

## CHAPTER 11

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Rajasthan is the largest State of the Indian Union with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km about two third of the 5.65 crore population is living in rural areas. 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. Indian Rural Credit Review Committee report published by RBI in 1969 made some major recommendations. Based on these, during Fourth Plan in the early 1970, Small Farmers Development Agencies & Marginal Farmers Development Agencies Program were constituted for making Small farmers/ marginal farmers economically viable through better utilization of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and the credit package. Again in 1977-78, a novel scheme of Antyodaya was introduced to uplift the poorest of the poor families in the rural area and to initiate action for their social and economic uplift by providing income-generating assets through a mix of subsidy and loan. The scheme of food for work was also taken up for generation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas by distribution of food grain for providing supplementary employment, creation of durable community assets and better management of public works.

11.2 Direct attack on poverty was intensified in the sixth Plan through Integrated Rural Development Program 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 Assured Programme was introduced which aimed at providing assured employment of 100 days to all the poor and the needy during lean season.

11.3 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.

11.4 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 minimum 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, 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. NSS data was used for

calorie intake as the basis for estimating poverty line in rural areas and the estimated 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.

11.5 Although over the last two decades there has been a considerable decline in the incidence of rural poverty, however, a large number of persons continue to live below the poverty line. Hence there is a need for continued direct State intervention for poverty alleviation, area development & land reforms.

### **Approach, Strategy & Priorities for Tenth Plan**

11.6 The objective of SGSY are to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas building upon the potential of the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line in a period of three years. The programme covered BPL families in rural areas of the country. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided by reserving 50% of benefits for SCs /STs, 40% for women and 30% for physically handicapped.

- To reduce malpractice and misutilisation, the system of providing up front adjustment of subsidy is being shifted to back-end subsidy.
- Rural industrialization and overall development of the Non-Farm Sector should be given greater focus.
- The involvement of NGOs as effective mechanism to secure participation of rural community should be encouraged.
- Identification of families below poverty line should be streamlined and done by gram sabhas.
- Infrastructure creation must be the primary objective and employment generation a result and not vice versa. Self-employment and supplementary wage employment programs would be redesigned to make them more effective instrument of poverty alleviation.
- Greater emphasis should be given to treatment of watersheds to prevent water run off and ensure greater conservation of this extremely precious resource so that ecological improvement, conservation of natural resources as well as socio-economic development can be achieved with the help of peoples' participation.
- Efforts should be made for distribution of surplus land in Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna to landless persons.
- Verification of surplus land allotted to Scheduled Castes & Tribes and implementation of the amended section 183-B of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act needs attention.
- Reservation for women in future allotment of land, house sites, and free pattas under the Wasteland allotment rules on lease basis needs attention.
- Sampoon Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) is being implemented with the objective of providing wage employment & food security in rural areas along side creation of durable community of social and economic assets and infrastructural development.

- Justice to non-recorded informal tenants and sharecroppers by giving right to the actual tiller of the land is the objective of the State.
- Consolidation of fragmented land holding needs attention for efficiency and economy in agriculture. Land for better development planning at the village level.
- For faster growth in the direction of land reforms, due attention has been taken for strengthening of Revenue Administration through Computerization of land record system.

### **S.G.S.Y.**

11.7 SGSY is a credit cum subsidy programme :- Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500 in respect of SC/STs, however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10000 respectively. For groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs) the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There will be no monetary limit of subsidy for irrigation project. SGSY covers all aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit technology infrastructure and marketing. Efforts would be made to involve women members in each self-help group. SGSY lays emphasis on activity clusters. Four/Five activities will be identified for each block with the approval of Panchayat Samities. The Gram Sabha will authenticate the list of families below the poverty line identified in BPL census. Identification of individual families suitable for each key activity will be made through participatory process. Closer attention will be paid on skill development of the beneficiaries known as Swarozgaris and their technology and marketing needs. A sum of Rs. 900 lacs for 2002-03 and a sum of Rs. 4950 lacs provision for Tenth Plan have been kept.

11.8 SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme and funding is shared by the Central and State Govt. in the Ratio 75:25 Govt of India has not given any indication of funds for 2002-07. Therefore, funds proposed under state head are tentative and subject to revision as per release of funds from the GOI.

