

CHAPTER – 6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

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

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

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

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

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

6.6 The State Government laid emphasis on empowering the Panchayats and promoting decentralized planning during the Eleventh Plan period, particularly towards the close of the Eleventh Plan. Attention was focused on certain key areas for equitable and inclusive growth within the State.

6.7 Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages a multi-pronged approach for faster, sustainable and more inclusive rural development. It aims to

improve rural infrastructure, employment & livelihood generation, capacity building and economic environment with more targeted and focused intervention through the following schemes:

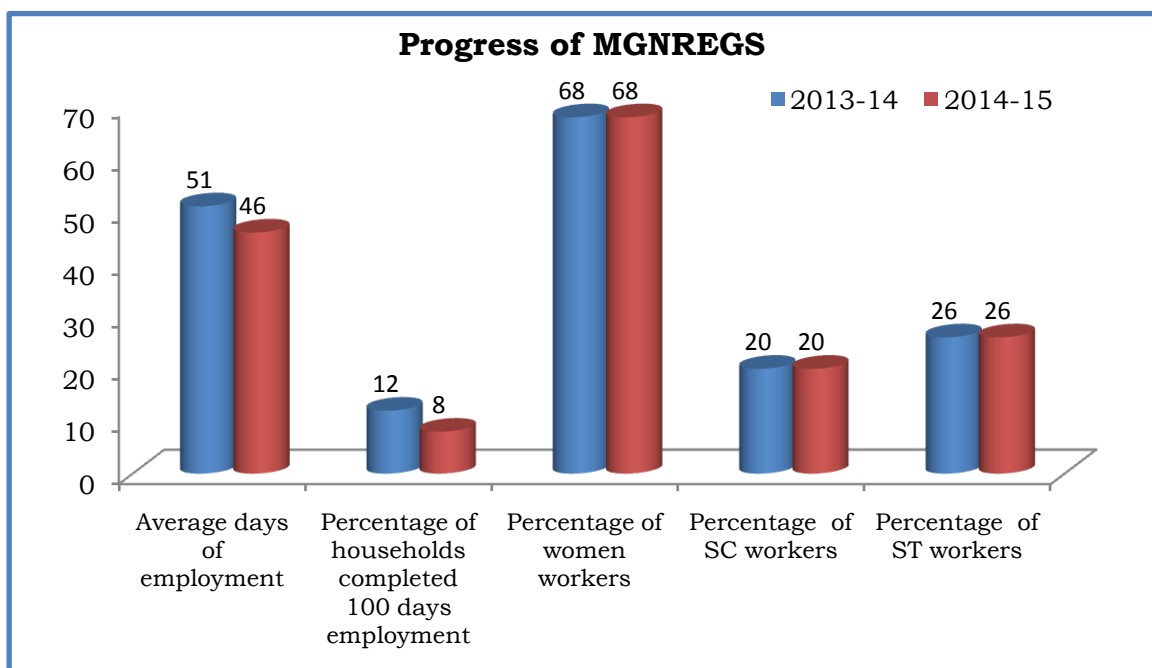
Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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

6.9 The MGNREGS was launched in 6 districts of the State namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur in first phase on 2nd Feb., 2006. It was extended to another 6 districts namely Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, and Sawai Madhopur & Tonk in the year 2007. Since, April, 2008 the scheme is being implemented in whole of the State. The progress and achievements of the scheme in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

Table No. 6.1

Indicator	2013-14	2014-15
Household reported on work	3615080	3519132
Person-days generated (in lakh)	1838.56	1685.18
Average days of employment	51	46
Percentage of households completed 100 days employment	12	8
Percentage of women workers	68	68
Percentage of SC workers	20	20
Percentage of ST workers	26	26



6.10 Financial progress under MGNREGS:

Table No. 6.2

Year	Releases (₹ in lakh)			Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
	Centre	State	Total	
2013-14	205943.32	38853.50	244796.82	261980.69
2014-15	297609.87	32380.00	329989.87	331372.33

6.11 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- 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 Public Representative allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Generation of wage list through MIS.
- Payment of Labour and material through e-FMS system
- Wage card to labourers.
- GR Rules issued.
- Technical Manual, Accounts Manual & Social Audit Manual issued.

