

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 (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 of 100 days to all the poor and the needy during lean season.

11.3 During Ninth Plan, the IRDP and allied programs, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single program known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The SGSY was conceived as a holistic program of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organising the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

11.4 During Ninth Plan from September 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Food for Work Program were revamped and merged under the new Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The basic aim of the scheme is generation of wage

employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security to the poor.

11.5 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted which come into effect from 2nd February, 2006. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. In compliance of this, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was launched in six districts of Rajasthan.

11.6 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.

11.7 Determination of poverty line in the Indian context was attempted by a working group of eminent Economists and Social Scientist by taking into account the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of Indian Council of Medical Research regarding balanced diet. The notional income of each household of five persons excluding the expenditure on health and education has been worked out at Rs. 20 per capita at 1966 prices. In the early 70's the poverty line was defined in terms of a per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and, Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. NSS data was used for calorie intake as the basis for estimating poverty line in rural areas and the calorie intake of 2400 calorie per capita per day was estimated as minimum requirement for rural areas. For subsequent years, the cut off per capita expenditure has been revised upward through inflating it on the basis of rise in consumer price index. On the basis of the above concept, poverty line for rural area was revised to Rs. 20000 per family per annum for the Ninth Plan. As per BPL census 2002, total 1736200 families have been selected as BPL families. The selection criterion was based on 13 score based socio-economic indicators.

11.8 Under the major head 'Rural Development' a sum of Rs. 434827.48 lakhs has been proposed for XIth plan and Rs. 69435.66 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08, for the following schemes:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Items	Proposed outlay	
		XIth Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08
1.	SGSY including Rural Haat	6100.00	953.00

S. No.	Items	Proposed outlay	
		XIth Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08
2.	SGRY	28000.00	4700.00
3	NREGS	80000.00	8000.00
4	IAY	18500.00	2500.00
5	DPAP	4400.00	850.00
6	DRDA Administration	3490.00	570.00
7	Bio Gas	0.05	0.01
8	MLA LAD Program	60000.00	12000.00
9	DDP	30000.00	4100.00
10	Integrated Wasteland Development Program	1400.00	170.00
11	Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	6500.00	550.00
12	Dang Area Development	2750.00	550.00
13	Swavivek District Dev. Scheme	5500.00	500.00
14	Others	100.21	5.05
15	Panchayati Raj Department		
i.	Grant to Panchayati Raj Inst. (SFC)	90050.00	18010.00
ii.	Modernization of Z.P. and PS buildings	250.00	50.00
iii.	Mid-Day-Meal Program	65500.00	9500.00
iv.	Backward Regions Grant Fund	30000.00	6000.00
v.	Others	0.17	0.09
	Sub total- 15	185800.17	33560.09
16	IGPRS	25.00	2.00
17	Land Reforms		
i.	Agriculture Census	17.00	2.50
ii.	RRTI Ajmer	0.05	0.01
iii.	Board of Revenue	2140.00	408.00
iv.	Settlement	105.00	15.00
	Sub Total - 17	2262.05	425.51
	Grand Total	434827.48	69435.66

11.9 The program-wise details are as under:-

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

11.10 From the 1st of April 1999, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, merged the erstwhile program of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKW) and Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisans (SITRA) into one comprehensive credit cum subsidy program aimed at benefiting families under the poverty line. This program was named Swarnajayanti

Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The beneficiaries are called "Swarozgaris". The closing balances of five of the above mentioned schemes (excluding Million Wells Scheme-MWS), formed a part of the opening balance of SGSY. SGSY is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between GoI and GoR. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by organizing the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.21 During the Xth Five Year Plan period 125240 Swarozgaris have been benefitted under SGSY from 2002-03 to 2005-06 and during the current financial year the target is 33212 thus total number of beneficiaries under SGSY would be 158452. Credit mobilization for the last four years has been Rs. 36489.26 lacs and during current financial year it is Rs. 8546.71 lacs. In this way during the Xth Five Year Plan period credit mobilization under SGSY would be Rs. 45036.97 lacs.