Tenth Five Year Plan is as under:

Scheme	(Rs. in Lacs)	
	TFYP 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03
SGSY (75:25)	4783.25	862.25
IGPRS & RDI (50:50)	128.00	21.00
ARAVALI	30.00	15.00
V SET	8.75	1.75
RURAL HAAT	550.00	100.00

11.9 To ensure the marketing facilities of material produced by rural artisans so that the artisans may get proper price for their produce. It is proposed to set up 32 rural haats in the Tenth Plan period. For this purpose Rs. 550.00 lac are proposed out of which Rs. 100.00 lac are proposed for annual plan 2002-03.

### **RURAL HAAT**

11.10 SGSY stipulates reservation of 15% funds at the GOI level for Special projects. These projects will be screened and approved by GOI. Preparation of Special Projects in DRDAs is under process and soon will be submitted to GOI for

approval. If these projects are approved by GOI then additional funds will be required from the state Govt. as matching state share of 25% for the projects.

11.11 The establishment cost of IGPR & RDI and programme expenditure, and office expenses and establishment cost of ARAVALI are also being met out under the SGSY head. Therefore, provisions for IGPR & RDI ARAVALI and V-Sat have also been kept under the state plan

### **Women Development Programme**

11.12 Women's development programme aims at empowering women at grass root level through awareness generation, such that they are able to recognise and improve their socio-economic and political status in society. The issues handled range from dowry, child marriage, health and nutrition, education and violence against women within and outside the family, to the potential of this gender as an economic resource and motivated political force. The success of the programme lies in the innovation that the beneficiaries themselves determine the form, nature and extent of all activities, the focus being their overall empowerment.

11.13 Women's development programme was launched in the Year 1984 through the initiative of the state govt. with UNICEF support in 6 Districts. By the year 1992, the programme support from UNICEF was withdrawn and it became wholly State Govt. funded programme. By 1997-98 the programme covered all the districts of the State.

11.14 The Tenth Plan strategy should aim at effectively utilising women power for the empowerment of women. A strategic alliance of the women Panches and sarpanches, women's self help group and the voluntary initiatives at the grass root level can make a strong and viable machinery for mobilizing and organising the poor and assetless women which can improve their access to physical and financial resources.

11.15 The future implementation of the programme is proposed through mobilising and strengthening women self help groups. Community /group marriages also need to be encouraged to curb ostentatious and superfluous expenditure on marriage ceremonies.

11.16 Thus provision of Rs. 157.00 lac and Rs. 52.00 lac has been kept for Tenth Five Year plan and annual plan 2002-03 respectively.

### **Samporan Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

11.17 The Rural Development Department, Government of India has announced a new programme namely – Samporan Gramin Rozgar Yojana. The programme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the centre and state in the ratio of 75:25. As per the guidelines & instructions received from Government of India, JGSY/EAS both are merged in new programme – Sampooran Gram Rozgar Yojana. GOI has also instructed that SGRY will be fully /operated from 1.4.2002. In this scheme during 2002-03 the provision for State share under State Plan Rs. 4000.00 lacs is proposed. For Tenth Plan (2002-2007) the provision for Rs. 22000.00 lacs has been proposed. Scheme being implemented by Rural Development department are as under:

## **INDRA AWAS YOJANA**

11.18 Indra Awas Yojana is being implemented by the Government of India with 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 Jawaher Rojgar Yojana (JRY). Now, it is being continued as an independent scheme since 1.1.1996

11.19 The objective of IAY is primarily to provide house of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non SC/ST rural poor below poverty line free of cost. During the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses is also included in this scheme.

11.20 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. 4510.00 lac for tenth plan and Rs. 820.00 lac for the annual plan 2002-03 has been proposed as state share.

## **DPAP**

11.21 Drought prone area programme (DPAP) is being implemented on watershed basis w.e.f. 01.04.1995 in 32 blocks of 11 districts of the state. An outlay of Rs. 3245.00 lacs under state plan as envisaged for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

11.22 Government of India allocated 176 watershed projects (wsp) with an outlay of Rs. 3520.00 lacs during 1995-96 (I phase). Work on 63 projects has already been completed and remaining are in progress which would be completed soon. These projects are being implemented on 50:50 funding pattern.

11.23 For new WSPS Government of India has changed the funding pattern to 75:25 w.e.f. 01.04.1999, which means the project allotted by Government of India from 1.4.99 onwards, will have 25% state share.