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

6.13 An expenditure of ₹ 331372.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 435000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Women empowerment in MGNREGA:

6.14 In MGNREGA, the initiation to empowerment of women section have been taken. About 68% women workers are involved in MGNREGA

employment. Several facilities are also provided on fields like crèche facility, water facility etc. There are equal wages for male & female in MGNREGA.

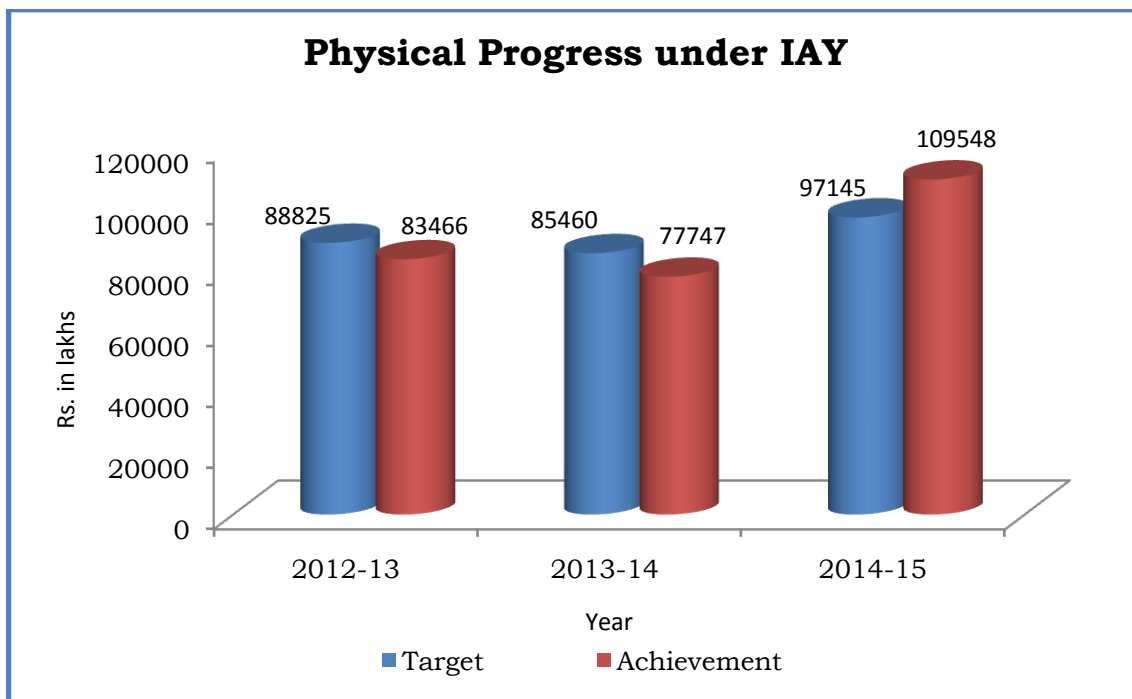
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