11.22 A provision of Rs. 6100.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 953.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share. During the XIth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to benefit 166060 persons and mobilize credit of Rs. 42838.55 lacs.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

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

11.24 The SGRY is open to all rural persons who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around the village/habitat. The program is self targeting in nature. Thirty per

cent of employment opportunities under the program are reserved for women. The program is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Till 2003-04, the program was implemented in two streams, the first implemented by the Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities and the second by the village panchayats. Since 2004-05, the program is being implemented as an integrated scheme by all the three tiers of the PRIs and the funds are shared by the district, intermediate and village Panchayats in the ratio of 20:30:50. A minimum of Rs. 50,000 per year is provided to each Gram Panchayat. Wages under the program are paid partly in the form of foodgrains and partly in cash. Minimum wages fixed by the states are paid under the scheme. The minimum quantity of food-grains to be given as part of wages are 5 kg per manday and a minimum of 25 percent of the wages are to be paid in cash. Contractors/middlemen or any other intermediate agency are not permitted to be engaged for the execution of any of the works under the program.

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

11.26 Each Zila Parishad, intermediate level and village panchayat prepares an annual action plan to include the works to be undertaken under the scheme. Completion of incomplete works is given priority and emphasis is laid on labour intensive works. Priority is given to soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, desiltation of village tanks/ponds, construction of rural link roads, drainage works, afforestation, schools, kitchen sheds for schools, dispensaries, community centres, panchayat ghars, development of haats (markets), etc. However, the nature of works should be such that they could be completed in one or two years. Upto a maximum of 15 percent of the funds can be spent on maintenance of assets created under the program by the Zila Parishads/intermediate panchayats/ village panchayats.

11.27 A provision of Rs. 18953.80 lakhs was made in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Against this provision, Rs. 26566.21 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A provision of Rs. 28000.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 4700.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

11.28 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 has come into effect from 2nd Feb., 2006. In accordance with the NREGA, the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented in six districts of Rajasthan viz. Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Karauli, Udaipur and Jhalawar. Of these, 5 districts were already covered under

the National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP), while Jhalawar, which was covered under the Sam Vikas Area Development Scheme, has been included as a new district under NREGA.

11.29 In compliance of section 4(1) of NREGA 2005, the State Government has prepared its own scheme named "Rajasthan Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (RREGS) under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005." which has been notified on 24/7/06.

11.30 Under NREGA, GoI has provided an initial installment of Rs. 5.00 Crores as seed money to each district. The NREGA districts have also been instructed to distribute the resources among the Gram Panchayats, Program Officers and the District Program Coordinators in the proportion of 50:25:25 respectively.

11.31 The monthly monitoring format as prescribed by the GoI under the operational guidelines of NREGS does not have the provision for monitoring of 100 days of employment to the households under the scheme. However, on its own, the State Government is ensuring monitoring of employment for 100 days by proper maintenance of employment figures in the job cards and employment registers at the Gram Panchayat level. The concerned Gram Sevak is responsible for this activity.

11.32 Under NREGS, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation, irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works, renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks, land development, flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas and rural connectivity etc. works can be taken up.

11.33 Upto 30th November, 2006, out of 16.11 lac households 14.98 lac households has been registered and Job Cards issued under NREGS. Out of registered households, 13.24 lac persons of 10.27 lac households have been provided employment and 666.01 lacs mandays have been generated under the scheme.

11.34 A provision of Rs. 80000.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 8000.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.

Indira Awas Yojana

11.35 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented by the Government of India with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was launched in 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP). It was first merged with the JRY in 1989 and then spun off into a separate housing scheme for the rural poor in 1996.

11.36 The objective of IAY is primarily to provide free housing to BPL families in rural areas and targets SC/STs households and freed bonded labourers. During the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses was also included in this scheme.