11.24 In 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, Government of India has allocated 18 new WSPs (360.00 lacs) during 1999-2000 and 271 WSPs (8130.00 lacs) during 2000-2001. Thus the total amount of Rs. 8490.00 lacs for WSPs to the State for a period of 5 years. Government of India has released Rs. 1267.13 lacs of its share against which state contributed Rs. 283.75 lacs as on date. Projects sanctioned during 1999-2000 would be completed during 2003-04 and those sanctioned in 2000-2001 are likely to be completed by 2004-2005.

11.25 Recently Government of India has sanctioned 96 new projects amounting to Rs. 2880.00 lakhs. Government of India has already transferred Rs. 324.00 lakhs to concerned DRDAs.

11.26 For this programme as a state share Rs. 590.00 lakhs has been kept in state plan for the year 2002-03.

## **DRDA Administration**

11.27 Since inception of DRDAs, the administrative expenses of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a share of the allocation for each programme. However, of late, the number of programmes had increased and while some of the

programmes provided for administrative expenses of the DRDAs other did not. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, a new centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the DRDAs has been 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. A provision of Rs. 2783.00 lac for Tenth Five Year plan and Rs. 506.60 lac for annual plan 2002-03 has been kept for state share.

### **BIOGAS PROGRAMME**

11.28 Rural Development Department is executing Biogas programme since 1981 in all the districts of the State. From the year 1997 this scheme is being executed in 10 districts of Rajasthan where potential of this scheme is more. Biogas is a clean, unpolluted and renewable source of energy for use in the rural area where the conventional source of energy is either not available or not economic to be supplied. Under the Biogas Scheme, the Government of India and State Government has provided financial assistance for promotion, construction and post construction maintenance for family size biogas plants.

11.29 A provision of Rs. 75.00 lac for Tenth Five Year plan and Rs. 14.00 lac for the annual plan 2002-03 has been kept as state subsidy.

### **Desert Development Programme (DDP)**

11.30 Desert Development Programme (DDP) is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of the State on Watershed basis w.e.f. 01.4.95. An outlay of Rs. 6050.00 lacs under State Plan is envisaged for Tenth Five Year Plan period.

11.31 Government of India has allocated 841 Watershed Projects (WSPs) in its phase worth Rs. 1025.00 lacs. Government of India has released Rs. 19737.50 lacs as on date for the project works. All works would have to be completed during 2001-2002. Work on 308 WSPs have already been completed and remaining projects are likely to be completed during current financial year.

11.32 Government of India has changed the funding pattern from 100% to 75:25 w.e.f. 1.4.99 which means state, will have to contribute 25% as matching share against the allocation made by Government of India onwards. It is worth mentioning here that Government of India has committed to provide 100% financial assistance for the WSPs of first phase.

11.33 Government of India sanctioned 883 WSPs amounting to Rs. 22075.00 lacs (II phase) during 1999-2000 and 681 WSPs amounting to Rs. 20430.00 lacs (III phase) during 2000-2001 to the State. Rs. 2539.49 lacs were released by the State as its matching share against the release of Rs. 8718.56 lacs made by Government of India as on date. Recently, Government of India has sanctioned 509 new projects amounting to Rs. 15270.00 lacs. Rs. 1717.87 lakhs have been transferred to concerned DRDAs. The work on the projects has already been started and is picking up. 883 projects would be completed by 2003-04 and 681 projects would be completed by 2004-05.

11.34 Government of India does not give any indication as to what extent funds would be allotted to the state under the programme. However, it is envisaged looking to the number of WSPs allotted during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 provision of 1100.00 lacs has been kept in State Plan during 2002-2003.

## **Integrated Waste Land Development Project**

11.35 Rajasthan is the biggest state of the Indian Union and having 342239 sq. km. of land resource. Due to prevailing geographical conditions and other factors out of total available land resource of the state approximately 105639.11 sq. km. of the area is wasteland (approximately 30.87% of total geographical area).

11.36 For development of Wasteland Ministry of Rural Development Government of India initiated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% grant @ Rs. 4000/- per hectare for reclamation of such land. Under this scheme funds are made available directly to DRDAs and works are executed through participatory approach.

11.37 Under this scheme works were initiated in this state from the year 1991-92 and till March 2001. 32 IWDP Project have been sanctioned. Eight projects having total cost of Rs. 2230.26 lakhs and against which MORD has released Rs. 1766.84 lakhs have been completed.