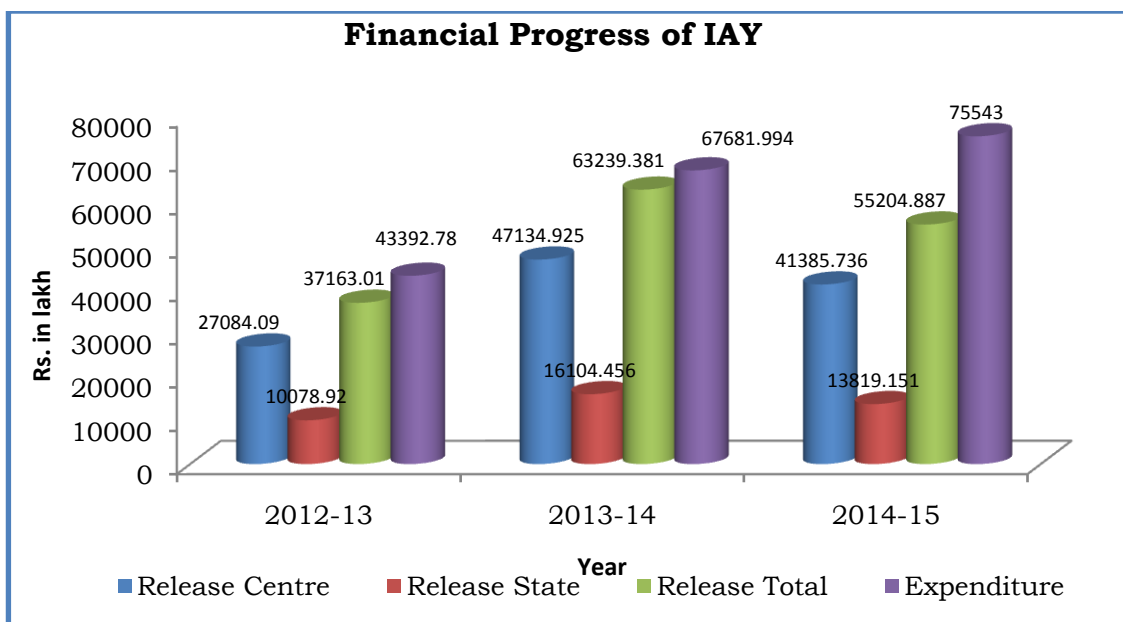
6.15 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. The objective of IAY is primarily to provide financial assistance for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units to families of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, minorities, physically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

6.16 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 6.3

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh)			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2012-13	27084.09	10078.92	37163.01	43392.78	88825	83466
2013-14	47134.925	16104.456	63239.381	67681.994	85460	77747
2014-15	41385.736	13819.151	55204.887	75543.00	97145	109548





6.17 An expenditure of ₹ 75543.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 81483.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. 1.07 lakh families are proposed to be benefitted in the year 2015-16.

Other identified Groups AwaasYojana

6.18 The State Government has launched “Other identified Groups AwaasYojana” for the year 2015-16. Under the scheme, 3000 families would be benefitted with an outlay of ₹ 2100.00 lakh. The financial assistance of ₹ 70000/- for construction of pukka house will be provided to the selected families, the rest of the terms will be as per IAY guidelines. Following categories which are not covered under IAY would be benefitted under the scheme:

- Tribal families residing in districts other than tribal districts
- Antyodaya families
- Aastha Card families
- Physically and Mentally challenged persons
- Houseless Single Widows
- Houseless families under State BPL (As per department letter dated 27.02.2009)

SHG movement in the State

6.19 In Rajasthan, about 3.5 lakh SHGs are reported to have been formed across the State by various department/agencies. However, many (about 30-35 per cent) SHGs are apparently defunct. SHGs have been formed mainly by Department of Women and Child Development (about 65 per cent) and Voluntary Agencies (about 35 per cent). The SHG

movement in Rajasthan involves about 40 lakh women, of whom almost 70 per cent are from disadvantaged sections like BPL, SC, ST, OBC etc.

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

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

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

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

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

- World Bank funded , Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)-implementation in 51 blocks from June 2011
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)-implementation in 6 blocks from December 2008
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)-implementation in 24 blocks from April 2013
- GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)-implementation in rest of the blocks in phased manner from April 2013

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

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

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

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

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

6.28 NRLM’s mandate is to reach out to these poor families, link them to livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. Strong and vibrant institutions of the poor would get created at various levels – village, block, district and State in the process. Such institutions would play a key role in enabling the poor to come out and stay out of poverty.

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

livelihood promotion strategy has been adopted to ensure that the poorest are covered to the maximum extent.