11.37 Previously, the funds of IAY between Central and State shared in the ratio of 80:20 but w.e.f. 1.4.1999, this ratio has been changed to 75:25. A sum of Rs. 25000/- and Rs. 27500/- for the construction of new houses are provided in the plain area and hilly/difficult area respectively. For up-gradation of house, Rs. 12500/- per unit is provided. Minimum 80% of the total allotted funds are to be spent on construction of new houses and upto 20% are to be spent for up-gradation of houses and credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Under credit-cum-subsidy scheme, which is now a part of IAY, assistance is provided for construction of a house to people below double the poverty line income.

11.38 During the Tenth Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 8299.89 lacs is likely to be incurred against the provision of Rs. 3885.53 lacs.

11.39 The budget provision for IAY for 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.421.38 Crores under CSS and Rs. 185.00 Crores under State Plan including Rs.44.54 Crores as additional assistance for tribal areas by the State Government. Corresponding to the budget provision the state would be targeting construction of 224737 dwelling units. It is proposed to construct 30370 new houses during 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs.56.94 Crores under CSS and Rs.25.00 Crores including Rs.6.02 Crores as additional assistance for tribal areas by the State Government under State Plan.

DPAP

11.40 DPAP is being implemented in 32 blocks of 11 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 925 watershed projects are in progress with an outlay of Rs. 27570.00 lakhs. Out of ongoing 925 watershed projects, GoI has sanctioned 120 projects in 2006-07 costing Rs. 3600.00 lakhs. Out of ongoing 925 projects, it is envisaged to complete 289 projects by 31.03.2007. Thus, 636 will remain continue in the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

11.41 A provision of Rs. 2795.69 lakhs was made in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Against this provision, Rs. 3032.02 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A provision of Rs. 4400.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 850.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.

DRDA Administration

11.42 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 was introduced by Govt. of India w.e.f.

1.4.1999 on 75:25 sharing basis for meeting administrative/ establishment expenses of DRDAs and state administrative expenses.

11.43 A provision of Rs. 3490.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 570.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share

Bio-Gas Program

11.44 Rural Development Department is executing Biogas program 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 is providing financial assistance for promotion, construction and post construction maintenance for family size biogas plants.

11.45 A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakhs has been proposed under State Plan for XIth plan.

MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)

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

11.47 During Tenth Plan against the provision of Rs. 60000.00 lacs an amount of Rs. 51876.80 lacs is likely to be spent. A provision of Rs. 60000.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth Plan, out of which Rs. 12000.00 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Desert Development Program (DDP)

11.48 DDP is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 6737 watershed projects are in progress with an outlay of Rs. 20211.00 lakhs. Out of ongoing 6737 watershed projects, GOI has sanctioned 1213 projects amounting to Rs. 36390.00 lakhs in 2006-07. 11.49 Out of ongoing 6737 projects, it is envisaged to complete 1564 projects by 31.03.2007. Thus, 5173 projects will remain continue in the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

11.49 A provision of Rs. 30000.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 4100.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share

Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP)

11.50 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).

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

11.52 At present 82 IWDP projects are in progress with an outlay of Rs. 27399.88 lakhs. Out of 82 ongoing projects, it is envisaged to complete 10 projects by 31.03.2007. Thus, 72 projects will remain continue in the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

11.53 A provision of Rs. 1400.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 170.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.

Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

11.54 Keeping in view the maximum public involvement in the local development schemes, a new scheme was started namely "Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana" from 2004-05. The contribution of public in the scheme is 20% from the SC/ST areas and 30% from the general areas. The public contribution may be in kind or cash and material or labour. The State Government provides remaining part of the funds under this scheme.

