacations.

11.106 Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to nearly 3.39 lac children in more than 3070 schools spread over all the districts.

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

11.108 Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the program at the school, block, district and state level. Specialized software developed and 1 computer with operators has been provided to 237 blocks of the State.

11.109 Many independent evaluation agencies such as UNICEF, DIET's, CUTS, SIERT, CDECS and Rajasthan Budget Analysis Centres have appreciated the implementation of the scheme in Rajasthan. The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced program quality using the PPP model.

11.110 A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than one lac persons by effective implementation of the program.

11.111 Great efforts have been made in the development of Mid-Day-Meal related infrastructure in schools. In the last 3 years, more than 55,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools. Optimal utensils are available in 88% schools covered under Mid-Day-Meal Programme.

11.112 An outlay of Rs. 9500.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11 as state share.

Bio Fuel Authority

11.113 In view of strong prospect of production of Bio-Fuel on culturable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds Bio-Fuel Mission constituted in 2005-06 in the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. To implement the objectives of the Bio Fuel Mission the State Government has declared the Bio-Fuel Policy and has constituted the Bio-Fuel Authority.

11.114 The State Government of Rajasthan decided for allotment of culturable wasteland in the 11 identified districts i.e. (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsmand, Sirohi and Udaipur) for the production of Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds for the production of Bio Fuel.

11.115 Upto 70% of wasteland available in the districts will be allotted to SHGs of BPL families, Gram Panchayats, Agriculture Co-operative Societies, Registered Societies and Village Forest Protection and Management Committees. Preference will be given to SHG's of BPL families. Upto 30% of wasteland will be allotted to Private Companies (registered under Indian Company Act, 1956) and Government Enterprises.

11.116 Government Enterprises and Private Companies will be given preference which will perform the following work along with cultivation of Jatropha, Pongamia and other such tree born oilseeds for Bio-Diesel:

- Establish a processing unit.
- Establish transesterification unit/Bio diesel refinery.
- Take up research and development work for package of practice.
- Establish a nursery for developing of good quality planting material and seeds.
- Provide employment to local people's on priority.

11.117 Total 41127 hect. wasteland has been identified in the 11 districts, out of which 1277.71 hect. wasteland has been allotted. 8356.13 hect. wasteland has been allotted to 924 Self Help group of BPL families and 4421.56 hect. wasteland has been allotted to 418 Gram Panchayat on Gair Khatedari basis.

11.118 Under the programme of raising of Jatropha seedling, Land Resource Department of Govt. of India allotted Rs. 225 lac and Rs. 500 lac in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

11.119 Progress of raising of Jatropha seedling:

Table No. 11.11

Year	Target of raising seedling	Seedling raised	Amount utilized	Seedling planted
2006-07	75.00 lac	66.00 lac	191.78 lac	61.00 lac
2007-08	174.00 lac	147.81 lac	292.84 lac	134.03 lac
2008-09	38.85 lac	46.63 lac	124.47 lac	46.63 lac
2009-10 (upto Nov.)	30.75 lac	7.30 lac	10.07 lac	3.00 lac

11.120 As desired by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, a pilot project for Jatropha seedling raising, plantation and its maintenance for 5 years costing Rs. 267 lac has been submitted to the Ministry. The cost involved in the first year is estimated at Rs. 150 lac. This pilot project has been prepared for 500 hectares of wasteland in Rajsamand district. The 12.5 lac Jatropha plantation shall be done in 500 hectare wasteland.

11.121 An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lacs has been kept for administrative expenses of Bio Fuel Authority for the year 2010-11.

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

11.122 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.

11.123 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.

11.124 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.

Agricultural Census

11.125 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.

11.126 An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs has been kept for the year 2010-11 from State Plan funds.

11.127 Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme provision of Rs. 69.05 lacs is for Salary & Allowances including Medical Charges, Traveling Allowances, Office expenses, Vehicle rent, Tabulation & Honorarium etc. for the year 2010-11.

Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer

11.128 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

Board of Revenue

11.129 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.

11.130 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.

11.131 An outlay of Rs. 292.60 lacs has been kept for construction works and purchase of furniture for the year 2010-11.

1. National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

11.132 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.

11.133 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.

11.134 In current financial year GoI has approved the proposals of 4 districts namely, Barmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur & Tonk. The programme in a district will be implemented in a period of 3 years. All the districts are to be covered by the 12th Plan period.

11.135 Fund sharing pattern in activities:

Table No. 11.12

Activity	Sharing Pattern (GoI:GoR)
Digitization of Maps, Tehsil level data centre, Sub-divisional level data centre, Modern record rooms, leased line connectivity at Tehsil & sub-divisional level	100:0
Computerization of Registration Offices, Scanning & preservation of old documents	25:75
Survey & re-survey	50:50
Training & Capacity building	100:0