

## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS**

#### **Introduction**

2.1 The Flagship programs were launched by Government of India to bridge the education, health, employment and infrastructure divides. These have been complemented by specific policies for inclusion of SCs, STs, minorities and women. The ultimate objective behind the Flagship programs is to achieve broad-based improvement in the living standards of all our people and to ensure that growth is widely spread so that its benefits, in terms of income and employment, are adequately shared by the poor and weaker sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities. The Flagship programs which are being run in the State and their financial & physical progress are described in next paras.

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

2.2 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was conceived as a centrally sponsored scheme at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan to improve the educational status through interventions designed to improve accessibility, reduce gender and social gaps and improve the quality of learning. The SSA laid down a framework for achieving the goals of universal enrolment through time bound targets and was conceived in a mission mode. The main objective of this program was to provide educational facility to all children of 6-11 age group in the State, to complete the primary education by 2007 and upper primary education by 2010 of all enrolled children and to ensure universal stay of all children up to the year 2010.

2.3 Under this program, conversion of Education Guarantee Scheme into primary schools, upgrading primary school to upper primary school, repair and maintenance of primary & upper primary school buildings, training to teachers and the activities relating to quality improvement of the elementary education are being implemented. This program is being implemented in all the districts of the State.

2.4 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 1996.14 crore was incurred under SSA against the available funds of ₹ 2147.42 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 174.00 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 1973.42 crore by Central & State Government), which was 92.96% of the total available funds and 101.15% of the release.

2.5 Provision of ₹ 2480.76 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under SSA. Against which, releases are of ₹ 2233.23 crore up to November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 1679.12 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the

total available funds of ₹ 2384.51 crore, which is 70.42% of the total available funds and 75.19% of the release.

**National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):**

2.6 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005, aims to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the rural poor. The time-period of this program is 7 years from 2005 to 2012. The objectives of the Mission include reduction in child and maternal mortality, universal access to public health care services, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, population stabilization, revitalization of local health traditions, mainstreaming AYUSH and promotion of healthy life style.

2.7 The thrust of the Mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels. From the disease centric approach the NRHM attempts to shift the focus to a functional health system. The NRHM activities were cent percent funded by Government of India during Tenth Plan period but the funding pattern has been changed from 2007-08; now the State Government provides 15% as matching share for the NRHM activities.

2.8 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 967.84 crore was incurred under NRHM against the available funds of ₹ 1086.65 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 246.29 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 840.36 crore by the Central & State Government) which was 89.07% of the total available funds and 115.17% of the release.

2.9 Provision of ₹ 1196.37 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under NRHM. Against which, releases are of ₹ 528.15 crore up to November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 659.66 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 646.96 crore which is 101.96% of the total available funds and 124.90% of the release.

**Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):**

2.10 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities of infants, young children (0-6 years) and their mothers. It is the foremost symbol of State's commitment to its children about State's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, mortality and morbidity on the other. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers, viz. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. The services are delivered through different Departments converging at the Anganwadi Centre. The Departments include Health, Rural Development, PHED, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. The packages

of services provided are supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition & health education.

2.11 Earlier the scheme was being implemented with 100 percent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than the supplementary nutrition for which the State was providing funds from own resources. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India is providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

2.12 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 531.82 crore was incurred under ICDS against the available funds of ₹ 511.25 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 0.57 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 510.68 crore by Central & State Government) which was 104.02% of the total available funds and 104.14% of the release.

2.13 A total provision of ₹ 858.51 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under ICDS. Against which, releases are of ₹ 339.45 crore up to November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 352.49 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 318.88 crore which is 110.54% of the total available funds and 103.84% of the release.

**Mid-day-Meal (MDM):**

2.14 Under the scheme, hot cooked meal of a minimum 300 calories and 8-12 gms of protein is being provided to children studying in primary schools / Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres. This program is expected to help in Universalisation of Elementary Education by improving enrolment and regularity of attendance, by reducing drop-outs, and by improving children's level of learning and self-esteem.

2.15 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 482.90 crore was incurred under MDM against the available funds of ₹ 636.61 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 284.70 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 351.91 crore by Central & State Government) which was 75.85% of the total available funds and 137.22% of the release.

