

CHAPTER - 3

BHARAT NIRMAN AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

Introduction

3.1 The Government of India in recognition of the role played by infrastructure in poverty removal has taken up various programmes for creation of rural infrastructure. A major initiative as a time-bound planned development for rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman in 2005 for implementation during the four-year period 2005-09 was undertaken. The six components included under the programme are irrigation, drinking water, electrification, roads, housing and rural telephony. Certain physical targets were set under each of the components. It was proposed to provide electricity to all remaining villages, drinking water supply to all uncovered and slipped-back habitations, connect all habitations with a population of 1000 (500 in desert and tribal areas) with an all-weather road, create additional irrigation capacity of one crore hectares, build 60 lakh houses for the rural poor and cover every village with a telephone.

3.2 The thrust of the 11th Plan was social inclusion coupled with provision of improved livelihood opportunities. The 11th Plan gave a special impetus to several programmes, known as Flagship Programmes, aimed at building rural and urban infrastructure and providing basic services with the objective of increasing inclusiveness and reducing poverty. The Government of India either launched or revamped and strengthened programmes to provide education, healthcare, nutrition, sanitation and social security. These programmes formed the second strand for development of rural areas; the first was the Bharat Nirman Programme. The ultimate objective behind the Flagship programmes was to achieve broad-based improvement in the living standards of all our people and to ensure that growth is widely spread so that its benefits, in terms of income and employment, are adequately shared by the poor and weaker sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities.

3.3 This chapter contains a brief write-up on the progress of the programmes included under Bharat Nirman and Flagship Programmes undertaken both by the Central and State Government during the 11th Plan period.

Bharat Nirman Programmes:

Irrigation:

3.4 It was targeted to create one crore hectares of irrigation potential through a combination of major and medium projects, minor irrigation and restoration of water bodies. The initial target for the State was to create an additional irrigation potential in 9.72 lakh hectare but the

same was later on revised to 5.22 lakh hectare because of various constraints like non-availability of 0.6 MAF water from Ravi Beas system for use in IGNP, delay in the arrival of water of Narmada in the State and pending clearance of 4 major and 8 medium irrigation projects from CWC/Environment. Against the target, total irrigation potential was created in 4.16 lakh hectare up to March, 09.

3.5 Now, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is a part of Flagship Programmes. AIBP was formulated by the Government of India in order to provide financial assistance to States to complete various ongoing major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects so as to extend irrigation to more areas. For non-special category states, only those minor irrigation schemes with potential more than 50 hectare which serve tribal areas and drought prone areas are eligible for central assistance. Under the scheme, Government of India provides 25 percent of the project cost as central assistance in the form of grant. For projects benefitting drought prone area and tribal area, the central grant component is 90 percent. The balance cost of the project is borne by the State Government from its own resources as the share of the State.

3.6 Narmada, Gang Canal Modernization and Minor Irrigation Projects were under implementation during the 11th Plan under AIBP. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.1

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	181.24	175.01	174.97	120.76	78.74
Creation of Irrigation Potential (ha.)	65615	52000	46010	30510	9490

Rural Housing:

3.7 The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) addresses housing shortage as an important component of poverty alleviation in rural areas. At the start of the 11th Plan, the unit cost of a new house was Rs, 25,000 which was increased to Rs. 35,000 from 2008-09 and Rs. 45,000 with effect from 01.04.2010. The cost is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

3.8 It was targeted to construct 60 lakh houses from 2005 to 2009. Target for the State was to construct 152070 houses. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 512.37 crore was incurred during the period 2005-09 and 172072 houses were constructed.

3.9 The scheme is now a part of the Flagship Programmes. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.2

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec.,11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	126.90	206.31	298.67	376.42	391.00
Construction of houses (No.)	44028	47642	84601	63126	44018

Rural Roads –Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

3.10 Rural connectivity is the key component of rural development and poverty alleviation. Rural roads provide accessibility for the rural habitations to market and other facility centers. In order to give a boost to rural connectivity, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was under implementation from December, 2000 as a 100% CSS. Rural Roads was one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road by 2009. It was targeted to connect 66802 unconnected eligible habitations in the country. The target for the State was connecting 3009 habitations.

3.11 Under Bharat Nirman Programme, 10326.15 km length of rural roads were constructed against the total targeted length of 10624.89 km and 2954 habitations were connected with road during 2005-09 period.