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

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

6.32 NRLM has been planned for implementation in mission mode. This enables (a) shift from the present allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihood based poverty reduction action plan, (b) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, (c) continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and (d) monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plan and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the state based on inter-se poverty ratios. In due course of time, as the institutions of the poor emerge and mature, they would drive the agenda through bottom-up planning processes.

6.33 Recognizing the need to create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations, the State Government has created a transaction driven

internet based portal for SHGs and their federations. This portal is titled 'SakhDarpan' in collaboration with MPOWER and Centre for Micro Finance and its first phase has been completed and works are beginning in second phase. This portal would be integrated with mobile phone too and would be able to address issues related to lack of an authentic database of SHGs, problems of planning, execution and monitoring of SHGs and SHG federation and movement within the State as well as other livelihood projects. Banks will be able to check the quality of SHGs online and disburse the loans to SHGs online.

6.34 Since, it would be compulsory for all SHGs to register themselves in the 'SakhDarpan' portal; it would automatically lead to a common approach being adopted for all SHGs within the State. Self Help Groups are currently being promoted by many Government and Non-Government agencies with different objectives like women empowerment, poverty alleviation, delivery of credit etc. The promoting agencies have their own vision and expectations from SHGs. As these groups exist in the same villages, it creates operational problems and confusion at the community level, because by becoming member of a particular group, a woman may get higher subsidy, which she would not get if she is a member of another group. This often leads to multiple memberships, as the families need for financial services are not being fulfilled by the same source. This portal would help in screening and addressing these issues.

6.35 An expenditure of ₹ 15000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 under RGAVP and a provision of ₹ 12960.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting Under NRLM

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

6.37 Gender sensitization and Gender equality have been an integrated part of capacity building and training for staff recruited under different projects. A comprehensive training module, for Village organization (VO) which is primarily responsible for inclusion of vulnerable & left out

women, has been developed incorporating women rights, laws and entitlements for women under various government programmes.

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

Young Professionals

6.39 RGAVP aims to develop a talented pool of Young Professionals (YPs) who have a passion for working with poor and have the potential to become mature development professionals. RGAVP intends to take the services of YPs in each of Resource/Intensive block and at the village selected under Sansad Adarsh Grameen Yojana. RGAVP has selected 58 YPs from various institutes of repute like IIM, IRMA, TISS, MANAGE, NIRD & PR etc.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

6.40 Common guidelines have been issued by GoI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes are being sanctioned under the new scheme Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)for development of rainfed areas in the State.

6.41 Earlier the funding pattern of the programme was 90:10 between Central and State but Government of India has changed this pattern to 50:50 basis from the year 2015-16. The approved per hectare cost of development is ₹ 12000 in non DDP blocks and ₹ 15000 in DDP blocks.

6.42 State has prepared a Perspective Plan to treat the remaining 180 lakh ha area of the State in 18 years and the same has been approved by the GoI. Government of India has sanctioned 162 projects in the year 2009-10 (amounting to ₹ 1241.03 crores), 213 projects in the year 2010-11 (amounting to ₹ 1716.53 crores), 229 projects in the year 2011-12 (amounting to ₹ 1819.99 crores), 145 projects in 2012-13 (amounting to ₹ 1051.58 crores) and 135 project in the year 2013-14 (amounting to ₹ 993.11 crores) under IWMP. In all, 884 projects amounting to ₹ 6822.24 crores have been sanctioned under IWMP for development of land 49.52 lakh ha in 215 blocks of 33 districts of the State.

6.43 An action plan of ₹ 629.87 crore has been prepared for the Year 2015-16, out of which central share will be of ₹ 314.935 crore and State share will be ₹ 314.935 crore. An area of 4.7 lakh ha will be treated during the year 2015-16 under IWMP.