2.16 A total provision of ₹ 595.00 crores has been kept for the year 2010-11 under MDM. Against which, releases are of ₹ 320.29 crore up to November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 396.88 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 474.00 crore which is 83.73% of the total available funds and 123.91% of the release.

**National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP):**

2.17 This program's instrument is Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP) under implementation since 1972-73 which is funded on a 50% matching share basis between the Government of India and the State Government. The ARWSP has been modified as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009-10 with major emphasis is on ensuring sustainability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity by adopting decentralized approach involving PRI's and community organization. In the rural water supply sector sustainability of drinking water sources and systems is a major issue. The funding pattern under NRDWP component coverage 90:10, water quality, operation & maintenance 50:50 and sustainability, DDP area, support & nature calamity 100:0 between the Centre and the State respectively.

2.18 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 1675.00 crore was incurred under NRDWP against the available funds of ₹ 2032.57 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 17.89 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 2014.68 crore by Central & State Government) which was 82.41% of the total available funds and 83.14% of the release.

2.19 A total provision of ₹ 1841.39 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under NRDWP. Against which, releases are of ₹ 871.48 crores up to November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 779.10 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 1229.05 crore which is 63.39% of the total available funds and 89.40% of the release.

**Total Sanitation Program (TSP):**

2.20 Total Sanitation Campaign Program is in force in all districts of the State. TSP was started in the State in the year 2000 and was implementing in only 10 districts up to 2003-04 and thereafter in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 projects were got sanctioned for 11 districts in each year. This program was originally envisaging construction of household toilets, schools and Anganwadi sanitation and community complex with overall behavioral changes in the rural habitation. In March 2006, Government of India has made certain changes by increasing the cost for Individual household latrines and by incorporating new item of solid and liquid waste management and provision for revolving fund.

2.21 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 43.63 crore was incurred under TSP against the available funds of ₹ 108.54 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 50.19 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 58.35 crore by Central & State Government) which was 40.20% of the total available funds and 74.77% of the release.

2.22 A total provision of ₹ 123.91 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under TSP. Against which, releases are of ₹ 36.12 crore up to

November, 2010 from Central & State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 27.47 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 101.03 crore which is 27.19% of the total available funds and 76.05% of the release.

**National Social Assistance Program (NSAP):**

2.23 The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) envisages the pension schemes, National Family Benefit Scheme and scholarship to up to 2 children of BPL families studying in classes 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. The pension schemes under NSAP are Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, provide a sum as pension to old aged, widowed and disabled. Under National Family Benefit Scheme, head of BPL family and Astha Card families of the age of 18 to 59 years are insured. If the head of family is above 60 years, the eldest member of the family is automatically insured.

2.24 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 160.81 crore was incurred under NSAP against the available funds of ₹ 205.17 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 52.58 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 152.59 crore by Central & State Government) which was 78.38% of the total available funds and 105.39% of the release.

2.25 A total provision of ₹ 159.21 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under NSAP. Against which, releases are of ₹ 114.98 crore up to November, 2010 from Central Government. An expenditure of ₹ 129.33 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 159.34 crore which is 81.17% of the total available funds and 112.48% of the release.

**Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):**

2.26 It is a path-breaking initiative to provide legal guarantee to work and to transform 'the geography of poverty'. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 envisages securing the livelihood of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household. The Act provides a social safety net for the vulnerable households and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. The main provisions of the Act are:

- Employment to be given within 15 days of application for work
- If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid.
- Employment within 5 km radius, else extra wages to be paid.
- At least one-third beneficiaries have to be women.
- Gram Sabha will recommend works
- Gram Panchayat to execute at least 50 per cent of works.

- PRIs have a principal role in planning and implementation.
- Transparency, accountability and social audit would be ensured through institutional mechanism at all levels.
- Grievance redressal mechanism to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation.

2.27 In the first phase of implementation, the NREGS was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb., 2006 in 6 districts of Rajasthan namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur. The Second Phase of the scheme was launched from May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2007 in another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, S. Madhopur & Tonk. In the third phase remaining districts were covered under the scheme w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. NREGA marks a paradigm shift from all earlier and existing wage employment programs because it is an Act and not just a scheme. It provides a legal guarantee to work.