3.12 Now PMGSY is a part of the Flagship Programmes of GoI and villages having population of 500 & above in general areas and 250 & above in tribal and desert areas are being connected by BT under the programme.

3.13 Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.3

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	1455.45	1695.53	795.03	686.37	213.18
Villages connected (No.)	3070	1294	171	35	18
Roads constructed (km)	9279	4186	557	174	40

Rural Electrification - Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

3.14 Electricity has become one of the basic human needs. Therefore, Rural Electrification was identified as a vital program for socio-economic development of rural areas. The scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April 2005 by

Government of India with the aim to provide electricity in all villages and habitations and access to electricity to all rural households. The twin objectives of electrification of 1.25 lakh villages and electrifying the 2.3 crore BPL households was proposed to be achieved under the Bharat Nirman Programme. The targets for the State were to electrify 1705 villages and 6.99 lakh BPL households. The scheme is now a part of the Flagship Programmes.

3.15 90% of the cost of the projects under the scheme is provided as capital subsidy through the Rural Electrification Corporation. Electrification of un-electrified BPL households is financed with 100% capital subsidy in all rural habitations. No subsidy is given to other households.

3.16 Rajasthan had prepared 40 schemes amounting to Rs. 1307 crore under RGGVY for achieving 100% rural electrification in the State. Out of which, 25 schemes with estimated cost of Rs. 505.30 crore were sanctioned before the start of the 11th Plan and remaining 15 were sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09. During 2005-09 period, 1769 villages were electrified and 5.26 lakh connections were released to BPL households. Work on 25 schemes under Phase-I has been completed and work on 15 schemes under Phase-II is in progress and likely to be completed by 2011-12. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.4

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	167.92	69.61	220.46	319.21	73.50
Villages electrified (No.)	422	158	869	741	111
Connections to BPL households (No.)	155336	237727	256161	201107	220789

Rural Water Supply:

3.17 The goal under Bharat Nirman Programme was to provide every habitation in the country with safe drinking water i.e. 55067 uncovered habitations were to be covered during 2005-09. In addition, 2.8 lakh slipped back habitations from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and water quality affected habitations were to be covered. The programme instrument is Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) under implementation since 1972-73 which is funded on a 50% matching share basis between the Government of India and the State Government. The target for the Rajasthan was to cover 82372 habitations during 2005-09 period against which 34123 habitations were covered.

3.18 The ARWSP is now a part of the Flagship Programmes. The ARWSP was modified as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009-10 with major emphasis on ensuring sustainability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity by adopting decentralized approach involving PRIs and community organization. The funding pattern under NRDWP is 50:50 for coverage, water quality and operation & maintenance and 100:0 for sustainability, DDP area, support activities & natural calamity between the Centre and the State respectively. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.5

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	1462.66	1644.50	1676.82	1502.85	1262.60
Habitations covered (No.)	5353	7434	10644	7254	3921

Rural Telephony:

3.19 Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, 66822 revenue villages were to be provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility. Out of these, 14183 remotely located villages were to be provided VPTs through Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs), while the remaining 52639 villages were to be provided connectivity with some other technology. In Rajasthan, 12386 villages were identified. Out of these, 12368 villages were to be provided VPTs on wireline / fixed wireless terminals while 18 remotely located villages were to be provided VPTs using DSPTs. During 2005-09 period, 11819 VPTs were installed.

Other Flagship Programmes of the Central Government:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

3.20 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the principal programme for universalization of elementary education. SSA aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. The other significant objective is to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools, besides focusing on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life. SSA is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme. The funding pattern between the Centre and the State was in the ratio of 65:35 during the 11th Plan except for the year 2009-10 in which it was 60:40.

3.21 Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.6

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	1391.23	1628.87	1993.73	2657.94	2563.60
Construction of school buildings	148	-	-	-	-
Construction of additional classrooms	10642	3619	1100	1699	425
Construction of Toilets (No.)	234	1120	9132	1061	325
Drinking Water Facilities (No. of School)	1688	201	1699	305	17
Supply of free textbooks (No. of beneficiaries)	486265	556711	441832	466630	437555
Training of teachers (No. of teachers)	218730	253992	232262	112510	202529
Construction of boundary walls (No. of schools)	12	1335	633	855	730
Electric facility (No. of school)	127	1833	2060	1337	112

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

3.22 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005, aims to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It also aims at bridging the gap in rural health care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and improves hospital care, decentralization of programmes to district level to improve intra- and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. The time-period of this program is 7 years from 2005 to 2012. The objectives of the Mission include reduction in child and maternal mortality, universal access to public health care services, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, population stabilization, revitalization of local health traditions, mainstreaming AYUSH and promotion of healthy life style.