11.55 A provision of Rs. 6500.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 550.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Dang Area Development

11.56 Ravines cover an appreciable area in Rajasthan on both the banks of river Chambal & its main tributaries namely Kalisindh, Parwati, Parwan, Hej, Banas, Morel, Gambhiri etc. Indiscriminate destruction of vegetation, conservation measures have led to the formation of gullies & ravines. This ravenous area is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, Government of Rajasthan introduced a program named "Dang Area Development" from 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8

districts namely- Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

11.57 A provision of Rs. 2750.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 550.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Swe-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)

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

11.59 A provision of Rs. 5500.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 500.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Others

11.60 Provision of Rs. 100.21 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 5.05 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08 have been made for the following schemes:

- Improvement of BPL families
- Insurance of Self Help Groups
- Bal Rasoi Yojna.
- Urban Infrastructure Development
- National Food for Work

Panchayati Raj Department

11.61 Rural development programs in the State are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. At block level these programs are implemented by the Panchayat Samities. Presently, there are 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samities and 9189 Gram Panchayats in existence in the State.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC-III):

11.62 The State Government set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 24th April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission has been set up on 15th September, 2005.

11.63 As per recommendation of second State Finance Commission, the allocation of 85% of grants made to Gram Panchayat, 12% to Panchayat Samities and 3% to Zila Parishads from the total grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

11.64 The district allocation made 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 Samiti, the allocation made on the basis of their population.

11.65 The grants amounting to Rs. 35776.01 lac made available to PRIs during Tenth Plan as per recommendations of Second State Finance Commission. The final recommendations of Third State Finance Commission for the period 2005 to 2010 are awaited. Hence tentative outlay of Rs. 18010.00 lac has been kept for the year 2007-2008 & Rs. 90050.00 lacs for the Eleventh Plan 2007-12.

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

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

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

11.68 During Tenth Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 135.00 lacs is likely to be spent against the token provision of Rs. 0.01 lacs.

11.69 A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2007-08 & Rs. 250.00 lac for the Eleventh Plan 2007-12.

National Family Benefit Scheme:

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

11.71 During Tenth Plan Period Rs 5667.75 lac released to provide assistance & 56351 BPL Families benefitted under the scheme.

11.72 From 14th August 2006 the BPL Families are being benefitted under Panna Dhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana. Social Welfare Department is Nodal Department of Panna Dhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF):

11.73 Planning Commission made a new initiative in the Tenth Plan termed the Development and Reform Facility (Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)). The primary objective of RSVY was to address the problems of the pockets of high poverty, low growth and poor governance by putting in place program and policies that would remove barriers to growth and accelerate the development process. The districts selected on a pilot basis are Banswara, Dungarpur and Jhalawar in Rajasthan.

11.74 Program in Dungarpur & Bansawara was initiated in year 2003-04 and in Jhalawar in the year 2004-05. As soon as an RSVY district has received an aggregate of Rs. 45.00 crores under the scheme, it would have to shift to the BRGF's standard mode of funding.

11.75 Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to address regional imbalances in development. This scheme will be introduced in 12 districts (including 3 districts of RSVY) of Rajasthan. These districts are namely, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Sirohi, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar and Tonk.

11.76 Grass root level planning for this program has been started. The proposals have been prepared at Panchayat & Panchayat Samiti level and District Planning Committee will approve these proposals at the District level. The training module has also been prepared for capacity building of PRI Representatives and Officials.

11.77 A provision of Rs. 30000.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 6000.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Training program for newly elected PRIs Representatives:

11.78 Development is an outcome of efficient institutions rather than the other way around. Focus therefore is being shifted to impart training to elected representatives of PRIs in order to make them aware of financial procedures, rules, development activities etc.

11.79 Special program of training organised in year 2005-06 for the PRI representatives elected in Panchayat General Election 2005, in which training provided to 88518 newly elected PRIs' representatives along with 7995 officials of PRIs.

11.80 A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan as state matching share.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adarsh Gram Yojana:-

11.81 "Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adarsh Gram Yojana" has been announced in budget speech 2006-07. In the first phase 50 Villages will be identified to develop them as Adarsh Gram. Presently 22 villages have been identified and identification of 28 villages is under process. The preparation of three-year plans is under progress for the development of the identified villages. The additional funds required over and above the plan activities of the different department would be made available from plan funds during next three years.

District Planning

11.82 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.

11.83 In the year 2006-07 for preparing 11th Five Year Plan through District Planning Committees the amount Rs. 72.60 lacs made available in order to get prepare the Plans for Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti & District level.