2.28 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 5669.05 crore was incurred under MGNREGA against the available funds of ₹ 8248.21 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 1908.06 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 6340.15 crore by Central & State Government) which was 68.73% of the total available funds and 89.42% of the release.

2.29 A total provision of ₹ 10360.57 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under MGNREGA. Against which, releases are of ₹ 3073.75 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 2370.72 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 5652.91 crore which is 41.94% of the total available funds and 77.13% of the release.

#### **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):**

2.30 The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) addresses housing shortage as an important component of poverty alleviation in rural India. The cost is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% weightage to the poverty ratios prescribed by the Planning Commission for State level allocations. For district-level allocations, 75% weightage is given again to housing shortage and 25% to SC/ST component of the population. Grant assistance is provided to the extent of Rs. 45,000 per house.

2.31 This scheme was launched in 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP). Previously, it remains continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). It is being implemented 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. This scheme specifically targets the rural BPL households. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the respective Gram Sabha from the BPL list. The house allotment is in the name of the

female members of the family. While seeking to empower the rural women, the scheme also provides a quota for physically and mentally challenged persons, ex-servicemen, widows and freed bonded labourers. The IAY scheme also lays emphasis on individual sanitation and health by incorporating the cost of a sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha into the grant.

2.32 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 298.67 crore was incurred under IAY against the available funds of ₹ 447.38 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 82.77 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 364.61 crore by Central & State Government) which was 66.76% of the total available funds and 81.91% of the release.

2.33 A total provision of ₹ 268.45 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under IAY. Against which, releases are of ₹ 151.44 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 171.01 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 300.15 crore which is 56.97% of the total available funds and 112.92% of the release.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):**

2.34 Rural roads are the most essential infrastructure for socio-economic uplift of the rural community. These create a congenial environment for economic prosperity and thereby ensuring healthy living conditions for the rural inhabitants. Provision of rural roads increases mobility of men and materials thus facilitates economic growth. Rural Roads was one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009. But now, villages having population of 500 & above in general areas and 250 & above in tribal and desert areas are being connected by BT under PMGSY. Provision for land acquisition is borne by the State Government.

2.35 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 795.03 crore was incurred under PMGSY against the available funds of ₹ 903.57 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 176.16 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 727.41 crore by Central & State Government) which was 87.99% of the total available funds and 109.30% of the release.

2.36 A total provision of ₹ 700.00 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under PMGSY. Against which, releases are of ₹ 599.00 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 431.55 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 933.84 crore (including interest and the money deposited by Contractors) which is 46.21% of the total available funds and 72.05% of the release.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):**

2.37 Electricity has become one of the basic human needs. Rural Electrification is a vital program for socio-economic development of rural areas. The scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), launched in April 2005, aims at providing electricity in all villages and habitations and access to electricity to all rural households. Connections to BPL families are given free of cost. 90% of the cost of the scheme is released as grant where 10% as loan.

2.38 To be able to achieve this objective, Rural Electricity Distribution backbone with at least a 33/11 KV sub-station was targeted to be set up in each block, at least one Distribution Transformer in each habitation of every village or hamlet as Village Electrification Infrastructure, Stand-alone grid with generation where grid supply is not feasible. For creation of village electrification infrastructure, first priority is given to un-electrified villages. Preference for electrification is given to Dalit Bastis, Tribal settlements and habitations of weaker sections.

2.39 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 220.54 crore was incurred under RGGVY against the available funds of ₹ 431.11 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 272.97 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 158.14 crore by Central & State Government) which was 51.16% of the total available funds and 139.46% of the release.

2.40 A total provision of ₹ 318.00 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under RGGVY. Against which, releases are of ₹ 14.85 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 198.06 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 225.42 crore which is 87.86% of the total available funds and 1333.74% of the release.