3.23 The funding pattern under the scheme between the Centre and the State is in the ratio of 85:15. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is likely as under:

Table No. 3.7

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	326.15	612.80	647.98	804.39	763.37
ASHAs selected (Cumulative No.)	39325	42496	54915	54915	54915

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
VHSCs Constituted (Cumulative)	9188	40479	40479	43437	43440
JSY beneficiaries (Lakh No.)	7.75	9.17	9.79	9.87	7.73
108 Ambulance (Cumulative)	-	101	164	254	464
Beneficiaries under Mukhyamantri Jeevan Raksha Kosh (Lakh No.)	-	-	32.19	42.35	31.29

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):

3.24 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme aims at promoting health and nutritional requirements of children up to 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. The ultimate objective of the scheme is to reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts and enhance the capability of the mother and family to look after the health, nutritional and development needs of the child. The scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers, viz. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. Under ICDS, the packages of services like supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition & health education are provided.

3.25 During the 11th Plan period, from 2009-10 the funding pattern for all other components of ICDS other than the supplementary nutrition was modified to 90:10 between the Centre and the State in place of 100 percent central assistance. In case of supplementary nutrition, the Government of India is providing Central assistance to States to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.8

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	376.69	472.19	584.23	767.36	672.66
No. of projects	278	278	304	304	304
Operational AWCs	48354	50989	61119	57405	58393
Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition (In lakh no.)	35.43	39.19	39.59	41.78	42.35

Mid-day-Meal (MDM):

3.26 The MDM scheme launched in 1995 aims to give a boost to universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting upon nutritional status of

students in primary classes. The scheme that was revised in July, 2006, provides for 450 calories, 12 gm of protein and adequate quantities of micronutrients such as iron, folic acid and vitamin A to the children studying in primary schools/Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres.

3.27 From October 2007, the scheme was extended to children studying in classes VI to VIII in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs) in the country. From 2008-09, the programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided primary and upper primary schools and the EGS/AIE centres including Madarsa and Maqtabas supported under SSA of all areas across the country. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at upper primary stage which was earlier fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day has been revised to ensure balanced and nutritious diet by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 grams, vegetables from 65 to 75 grams and by decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 grams to 7.5 grams.

3.28 In addition to free supply of food-grains, Government of India provides assistance for cooking cost, transport and assistance for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) as per the following pattern:

Table No. 3.9

1. Cooking assistance	1. @ Rs.1.50 per child per school day provided that the State contributes Rs. 0.50 per child per school day. 2. It was revised to Rs. 2.50 per child per day for primary and Rs. 3.75 for upper primary children from 1.12.2009. It was further revised by 7.5% from 1.4.2010 and thereafter 7.5% from 1.4.2011. The sharing pattern was in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State.
2. Transport subsidy	@ Rs. 75 per quintal
3. Assistance for MME	1.8% of the cost of food-grains, transport subsidy and cooking assistance

3.29 Earlier, the honorarium for cooks and helpers was paid from the labour and other administrative charges of Rs.0.40 per child per day provided under the cooking cost. A separate component for payment of honorarium @ Rs.1000 per month per cook-cum-helper was introduced from 1.12.2009.

3.30 Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.10

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	281.17	416.15	479.67	674.84	506.21
Schools covered (No.)	74690	74724	81436	80670	79845
Children benefitted (Lakh No.)	47.70	54.88	56.75	57.81	55.47
Kitchen sheds constructed (No.)	5667	16782	12951	8758	10563

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):

3.31 Total Sanitation Campaign is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. In 1999, the Government of India launched Total Sanitation Campaign as a demand-responsive, community-oriented, low-subsidy programme in a project mode. From 2002-03, the entire Central Rural Sanitation Programme was converted into TSC. The objective of TSC is attaining 100% sanitation coverage in terms of household, schools and anganwadi toilets and also providing hygiene education to the people. This programme also includes funds for Nirmal Gram Puraskar since its inception in 2005. The funding pattern for individual household latrines is in the ratio of 60:28:12 among Centre, State and Beneficiary and for School and Anganwadi Toilets it is in the ratio of 70:30 between the Centre and the State.