Neeranchal Project

6.44 Government of India has launched Neeranchal Project for strengthening of IWMP in 8 States including Rajasthan. A provision of ₹ 400.00lakh has been kept for this project for the year 2015-16 out of which State share is ₹ 200.00lakh.

Four Waters Concept

6.45 State had launched Four Water Concept in the year 2014-15 for treatment of catchment on the basis of micro irrigation tanks in Chambal and Mahi river basins. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this project. Approximately 25000 ha area will be treated during the year under this project.

Soil Conservation Works

6.46 As per GoI Guidelines, State Level Nodal Agency has been constituted at State level and Directorate of WD&SC has been declared the office of CEO, SLNA. Watershed Cell cum data Centre has been established at each district. District Collector has been declared as Chairman and departmental S.E. as Project Manager. 265 Project Implementation Agencies have been established at block level. In all, as per requirement, total 1571 posts have been sanctioned in the Department, out of which 1036 posts are sanctioned under plan head. An outlay of ₹ 1484.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting under IWMP

6.47 Emphasis has been given in the Common Guidelines on participation of women for the implementation of this programme. As per guidelines, at least one member of Watershed Development Team (WDT) should be woman. Similarly, Watershed Committee (WC) must have representation of women of the project area. Under livelihood component, women Self-Help Group (SHG) formation has been emphasized. Accordingly, Department has issued necessary directions for the same. For Annual Plan 2015-16, out of total proposed outlay of ₹ 62987 lakh, ₹ 15746.75 lakh have been kept under women component. The priority areas for women under this scheme are livelihood, capacity building and NRM work execution component.

DRDA Administration

6.48 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of the Zila Parishads will continue for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of these units along with State level administrative expenses. An expenditure of ₹ 4042.22 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3970.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Border Area Development Programme

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

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

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

Table No. 6.4

Districts		Block/PanchayatSamiti
Barmer	-	Gadra Road, Ramsar, Chohtan, Dhan and Sedwa
Jaisalmer	-	Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	-	Khajuwala and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	-	Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh and Ghadsave

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

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

least 5 per cent of the allocation is spent on capacity building, skill development activities.

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

6.55 An expenditure of ₹ 13770.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 17000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Cent per cent State Funded Schemes

MLA – Local Area Development Programme (MLA-LAD)

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

6.57 From the year 2007-08, for each MLA a provision of ₹ 80.00 lakh was made which was increased to ₹ 100 lakh in the year 2010-11 under the scheme. Furthermore, from the year 2012-13, it has again increased to ₹ 200.00 lakh per MLA. Each MLA can make recommendations to fulfill the basic needs of his/her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad.

6.58 An expenditure of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Area Development Programmes

Dang Area Development Programme

6.59 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 ravin earea is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, a program named "Dang Area Development Programme" was introduced in the year 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely-SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

6.60 An expenditure of ₹ 4982.81lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Mewat Area Development Programme

6.61 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.

6.62 An expenditure of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Magra Area Development Programme

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

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

6.65 An expenditure of ₹ 4968.02 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

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

6.67 Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan", in general areas 70 per cent funds, in TSP areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form

of Cash and Demand Draft only. Priority is given for construction of Boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan".

6.68 An expenditure of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Yojana.

Externally Aided Project

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

6.69 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan.

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

6.71 The project objectives are to

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

6.72 Under MPOWER prime objective is to organize and empower the poor women from the BPL households, build their capacities, and improve their access to credit services and resource that address their priority social and economic needs. So, more than 80 per cent of the project funds are utilized for women empowerment. As per directions 13.50 per cent of project funds utilized for STs and 17.60 per cent of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

6.73 Progress highlights are as follows:

- 4886 SHGs promoted (excluding SHGs formed in chittalwana block).
- Total saving volume of SHGs is ₹ 992 lakh, As on March, 2015 their inter loaning outstanding amount is ₹ 1275 lakh;

