

CHAPTER - 6

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 In Development paradigm, Human Development is primarily associated with three dimensions as articulated in Human Development Index i.e. Longevity, Education/Knowledge and Standard of living. But it is more comprehensive than this. It can be best summed up in the words of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq who said "The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives"

6.2 The Eighth five-year plan (1992-97) considered Human Development Approach as a useful framework in going beyond the measurement of 'nation's physical balances'. Global launch of Human Development Report (HDR), 1993 in New Delhi sparked interest in these reports across India. The first National HDR was brought out in 2001 by the Planning Commission. The nation's size and diversity necessitated State HDRs which reflect priorities of the State Governments in different social sectors. Almost all states in the country have either prepared or are preparing respective State HDRs. In Rajasthan, the first Human Development Report was launched in 2002.

Measuring Human Development

6.3 A composite Index called the Human Development Index (HDI) reflects three choices integral to Human Development. These are:

1. Long lasting and healthy life
 - Life Expectancy at Birth
2. Access to knowledge
 - Adult Literacy Rate, Combined Enrolment Ratio
3. Resources for a decent life
 - Per capita income

Rajasthan vis-à-vis Human Development

6.4 Rajasthan ranked lower among 15 major Indian states. It stood at the 12th place with the HDI value of 0.256 in 1981. The ranking as well index value improved in subsequent years. In 1991, it ranked 11th with a value of 0.347 and 9th in 2001 with a value of 0.424. As per the report published by UNDP in 2011, the ranking of Rajasthan slipped back to

14th place among 19 states with HDI value 0.468. During 1981-91, growth in incomes was the main contributor whereas during 1991-01 it was education. Similarly, during 2001-11 the focus on Right Based Approach like MGNREGA, Right to Education etc fuels the improvement in life style especially in rural areas.

6.5 The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand, and the sectoral imbalances on the other. For example, in agriculture, it identified excessive land fragmentation and vulnerability to drought. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation, and a strategy for sustainable human development.

6.6 An update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State

Monitorable Targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan and their current status

6.7 During formulation of the Eleventh Plan, in order to ensure consistency between State and National plans, Planning Commission had fixed the overall national growth targets as well as targets for different indicators. These indicators were disaggregated state-wise.

6.8 The status of these indicators in Rajasthan is given as under:

Table No. 6.1

S. No.	Monitorable Indicator	11 th Plan Goal		Current Level	
		Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1.	IMR	32	28	55 (SRS 2010)	47
2.	MMR (per one lakh live births)	148	100	318 (SRS 2007-09)	212
3.	TFR	2.1	2.1	3.3 (SRS 2009)	2.6
4.	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (Underweight, low weight for age)	25.3	23.5	36.8 (NFHS-III)	40.4
5.	Anaemia among currently married women (15-49 years)	24.3	25.9	53.8 (NFHS-III)	56.2
6.	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	912	935	883 (Census 2011)	914 (Census 2011)
7.	Drop-out rate in Elementary education	29.5	20.0	10.54 (Primary, class I-V)	9.11 (Primary, class I-V)
8.	Literacy rate	79.6	85.0	67.06	74.04
9.	Gender gap in literacy rate	25.6	10	27.85	16.68

Sector-wise state scenario

6.9 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections.

Education

6.10 Education is one of the major factors in individual and social upliftment. It has the capacity to transform societies and put economies in trajectories of high growth. As per Human Development approach, education is considered to be an important entitlement. Right to Education is an important achievement in this direction.

6.11 The current status of education is given as under

- As per the 2011 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 67.06 percent compared to 60.4 percent in 2001, registering a net increase of 6.56 percentage points during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 80.51 and 52.66 percent respectively in 2011. As a result, the gender gap between literacy rates in the State as compared to the national aggregate has increased from mere 4 percentage points in 2001 to about 7 percentage points in 2011.
- The drop-out rate in primary education in 2008-09 was 10.54 as per DISE.
- Between 2008-2010, the primary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) increased from 94.8 percent to 97.1 percent, slightly below the national average of 98.3 percent
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Girls in primary education grew from 92 percent to 115 percent from 2002 to 2008 and is only one percentage point lower than the national average.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

6.12 There are many programs that state and national governments are implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education. One of the major programs on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. This program resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolments. In addition, programs like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Samporna Sakhsar Bharat etc are also being implemented.