3.32 Total Sanitation Campaign Program is in force in all districts of the State. TSP was started in the State in the year 2000 and was under implementation in only 10 districts up to 2003-04. Thereafter, in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 the programme was extended to include 11 districts in each year. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.11

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	34.45	31.23	43.63	51.76	28.02
Individual Household latrines (No.)	809476	889762	665660	750948	350738
Anganwari toilets (No.)	2425	2196	2031	1734	870
School toilet (No.)	12501	9796	6773	6323	3168

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

3.33 The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) was launched on 15 August, 1995 as a wholly centrally funded programme to give financial assistance to families with little or no regular means of subsistence, living below the poverty line. NSAP presently consists of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

3.34 Under IGNOAPS, pension was provided to all persons of 65 years or above in age and belonging to a household below the poverty line. The Government of India has lowered the age limit from 65 years to 60 years from 01.04.2011. Government of India expanded the scope of NSAP by introducing two new pension schemes viz., IGNWPS and IGNDPS w.e.f. 17.02.2009. Under IGNWPS, pension is provided to widows who are between 40-64 years and belonging to a BPL household. Under IGNDPS, pension is provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities between 18-64 years and belonging to a BPL household. The eligibility criteria for widow pension and disability pension were revised to 40-59 years and 18-59 years respectively from 2011-12.

3.35 Under National Family Benefit Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the bereaved household in case of death due to natural causes or accidental death of the primary breadwinner. The Annapurna scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens, who though eligible have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS. Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are to be provided free of cost to the beneficiaries.

3.36 Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.12

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	121.31	132.12	160.81	168.40	151.46
Old age pension	419897	475101	480040	574828	628936
Widow pension	-	-	46438	70080	86418
Disability Pension	-	-	7650	11636	14326
Insurance of BPL families (Lakh No.)	26.44	25.84	26.05	26.22	26.60
Annapurna beneficiaries	105293	105293	105293	105293	105293

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

3.37 The Act was notified by Government of India on 7 September, 2005 to reinforce the commitment towards livelihood security in rural areas.

The objective of the NREGP is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in the rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial area to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also aims at creating durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor.

3.38 Starting with 200 districts across the country in Phase-I during 2005-06, NREGA was extended to additional 130 in Phase-II during 2007-08 and from 1st April, 2008, the Act was extended to whole of rural area in the country.

3.39 In first phase, the NREGS was launched on 2nd Feb., 2006 in 6 districts of Rajasthan namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur. In second phase the scheme was extended to another 6 districts namely Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, S.Madhopur & Tonk from 2nd May, 2007. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.13

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	1322.50	4914.39	5072.08	4214.59	1969.77
Employment provided to households (Lakh No.)	21.70	63.70	65.22	58.24	43.13
Households completed 100 days employment (Lakh)	9.11	25.94	17.69	4.07	1.05
Mandays generated (Lakh)	1678.38	4829.38	4498.09	3026.65	1571.85

Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Program (RAPDRP):

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

3.41 Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centres. Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

3.42 GoI will provide 100% loan for Part A and 25% loan for Part B of the R-APDRP schemes. The entire loan will be routed through PFC/REC (FIs) for the respective schemes funded by them. The counterpart

funding will be done by PFC/REC (FIs) as per its prevailing policy. The entire amount of GoI loan (100%) for part A of the project shall be converted into grant after establishment of the required Base-Line data system within a stipulated time frame and duly verified by TPIEA. Up to 50% loan for Part-B projects shall be converted into grant in five equal tranches on achieving 15% AT&C loss in the project area duly verified by TPIEA on a sustainable basis for a period of five years. If the utility fails to achieve or sustain the 15% AT&C loss target in a particular year, that year's tranche of conversion of loan to grant will be reduced in proportion to the shortfall in achieving 15% AT&C loss target from the starting AT&C loss figure.