11.38 At present 21 projects are on going under IWDP all these projects were sanctioned during the period 1993-94 to 2001-2002. The total cost of these projects is Rs. 8696.76 lakhs.

11.39 Recently, Government of India has revised the cost norm @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare for IWDP Project which has to be shared by Central & State Government in the ratio of Rs. 5500:500 per hectare. This cost norm has been made applicable w.e.f. 1.4.2000.

11.40 A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 2002-03 and Rs. 550.00 lakhs in Tenth Five Year Plan is proposed for providing state share.

## **Panchayati Raj Department**

11.41 Rural Development Programmes in the State are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development departments at State level and by the Zila Parishads & DRDA's at district level but all rural development activities at block level are implemented by the Panchayat Samities. Presently, there are 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samities and 9189 Gram Panchayats in existence in the State.

11.42 The amount of work assigned to the Panchayati Raj Institutions have considerably increased in recent years. There is a need to develop Computer based information system at district and block level to standardise reporting workload of PRIs.

## **Rural Sanitation Programme**

11.43 In the developing countries 80% of the diseases are related to unsafe drinking water and inadequate sanitation which is also a cause of high child mortality. Sanitation is an essential component to bring improvement in health.

11.44 Rural Sanitation is an essential requisite for reaching the country's commitment to attain health for all. Sanitation has to be treated as a package of facilities and sanitary latrine alone. The major components of sanitation are proper disposal of waste water, human excreta, garbage disposal, home sanitation, food hygiene, personnel hygiene and sanitation in the community.

11.45 Recently during 1999-2000 GOI has amended the implementation Guide lines as "Restructured Central Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme" (RCRSP). The revised guide lines lays special emphasis on IEC activities, increase awareness generation meeting the demand with alternation delivery mechanism and a much higher degree beneficiary participation. " Total Sanitation Campaign "(TSC) approach is being launched to bring revolutionary change in the present scenario. This scheme is being implemented on matching basis i.e. with Central and State support in the ratio about 70:30. Projects of five districts have already been approved by GOI. It is proposed to launch TSC in all the districts of the State in the coming years.

11.46 Outlay for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 100.00 lacs & for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 550.00 lacs for new items i.e. for providing special emphasis on IEC activities, increase awareness generation meeting the demand with alternation delivery mechanism and a much higher degree beneficiary participation for construction of house hold, Institutionals units etc., as a matching share against the Central Government assistance of Rs. 2266.15 lacs for 2002-2003 & Rs. 7553.84 lacs for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 out of which Central Government has already transferred Rs. 1618.68 lacs out of which Rs. 1285.23 lacs has been directly transferred to Five Zila Parishads and Rs. 333.45 lacs to the State as a first installment in the year 2000-2001 .

### **Matching Grants for Own Tax Revenue**

11.47 There is a provision to provide matching grant to Panchayats who raise revenue through local taxes. A token provision for this purpose is kept during 10th Plan period.

### **Modernisation of Z.P. and P.S. Buildings**

11.48 A token provision for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 0.01 lacs for the construction of new building of Panchayat Samiti Dhondh (district Sikar), as this is the only Panchayat Samiti in the State not having his own building and Hon'ble Panchayati Raj Minister has already made assurance in Assembly. Where as token provision in Tenth Plan 2002-2007 is kept for the Modernisation of existing Z.P. and P.S. Buildings.

### **Construction of Head Quarter Building**

11.49 A token provision for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 0.01 lacs & for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 0.01 lacs for new Item, to Construct Scooter Shade for parking facility for vehicle at HQ level .

### **Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (Vehicle on hire)**

11.50 Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities having negligible resources of generating their own income are to be provided with vehicles on hire in order to monitor the development activities. A token provision for this purpose is kept during 10th Plan period.

### **Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (EFC)**

11.51 Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Eleventh Finance Commission recommendations are provided for maintenance of civic services which includes



provision of primary education, primary health care, safe drinking water, street lightning, sanitation including drainage and scavenging facilities and other common property resources etc. Eleventh Finance Commission has further specified the grant for accounts and audit of Panchayati Raj Institution's accounts and creation of data base on the finances of the local bodies.