- 2330 SHGs credit linked with the banks to the tune of ₹ 830.67 lakh;
- 4666 SHGs saving account opened till reporting period;
- ₹ 704.10 lakh revolving fund released to 4598 SHGs based on the priority plan and self-grading;
- 1096 SHGs availed livelihood fund support from the project to the tune of ₹ 718.96 lakh;
- 2059 youths (935 men & 1124 women) counseled and trained in various trades like security guard, stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, hotel management trades and linked with self/wage employment.
- Introduced package of practices to enhance agriculture productivity to 27760 farmers;
- Vaccination camps organized in 815 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 17193 HHs;
- 379 Village organizations promoted and made functional;
- 22 livestock clusters targeting 6650 HHs and 28 agriculture clusters targeting 18855 HHs is under implementation.
- SHG Audit External CRP & CA Audit will be completed in 4515 SHG's.
- Value chain study carried out in five priority sectors (Handicrafts, Sangpushpi (medicinal plant), Cummins, Dairy and vegetables) and planning to implement in next quarter.
- Undergone agreement with SBBJ, UCO and BCCB banks to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;
- Online web based generic SHG-MIS (sakh-darpan) developed with the help of SRTT co-financing part.

6.74 An expenditure of ₹ 2238.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 3905.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Project.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

6.75 Various Development programs including State & Central flagship programme that directly touches the lives of the people in rural area and promotes inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level and by the ZilaParishads at district level. After reconstitution of PRIs in the year 2014, 47 New Panchayat Samities and 723 New Gram Panchayats were constituted. Hence presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9900 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies.

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

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

6.78 In the year 2013-14, the post of 846 Panchayat Samiti Extension Officers for Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities were created. Total 282 post of Assistant Secretaries were created for all Zila Parishad and 249 Panchayat Samities. This will be filled on promotion basis.

6.79 The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)

6.80 The State Government had set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 23rd April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission was set up on 15th September, 2005. Fourth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 13th April, 2011.

SFC-IV

6.81 As per the interim report for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, the district-wise allocation was made on the basis of 2001 population, area, literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population of the district. Corresponding weights are 60 per cent for population, 20 per cent for area and 5 per cent each for literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population. In the district at different tiers i.e. Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samiti, the allocation was made on the basis of their population.

6.82 The Commission in its First and Second Interim Report adopted the same basis of fund allocation i.e. 85 per cent to Gram Panchayats, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samitis and 3 per cent to Zila Parishad. The Commission in its final report recommended for inter-se distribution of the funds among the Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats on the

basis of the latest available census of the concerned Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat.

6.83 As per final report of SFC-IV for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 weightage for allocation of SFC grants are as under:

Table 6.5
Distribution Criteria and Weights

Parameters	Weights
Population	40 Percent
Geographical Area	15 Percent
Poverty represented by number of families living below poverty line	5 Percent
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	5 Percent
S.C. population	5 Percent
S.T. Population	5 Percent
Decline in decadal population growth 2001-11 over 1991-2001	5 Percent
Infant Mortality Rate	5 Percent
Girls Education	5 Percent
Own Revenue Mobilisation by PRIs	10 Percent

6.84 An expenditure of ₹ 207375.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 207375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as SFC grant.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

6.85 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by Government of India in the year 2006-07 with 100 per cent central assistance in the selected 13 districts of the State viz: Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur. Pratapgarh district, formed by reorganization of Chittorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur districts, was also included under the scheme.

6.86 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.

6.87 BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Under development fund head, the infrastructure work and different development works are taken up

through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Capacity building and training activities are taken up under Capacity Building Fund.

6.88 An expenditure of ₹ 33583.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. The scheme has been delinked from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

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

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

6.91 An expenditure of ₹ 235.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 235.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction/alteration/repair/ modernization of ZP & PS buildings.

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

6.93 The activities of telephone connectivity to 9177 Gram Panchayats and 162 Rajasthan Sampark (IT) Centers were established. Construction of 30 GP building and 28 repair and renovation for Gram Panchayat buildings were under taken.