3.43 In Rajasthan, 87 towns have been selected under Part A (IT) of the scheme. Under Part A, schemes amounting to Rs. 316 crore have been sanctioned by Government of India. Work-orders have been issued to M/s HCL Infosystem, Noida and the works are underway. Under Part A (SCADA), schemes amounting to Rs. 157.11 crore have been sanctioned by GoI for 5 cities of the State namely Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur. Under Part B, schemes amounting to Rs. 1540.49 crore have been sanctioned by GoI for 82 towns of the State. Year-wise financial progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.14

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	-	-	27.60	50.43	10.01

JLN National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

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

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

pattern under the JNNURM among the Centre, State and the ULBs/ Parastatal agencies is as under:

Table No. 3.15

Programme	Central share	State share	ULB/Parastatal share
JNNURM – Jaipur	50%	20%	30%
JNNURM – Ajmer & Pushkar	80%	10%	10%
UIDSSMT	80%	10%	10%
IHSDP	80%	10%	10%

3.46 Under JNNURM, 14 projects worth Rs. 1290.17 crore have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 9 projects are for Jaipur and 5 projects are for Ajmer-Pushkar. Two projects under BSUP, one for Jaipur and one for Ajmer, have been sanctioned and the total sanctioned cost is Rs. 277.13 crore. Under UIDSSMT, Government of India has sanctioned 43 projects worth Rs. 412.23 crore. Under IHSDP, 37 projects of 35 cities worth Rs. 480.61 crore have been sanctioned so far by the Government of India. Detailed progress is as follows:

Table No. 3.16

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Financial Expenditure (Rs. In crore)					
JNNURM	135.83	160.17	163.39	142.71	120.61
UIDSSMT	4.04	29.42	66.49	90.92	81.65
IHSDP	-	29.73	44.75	50.30	74.59
Physical Progress					
BSUP-Houses	-	-	491	264	10
UIG-Water Supply (Km)	-	-	118.73	51.45	3.78
UIG-Sewerage System (km)	55	243.97	-	38.30	78.41
UIG-Roads (km)	9.61	30.93	-	17.05	15.70
IHSDP-Houses	-	-	2515	4106	5123

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

3.47 Concerned with the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State Governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 percent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the XIth Plan.

3.48 RKVY is to incentivize States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock,

poultry and fisheries more fully. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.17

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Likely)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	-	167.79	180.67	615.17	746.00
Projects sanctioned	22	44	46	102	18
Projects completed	-	14	24	19	-

National Horticulture Mission (NHM):

3.49 National Horticulture Mission has been launched by GoI from the year 2005-06 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The funding pattern of the scheme between the Government of India and the State is in the ratio of 85:15.

3.50 NHM is being implemented through District Horticulture Development Societies. The schemes undertaken under NHM are establishment of new orchards of fruits, flowers, spices and medicinal plants, development of nurseries to produce quality planting material, seed production program, rejuvenation of old orchards, development of water resources, establishment of green houses, shade nets, promotion of bee keeping, organic farming, certification of organic farming, vermi compost production, cold storages, pack houses, refrigerated vans, mobile processing units and Infrastructure of mandies etc. Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.18

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Likely)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	48.17	50.46	42.00	48.64	67.68
Area covered under Plant Protection Measures (ha.)	4504	3745	3130	2931	3000
Creation of water resources / community tanks (No.)	238	292	242	569	690
New fruits plantation (ha.)	5263	7300	12542	6132	9000
Spices (ha.)	11411	10767	3931	3785	4000
Rejuvenation (ha.)	565	470	416	452	750
Green House (No.)	96749	66703	56650	182590	75000
Beekeeping (No.)	10520	7080	5060	8544	2400
IPM / INM (No.)	7631	10733	6673	4293	1259
PHM (No.)	6	1	8	44	364

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

3.51 For economic and integrated development of backward areas a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by GOI in the year 2006-07 with 100% central assistance in the selected 12 districts of the State viz: Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts. It has been anticipated that the initiative on the Backward Region Grant Fund would mitigate regional imbalances, contribute towards poverty alleviation in backward districts, and promote accountable and responsive Panchayats and Municipalities.

3.52 BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Capacity Building Fund is used to build capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency. This fund could include arrangements for contracting and outsourcing. Development Fund is used to address critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning process.

3.53 Under the Development Fund, every district receives a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum and out of the balance allocation, 50% is distributed on the basis of share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts and remaining 50% on the basis of area.

3.54 Year-wise financial and physical progress during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 3.19

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec., 11)
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	75.62	194.67	225.24	263.43	211.55
Works completed (no.)	2248	7321	6366	9103	6316

Flagship Programmes of the State:

3.55 State Government has launched following Flagship Programmes for the welfare of the people especially disadvantaged sections of the society:

Mukhyamantri Ann Suraksha Yojana:

3.56 This programme was launched by the State Government from 10.05.2011. Under the scheme, 25 kg wheat per month is provided to BPL families @ Rs. 2 per kg. BPL Families can take fortified flour with iron, folic acid and vitamin B 12 @ Rs. 3.60 per kg in place of wheat. 10 kg fortified flour per month is also being provided to APL families @ Rs.