11.52 For the year 2002-2003, a provision of Rs. 9818.96 lacs & for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 Rs. 49095.00 lacs has been kept for the purpose of grant.

### **Devolution for District Planning**

11.53 Article 243-ZD of the Constitution stipulates that a District Planning Committee shall consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a Draft Development Plan for the district as a whole. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide the District Planning Committees with a specified amount of funds to enable them to prepare Draft Development Plan for the district accordingly. The principle of decentralized planning necessitates a bottom up approach to planning in the belief that the people for whom plans are prepared would also be in the best position to identify their priorities and prepare & implement plans accordingly for their overall development.

### **MLA - LAD Scheme**

11.54 On the pattern of MP-LAD scheme State Government introduced a composite scheme namely - MLA - LAD in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The main object of the scheme is to integrate various rural development schemes like BZBK, UTF, RGC, AGAK, etc. along with removal of imbalances of development to create the local need based infrastructure development in the state. Under this scheme, mainly works related to community needs like drinking water facility approach road & sanitation buildings works of educational institutions are to be taken.

11.55 Under this scheme each MLA is authorised to recommend that to carry out the works of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per annum for his constituency.

11.56 For this purpose a sum of Rs. 60000.00 lakhs is proposed under Tenth Plan and Rs. 12000.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-03.

### **Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC-II)**

11.57 State Finance Commission-II(SFC-II) has recommended grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions for meeting their liabilities for maintenance and improvement in basic civic facilities . SFC-II in its interim report has recommended the district allocation on the basis of 80% on 1991 population, 10% on the area, 5% on the literacy and 5% on the basis of the number of BPL families. In the district at different tiers i.e. Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samities, the allocation is to be made on the basis of their population.

11.58 For the year 2002-2003, a provision of Rs. 9386.67 lacs & for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 Rs. 46933.35 lacs has been kept for the purpose of grant.

## **Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj**

11.59 A token provision is kept during 10th Plan period for the committed liability of Supporting Staff in Panchayati Raj institutions.

## **Panchayat Bhawan**

11.60 For providing residential facilities to elected representatives, officers and officials Panchayat Bhawan (Chaupal) has been constructed. A token provision is kept during 10th Plan period for the committed liability.

## **Opening of VLW Training Centre**

11.61 Development is an outcome of efficient institutions rather than the other way around. Focus therefore must be shifted to impart training to elected PRIs Representatives & Supporting Staff of PRIs in order to make them aware of financial procedures, rules, development activities etc. A provision Rs. 50.00 lacs is kept for opening of two new training centre in the state as a matching share against the Central Government assistance of Rs. 50.00 lacs in the Tenth Plan 2002-2007. A token provision for the year 2002-2003 is kept for the committed liability of Supporting Staff in Ajmer & Dungarpur's Training Centre.

## **Installation of Computers**

11.62 To monitor the impact of various development activities in the Rural Sector there is a need to computerize the PRI's. For providing Computer facilities at district and block levels, computerisation of these places was initiated during 9th plan period with a view to obtain quick and latest information. Accordingly computerisation at State Head Quarter is in process and System Study have been made by Rajasthan State Agency for Computer services with a view to computerised all block level offices. A token provision is kept during 10th Plan period for the committed liability & maintenance of Computers at State Head Quarter .

## **Mid Day Meal**

11.63 Until, Raw Wheat @ 3 Kg per student per month was distributed to all the Students of Class-I to Class-V to their minimum attendance of 80% in every Government/ Government Added Schools.

11.64 Now as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court to implement the mid-day-meal scheme for providing prepared mid-day-meal with a minimum content of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of proteins each day of School for a minimum of 200 days, it has been decided to provide cooked wheat in the form of ghoggari (?kw?kjh) to the Students studying in Class-I to Class-V of Government/ Government Added Schools from 28th February 2002, in half of the districts of the State, identified in order of poverty. From 1st July 2002 i.e. the start of next academic session cooked meal will be provided in all the districts of the State.

11.65 For the year 2002-2003, a provision of Rs. 12000.00 lacs & for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 Rs. 66000.00 lacs has been kept for providing cooked meal.

## **DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVES PROJECT**

11.66 World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiatives Project is being executed in seven project districts of the State- Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk. since May 19, 2000 . In the total Project cost World Bank contribution is 80%, State Counterpart Funding is 15% and 5% Beneficiary Contribution. The Project will be implemented in 7000 villages of 7 project districts during the five year duration. In the first project year 491 villages of 14 blocks of these districts have been covered under the project. Activities of second project have been started from January 2002 after selection of NGOs of new areas comprising of 1089 villages.