### **R. Accelerated Power Development Reform Program (RAPDRP):**

2.41 The R-APDRP is GoI initiative sanctioned in 2008-09 with focus on establishment of base line data and fixation of accountability and reduction of AT&C losses through strengthening & up-gradation of Sub-Transmission and Distribution network and adoption of Information Technology. Under the scheme, the urban areas-towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 are covered for implementation of identified projects.

2.42 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 10.05 crore was incurred under RAPDRP against the available funds of ₹ 112.48 crore which was 8.93% of the total available funds.

2.43 A total provision of ₹ 281.00 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under RAPDRP. Against which, releases are of ₹ 155.62 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 45.97 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the



total available funds of ₹ 258.05 crore which is 17.81% of the total available funds and 29.54% of the release.

**JLN National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):**

2.44 The aim of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of Urban Local Bodies/Parastatal agencies towards citizens. JNNURM was formally launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The duration of the Mission is seven years beginning from the year 2005-06.

2.45 The Mission has two sub-Missions. The first sub-Mission is for Urban Infrastructure and Governance namely Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and focuses on infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conforming areas etc. The second sub-Mission is for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and mainly focuses on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor.

2.46 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 287.15 crore was incurred under JNNURM against the available funds of ₹ 667.51 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 261.65 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 405.86 crore by Central & State Government) which was 43.02% of the total available funds and 70.75% of the release.

2.47 A total provision of ₹ 615.92 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under JNNURM. Against which, releases are of ₹ 13.13 crore up to November, 2010 from State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 140.45 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 393.49 crore which is 35.69% of the total available funds and 1069.69% of the release.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP):**

2.48 The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP) was formulated in the year 1996 by the Government of India in order to provide financial assistance to States to complete various ongoing multipurpose irrigation projects in the country so as to extend irrigation to more areas. Over a period of time, the scope of the program has widened. Presently, Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects are eligible for Central Assistance. In March, 2005 in order to accelerate the provision of irrigation to drought prone areas and tribal areas, the project providing irrigation benefits to such area were extended the same facility as allowable to the Special Category States.

2.49 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 174.97 crore was incurred under AIBP against the available funds of ₹ 157.58 crore which was 111.04% of the total available funds.

2.50 A total provision of ₹ 240.00 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under AIBP. An expenditure of ₹ 66.30 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010, which is 27.63% of the provision. Government of India has not yet released funds under AIBP during 2010-11.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**

2.51 Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State Governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 percent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan. RKVY is to incentives States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully.

2.52 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 180.67 crore was incurred under RKVY against the available funds of ₹ 231.91 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 45.79 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 186.12 crore by Central & State Government) which was 77.91% of the total available funds and 97.07% of the release.

2.53 A total provision of ₹ 241.51 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under RKVY. Against which, releases are of ₹ 322.17 crore up to November, 2010 from State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 197.68 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 373.41 crore which is 52.94% of the total available funds and 61.36% of the release.

**National Horticulture Mission (NHM):**

2.54 National Horticulture Mission has been launched by GoI from the year 2005-06 with 100% assistance. From the year 2007-08, NHM is being funded in the ratio of 85:15 between the Centre and the State. NHM is being implemented through District Horticulture Development Societies. The schemes undertaken under NHM are establishment of new orchards of fruits, flowers, spices and medicinal plants, development of nurseries to produce quality planting material, seed production program, rejuvenation of old orchards, development of water resources, establishment of green houses, shade nets, promotion of bee keeping, organic farming, certification of organic farming, vermi compost

production, cold storages, pack houses, refrigerated vans, mobile processing units and Infrastructure of mandies etc.

2.55 During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 42.00 crore was incurred under NHM against the available funds of ₹ 51.31 crore (includes unspent balance of ₹ 26.31 crore as on 01.04.2009 and release of ₹ 25.00 crore by Central Government) which was 81.86% of the total available funds and 168.00% of the release.

2.56 A total provision of ₹ 71.50 crore has been kept for the year 2010-11 under NHM. Against which, releases are of ₹ 17.39 crore up to November, 2010 from Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 18.50 crore has been incurred up to November, 2010 against the total available funds of ₹ 26.70 crore which is 69.29% of the total available funds and 106.38% of the release.