8.10 per kg. About 38.83 lakh BPL families are being benefitted under the scheme.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana:

3.57 The programme was launched from 2nd October, 2011. Under the scheme, 300 medicines and surgicals are being provided free of cost to all patients at government medical institutions through 14900 drug distribution centres. After the launch of the scheme, the number of OPD patients increased by 100% and IPD patients by 40%.

Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana:

3.58 Under the scheme, free medical investigation and treatment is provided to BPL families; the physically challenged, old-age & widowed pensioners; HIV, Thalassaemia, Haemophilia patients; Asthma card holders, Saharia & Kathodia tribals and beneficiaries of the Ann Purna Yojana, Navjeevan Yojana & Antyodaya Ann Yojana through the Medicare Relief Societies of Public Health Institutions. The scheme was launched in the State on January 01, 2009. More than 1 crore patients have been benefitted so far.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana:

3.59 The State Government launched an ambitious Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana in all the 33 districts on 12 September 2011. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick newborns. The scheme aims to bring down maternal and child mortality rate in the State. Under the scheme, the government provides free treatment and transport facility to pregnant women and sick infants. Over one lakh private ambulances, taxis and other vehicles have been listed in the concerned areas of all the districts to provide transport facility from the remote villages to the hospitals. After the launch of the scheme, institutional deliveries increased by 12% month over month from previous year.

Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awas Yojana:

3.60 With the aim to provide a house to every BPL family in the State, the State Government has initiated this scheme on 03.06.2011. Under the scheme, total 6.80 lakh dwelling units would be constructed by 2013-14. 3.20 lakh dwelling units would be constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana. For this purpose, State Government has taken a loan of Rs. 3400 crore from HUDCO. Under the scheme, Rs 1,400 crore would be spent in 2011-12 to benefit 2.80 lakh rural BPL families and Rs. 1000 crore each in 2012-13 and 2013-14 to benefit 2-2 lakh rural BPL families.

3.61 The selection of the beneficiaries would be made from the permanent waiting list of the BPL families. The waiting list would be

verified by the PRIs. Under both the schemes financial assistance of Rs.50,000 would be provided to the BPL families of the Scheduled Area (Tribal Area) and Scheduled Caste to construct a house, while Rs. 45,000 would be provided to other eligible BPL families. An additional grant of Rs. 3,200 would also be provided to construct toilets with each house after physical verification.

Affordable Housing Policy:

3.62 Affordable Housing Policy, 2009 was issued by the State Government on 23.12.2009 which aims to build 5 lakh low cost houses through PPP for the low income groups and economically weaker sections of the State. It will be executed in five models. Applicants under EWS and LIG categories will get house in Rs.2.40 lakh and Rs.3.75 lakh respectively. Private housing developers will also be included in the policy. In the first model, minimum limits have been set for government agencies viz., Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur; all ULBs to allot/construct/plot/houses/flats in their schemes.

3.63 In the second model, selected developers will take up construction of EWS/LIG flats on minimum 40 per cent of their total land and they would be free to construct HIG flats on remaining land as per their choice, and would be given other related facilities.

3.64 Selected developers can take up construction on EWS/LIG flats on the land under acquisition by the government under the third model. In the fourth model, earmarked government land would be offered free of cost to the developer to be selected through an open bidding process. The developer offering the maximum number of EWS/LIG flats free of cost to the ULB would be awarded the project in which at least 50 per cent houses should be of EWS category. The last model is based on various schemes approved by the Union Government and also on the lines of 'Mumbai Model' of slum redevelopment with participation.

3.65 At present, 1.12 lakh houses are under construction.

Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011:

3.66 The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011 was enacted by the State Government to provide for the delivery of certain services to the people of the State by public authority within stipulated time limits. This Act came into force in the state from 14.11.2011. It, presently, guarantees the delivery of 124 services of 15 departments. More services would be added later on. Penalty of Rs.500 to Rs.5,000 or disciplinary action has been proposed if a government official does not provide time bound service. Penalty would be deducted from the officials' salary. Out of 17.50 lakh applications received, 16.65 lakh applications have been disposed of.