11.67 Out of the total project cost 90% funds have been provided for village level activities. The activities are demand based and for the upliftment of rural poor, where rural poor has been empowered to mobilize in to Common Interest Groups, identify activities helpful for their poverty eradication through the mode of execution of their own choice- by themselves, through Panchayati Raj Institutions or through approved contractors. Activities up to unit cost of Rs. 13.50 lacs (equivalent to \$ 30,000) will be sanctioned at the district level by a committee headed by Additional Collector, Development, two representatives of respective line department and District Project Manager as Member- secretary. Activities above Rs. 13.50 lacs are within the purview of National Bidding procedure and need to be referred to State Unit for processing to the World Bank and seeking its approval. Each Common Interest Group need to contribute 10% of the unit cost in cash, material or wages as per activity requirement. Maintenance of created assets is the responsibility of CIG for which separate bank account is to be opened and each beneficiary need to deposit requisite fund to maintain the asset.

11.68 Capacity building Common Interest Groups is a pre-requisite and District Training Teams have been constituted for training arrangement. For micro-enterprises activities, training is being imparted at the village level for skill improvement , improved design and quality to make the product marketable at the remunerative return.

11.69 For appraisal of sub-projects, simple criteria has been evolved for preparation and approval of proposed activities. Environment aspect has also been addressed to assess the impact of the activity for related issues.

11.70 Out of total 6912 villages of 7 project districts, project activities have been initiated in 491 villages and 1089 villages are being taken up in 2001-02 and remaining villages will be covered in a phased manner. In the X Five Plan, project will be completed by December 2005. The activity execution process takes much time for mobilisation of rural poor and identification & execution of activities. Activities started in 491 villages in August, 2000 will continue till July, 2002.

11.71 The project tasks is supplemental to the efforts being carried out for poverty alleviation programme through State and Central funds. However, in 6912 project villages, 10,000 Common Interest Groups will be formed to benefit one lac families of which 70 % will cross the poverty line.

11.72 In this project, no target based approach has been envisaged. Activities coming up as demand of the poor groups are the basis of Sub-project proposals.

However, all the activities to be taken up under the project have been placed under following four components:

1. Agriculture and related activities
2. Rural Infrastructure.
3. Social Services
4. Micro enterprises activities.

11.73 During X Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 500.00 crores and provision of Rs. 50.00 crores is kept for annual plan 2002-03 of which 90% funds are kept for village level activities categorized under Community Investment Fund. Remaining 10% is for NGO services, Training of Project functionaries, State & District Project Management, Workshop and Study Tours.

(Rs. in lacs)

Activity	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	<b>Total</b>
1. Salaries of Staff	232	274	309	300	<b>1115</b>
2. Office Expenses	103	113	123	106	<b>445</b>
3. Equipment	36	38	30	12	<b>116</b>
4. Training of staff	150	190	220	191	<b>751</b>
5. NGO Services	341	541	667	525	<b>2074</b>
6. Consultancies	112	177	196	171	<b>656</b>
7. Workshop etc.	45	45	45	45	<b>180</b>
8. Community Investment Fund					
(i) Agriculture related activities	1598	5144	12996	9035	<b>28773</b>
(ii) Rural Infrastructure	882	1200	2475	2128	<b>6685</b>
(iii) Social Services	82	127	179	103	<b>491</b>
(iv) Micro-enterprises	700	904	1313	1248	<b>4165</b>
(v) Village Start up activities	100	200	200	150	<b>650</b>
(vi) PRI Capacity Building	50	100	110	75	<b>325</b>
(vii) Training of CIGs	569	947	1137	911	<b>3564</b>
<b>Total –8</b>	<b>3981</b>	<b>8622</b>	<b>18410</b>	<b>13650</b>	<b>44663</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>50000</b>

11.74 The project has designed in a manner that there will be no post project liability on the State Government. All the staff deployed through selection from line department will be sent back to their respective organisations. Assets created through project will be property of the State Government and the CIG will be avail the benefits till the groups are functional and derive benefits. In case of dis-functional groups the assets will be property of the State Government.