6.94 An expenditure of ₹ 4484.92 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. The scheme has been delinked from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹ 0.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Untied Fund for PRIs

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

6.96 As per Fourth State Finance Commission's recommendations for the allocation of Untied Fund for PRIs, 85 per cent of grants made to Gram Panchayat, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 3 per cent to Zila Parishads from the total grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6.97 An expenditure of ₹ 77754.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 38877.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Innovation Fund (DIF)

6.98 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended providing an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore to every district over a period of 5 years under District Innovation Fund. DIF aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This is used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment.

6.99 The Commission recommended that at the district level, 90 per cent of the cost be met from the District Innovation Fund and the balance 10 per cent from non-government contributions either the public or NGOs.

6.100 An expenditure of ₹ 1650.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna

6.101 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission are given Nirmal Gram Awards. Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, gets an amount of ₹ 1 lakh from the State Government, which is 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 gets these awards, then that Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad is also award of ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 10 lakh respectively. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samities get this award, then the district would get an award of ₹ 50 lakh under the scheme. Total 326 Garm Panchayats were awarded under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014 total 5 villages were awarded under the scheme.

6.102 An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

6.103 Mid-Day-Meal program was started by Government of India with the objective of improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 and increasing enrollment.

6.104 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 85273 Government aided, Education Guarantee Centers in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 67.71 lakh students studying in class 1 to 8 (43.94 lakh in class I to V and 23.77 lakh in class VI to VIII).

6.105 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, khichdi, rice etc. Seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local

demand and practice are 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.

6.106 Cooking Conversion Cost @ ₹ 3.59 per student per day for class I to V and ₹ 5.38 per student per day is being provided. The expenditure is borne in 75:25 ratios between the Centre and the State.

6.107 Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided. Intensive medical check-ups of all the students eligible for mid-day-meal are being done every year.

6.108 Mid-Day-Meal is cooked through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State. According to the guidelines of Government of India, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹ 1000. Services of around 1.25 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

6.109 A policy for attracting public private partnership in the programme was launched by the Government in January, 2006. Commendable achievements have been made in this regard. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Adamyia Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd, Hindustan Zinc Ltd and DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporates who have already partnered the government.

6.110 Stringent checking and inspection norms have been designed for all district, sub divisional and village level government functionaries, so that adequate vigilance is ensured in the preparation and supply of the meals. During the year 2013-14, more than 98 thousand inspections have been done by various officers. Sudden inspections are done on quarterly basis in the year. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and State level. Independent agencies such as IDS, SCMSPRI & CDECS have also been appointed by Government of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State. The constitution of State Review Mission has been done in compliance to the direction of Government.

6.111 The State government has decided to increase nutrition value of Saharia area (Kishanganj and Shahabad block of district Baran) and in the Kotra, Jhadol & Gogunda blocks of Udaipur District under "Kathodi Samagara Vikas Scheme". It has been decided to double the distribution of Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 200 gm per student (class I to V) and 300 gm per student for class 6 to 8.

6.112 In compliance to the direction of Govt. of India on the basis of Joint Review Mission Report and decision taken in the meeting of State Monitoring and Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, a work plan is under process to find out the ways of laboratory testing of Mid-Day-Meal with the help of local Home Science laboratory and other NGOs.

6.113 A workshop on “Effective Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in the State” was organized on 13th September, 2013. Nutritional experts, representative of Medical and Health department, Food Corporation of India, Institute of Health Management Research, Institute of Hotel Management and various NGOs like Akshya Patra, Naandi, Iskcon, GAIN, CHETANA, UNICEF, participated in this workshop.

6.114 An expenditure of ₹ 60000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 65944.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

6.115 With the coordination of Water Supply & Sanitation Ministry, GoI, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) is operating in the State. In this scheme emphasis is given to rural areas to aware cleanness and construct toilet in rural areas. Incentive of ₹ 12000 (₹ 9000 central fund and ₹ 3000 state fund) is provided for construction of toilet by the beneficiaries.