11.84 A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lacs has been kept for the year 2007-08 & Rs. 0.05 lac for the Eleventh Plan 2007-12.

Others

11.85 A token provision of Rs. 0.11 lacs has been kept for XIth Plan and Rs. 0.07 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 for following schemes:-

- Matching Grants to raise own tax revenue
- Head Quarter building
- Vehicle on hire
- Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj
- Panchayat Bhawan
- Training Institute for VLWs
- Rashtriya Sam Vikas

Mid-Day-Meal Program

Objective of MDM Program:

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

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

11.87 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in all Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres & Alternative & Innovative Education Centres in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. Presently, it covers more than 76.00 lac students studying in classes 1 to 5 in approx. 74500 schools.

11.88 In the Mid-Day-Meal, different recipes are being served for different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti. Vegetable-roti, dal-bati, khichdi, sweet rice etc. Seasonal fruit is also being provided additionally once a week. Food being served contains minimum 400 calories and 12 gram protein.

11.89 A policy for attracting Public Private Partnership in the program was launched by the government in January, 2006. Commendable achievements have been made in attracting Public Private Partnership in the program. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of

adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adamyia Chetna Trust, Havels India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., are some Trusts/Corporates who have already partnered the Government.

11.90 To facilitate the donors, A Mid-Day-Meal Trust has been formed and registered which would supplement the government efforts in improving available infrastructure and by value addition in the meals being supplied.

11.91 Presently 4.11 lac children in more than 2062 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions in 11 mechanised centralized kitchens, set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 2.55 lakh children by means of 10 more centralised kitchens are in the pipeline. It is likely that by the end of March 2007, nearly 6.66 lac children would be supplied hot meals cooked from these mechanized kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions.

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

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

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

11.95 Great efforts have been made in the development of mid-day meal related infrastructure in schools. In the last 2 years, more than 34,000 kitchen-cum-store have been constructed in schools. The cost of this infrastructure developed is approximately Rs. 216 crore. In addition to this, construction work of 14000 kitchen-cum-store are in progress.

11.96 Recently (Nov. 2006) GOI has allotted Rs. 28.16 Crore for construction of 4694 kitchen-cum-store and Rs. 6.39 crore for purchasing kitchen equipments and eating/cooking utensils in 6787 schools.

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

11.98 Intensive medical check-up of all students eligible for mid-day-meal is being done every year. A sum of Rs. 15.92 crore during 2005-06 and Rs. 9.62 crores during 2006-07 was provided for supply of micro

nutrients, vitamin 'A', iron folic acid and de-worming tablets to the children through the Medical & Health Department.

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

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

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

11.102 A provision of Rs. 65500.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 9500.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan (IGPRS)

11.103 Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayati Raj, organizing training seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

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

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

11.106 A provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Land Reforms

Agriculture census

11.107 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme, where entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India except the expenditure on encashment of leave salary of head quarters staff, printing of reports and stationery etc.

11.108 A provision of Rs. 8.73 lakhs has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Against this provision, Rs. 7.57 lakhs is likely to be

incurred. A provision of Rs. 17.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 2.50 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer

11.109 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:

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

11.110 A provision of Rs. 103.58 lakhs has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Against this provision, Rs. 8.38 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan as state matching share.

Board of Revenue

11.111 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 and judicial functions which are related to land records.

11.112 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out constructions of SDO residence buildings and other construction works under Strengthening of district administration head and purchase of furniture.

11.113 A provision of Rs. 2140.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 408.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08.

Settlement Department

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

11.115 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.

11.116 In order to complete settlement operations in the overdue 143 tehsils, it is necessary to strengthen them with modern equipments. For supervising the work of modernization, aerial survey and planning as a 50% state share is kept under State Plan.

11.117 A provision of Rs. 111.37 lakhs has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Against this provision, Rs. 117.65 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A provision of Rs. 105.00 lacs has been proposed for XIth plan, out of which Rs. 15.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2007-08 as state matching share.