11.75 During four years of X Plan, project activities will be initiated/ completed in 6548 villages and number of Common Interest Groups likely to be formed and families benefited are given in following table:

Financial Year	No. of villages to be covered	No. of C.I.Gs. to be formed	No. of families to be benefited
2002-03	1089	2060	15450

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No. of villages to be covered</b>	<b>No. of C.I.Gs. to be formed</b>	<b>No. of families to be benefited</b>
2003-04	1730	3324	24930
2004-05	2097	4194	31455
2005-06	1632	3264	24480
<b>Total: -</b>	<b>6548</b>	<b>12842</b>	<b>96315</b>

### **District Planning**

11.76 A token provision is kept during 10th Plan period for the committed liability of Personnel in District Planning.

### **Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan**

11.77 Indira Gandhi Panchayatraj Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayatiraj, organizing training seminars and workshops and acts on 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.

11.78 For the Tenth Plan a provision of Rs. 19.25 lakhs has been made for the institute as under

(i)	Training Aids	10.00
(ii)	Upgradation of EPABX	1.60
(iii)	Construction of Boundary wall	3.65
(iv)	Replacement of Car	4.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.25</b>

11.79 A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been kept for annual plan 2002-03 for training aids and upgradation of EPABX.

### **Land Reforms**

#### **Agriculture Census**

11.80 Agriculture census is a Central sector plan scheme. Entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on printing of reports/forms, stationery, light and water charges etc. for occupied portion of the office in Yojna Bhawan and encashment of leave salary of head quarter staff.

11.81 For Tenth Plan, Rs. 10.00 lacs has been provided for meeting the liability of above items, and Rs. 2.50 lacs for annual plan 2002-03 has been proposed.

#### **Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer**

11.82 During March 1996, State Government declared RRRTI, Ajmer as a separate Department to work as an apex Institute for training and also to control other revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan. The Director will control the budget of the following institutes:

1. APRTS, Tonk
2. PTS, Gajsinghpur (Shri Ganganagar)
3. PTS, Debari (Udaipur)
4. PTS, Alwar
5. PTS, Tonk

6. PTS, Kota
7. PTS, Jodhpur

11.83 In the Tenth Plan a provision of Rs 114.50 lac including provision of Rs. 50.00 lac for annual plan 2002-03 has been made for completion of incomplete work and construction of Library, Women's hostel and other works at PTS, Tonk and Kota

### **Board of Revenue**

11.84 Proposals for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003) concerning updating of Land Records including Rationalisation of Revenue Administration is agreed by stood up to Rs. 28.00 lakhs for Annual Plan (2002-2003) and Rs. 95.00 lakhs for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) which is the total committed liability stood against the head.

11.85 Updation of land records are the continuing process in playing the vital role of rural development schemes, election census, family welfare, famine, flood, land management, judicial functions which are related with land records.

11.86 In order to compensate for the post neglect and to take care of the accumulated deficiencies over the years,, emphasis should be given on strengthening and modernisation of Revenue administration and its record.

### **Settlement Department**

11.87 Due to exorbitant increase in land prices and increasing awareness for maximum utilization of land, importance of Settlement operations has increased.

11.88 Settlement operation are required to be under taken in each tehsil after every 20 years but due to inadequacy of settlement parties these norms could not be adhered to 143 out of 241 tehsils have now become overdue for settlement operations. Presently 14 settlement parties are headquartered at Jaipur, Alwar, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Tonk, Kota, Sikar, Bharatpur, Banswara, Sirohi and Dungarpur.

11.89 In order to complete settlement operations in the overdue 143 tehsils, it is necessary to strengthen them with modern equipments.

11.90 For supervising the work of modernization, aerial survey and planning as a 50% state share, matching share and a post of Dy. Commissioner (Modernization) is to be created and an officer of Survey of India will be inducted to give his services to State Government on deputation. To assist the Deputy Commissioner (Modernization) supporting staff are created in the Tenth Plan.

11.91 During Tenth Plan a provision of Rs. 131.00 lacs, has been made for the following activities :-

- Modernization & aerial survey instrument for strengthening of Revenue Administration as a 50 percent State Matching Share. Balance 50 percent is shared by Government of India
- Creation of new posts of Dy. Commissioner (Modernization) and supporting staff
- A sum of Rs. 15 lacs have been kept for Annual Plan 2002-03 as a state share