6.116 Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), financial assistance is being provided by the J.K. Cement, Wonder Cement, Cairn India & Hindustan Zinc for construction of toilet in various districts. Announcement has been made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Budget that State will be Open Defecation Free (ODF) up to 31st March, 2018.

6.117 Main objectives of Scheme are:

- Change of life style of rural areas and make ODF up to 2017-18.
- All Gram Panchayat to achieve ODF.
- Low cost and safe adequate technique may be implemented in SBM (G)

6.118 PRI representatives are natural leaders and motivators for “Swachh Bharat Mission”. To ensure that the motivation process has conviction and legitimacy, the State Government issued an ordinance on 8th December, 2014, making a pre-qualification of having a sanitary toilet in the household and its ensured use by the family members of the aspirants of contesting PRI elections. This has resulted in propagating the sanitation message and a review of process indicators to ODF has shown that about 4.00 lakh toilets have been constructed after issuance of this ordinance.

6.119 For sustainability of use of toilets in schools, the validation survey established that lack of funds for toilet material and manpower and non-availability of running water is a major bottleneck. The State Government has taken following initiative to address the issue:

- Earmarking ₹ 500/- per month (total ₹ 5000/- for 10 months in a year) out of untied funds and putting it at the disposal of School Management Committee through SSA for maintenance of toilets.
- Earmarking ₹ 10,000/- at the disposal of SSA out of NRDWP funds so that regular water supply is provided in school toilets by converting installed hand pumps with a force lift unit. This amount is ₹ 13000/- for schools where Aanganwadi is also situated in the school premises.

6.120 An expenditure of ₹ 36560.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and ₹ 40266.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Village Master Plan

6.121 For proper development of villages, a new scheme of Village Master Plan has been launched by the State Government in 2013-14. In the first phase of scheme, 81 villages having more than 10000 populations have been identified.

6.122 An expenditure of ₹ 400.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting (GB) under Panchayati Raj

6.123 Gender Budgeting is an initiative of the Central and the State Government introduced in the beginning of the 21st century that reaffirms their commitment to the development and empowerment of women. The proposed aggregate outlay earmarked for women specific activities for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 194365.17 lakh. Seven Schemes, implemented by Panchayati Raj Department have pro-women allocation greater than 30%. Approximately 48% Plan Funds are being earmarked for women specific activities under the grant of State Finance Commission, Backward Region Grant Fund, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Direction & Administration Schemes. An outlay of ₹ 163256.01 lakh is proposed to be earmarked for women specific activities for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

6.124 Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayati Raj, organizing training, seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts

training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

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

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

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

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

6.128 At present the 9th Agricultural Census is being carried out from July, 2011 in three phases, having year 2010-11 as its reference year.

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

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

6.131 The field work of Agriculture Census 2010-11 (1stJuly, 2010 to June 30, 2011) phase I, II and III has been completed. First and Second phase results of Agriculture Census have been approved by GoI and report of first phase has been published. Third phase data computerization work has been completed and soft copy of validated data has been sent to GoI.

6.132 An expenditure of ₹ 341.68 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 182.55 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme

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

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

6.135 The Schedules and Instructions of proposed 5th Minor Irrigation Census have been received from the Water Resources Ministry of Govt. of India. Tehsil level trainings are to be organized and field work will be completed by June, 2015.

6.136 An expenditure of ₹ 103.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN REVENUE RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AJMER

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

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

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

6.139 An expenditure of ₹ 82.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 53.67 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities of the institute.

SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

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

Table No. 6.6

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

6.143 An expenditure of ₹ 274.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 563.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

BOARD OF REVENUE

6.144 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out construction of SDO offices & residence buildings, construction of Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil and Patwar Ghar under strengthening of district administration.

6.145 For construction of revenue buildings and computerization of Registration Offices, scanning & preservation of old documents under NLRMP, an expenditure of ₹ 19091.61 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 14857.10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.