6.13 An innovative scheme, Child tracking System was implemented in July 2011 which helped in identification of 12.1 lac out of school children and efforts were made in the form of intensive enrolment drive to bring these children to schools.

6.14 Government has taken several initiatives to promote girl education. Some of which are:

- Under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), girls who are either never enrolled or dropped out are brought back into the education system. In all, 17,402 girls are being benefitted under this program.

- Transport Voucher Scheme has introduced for girls who travel more than 5 km. to reach their schools so that they can continue their studies. Also, bicycles are being provided to girls in 9th and 10th standard in rural areas. Computer education is being provided to girls free of cost
- Similarly, a special scheme, 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) aims to enable all students with disabilities, who have completed eight years of elementary schooling, is being implemented. It is very useful for the targeted group to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment.
- Girl child from BPL families who lost her one or both parents are being provided support under Aapki Beti Scheme where Scholarship of Rs. 1100 and Rs. 1500 is being provided to girls studying up to class 8th and IX-XII respectively.

6.15 Similarly, to improve status of secondary education, GoI has introduced Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. Under this scheme, civil works have sanctioned in 3,343 schools in last two years. Civil work has been started in 230 Schools. 28,000 senior teachers have been trained in last two years.

6.16 For Adult Education, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat' was launched on 8th September, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Scheme is being implemented in 32 districts (excluding Kota) in the State. In Kota district, Special Literacy Camps for illiterate women are being organized.

Health and Nutrition

6.17 Health status of the population is assessed on the basis of its health outcomes, reflected in indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant & child mortality rates and maternal mortality ratio, as well as incidence of morbidity and malnutrition.

6.18 Following points explain the current status of the various health indicators in the state -

- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the state in 1998 was 670 per one lakh live births (as per Sample Registration System 1997). Whereas it slumped to about 318 as per SRS 2007-09 which is still very high and about 106 more than the national average.
- As per NFHS-2 1998-99, nearly 48.5 percent of women in the State, in the age group of 15-49 years were anemic. This increased to 53.1 percent during NFHS-3 2005-06.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State remained stagnant for most of the nineties. However, in the new millennium, decline in IMR was sharper. The aggregate IMR declined from 85 in 1995 to 80 in

2001 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006) and presently, it is 55 (SRS Bulletin 2011 for year 2010). Since, infant mortality occurs during the neo-natal period i.e. within a short period after births, intervention is mainly required during that period.

- The percentage of institutional births increased from 12 percent during NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 21.5 percent during NFHS-2 (1998-99) and thereafter to 32.2 percent during NFHS-3 (2005-06). Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.
- As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 883 per thousand males. This is an area of concern if we want to move forward with inclusive growth.
- As per SRS 2010, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate were 26.7 and 6.7 respectively.
- During the XIth Plan period, TB Detection and Cure Rates were 92 percent and 88 percent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, during the same period, was 0.18 per 10000 population.
- Nearly, 82.3 percent of children in the age group of 6-35 months were found anemic (as per NFHS-2 1998-99). The status improved marginally during NFHS-3 2005-06 when the percent of anemic children reduced to 79.6.

Efforts/Initiatives undertaken by the State Government

6.19 In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, the State Government is adopting new directions in the State's health policies. National Immunization Programme is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year of age from TT, BCG, DPT, cholera, etc. National Rural Health Mission is being implemented in the State which has resulted in marked improvement in number as well as quality of medical institutions. It has also improved human resource situation by providing additional medical and paramedical staff.

6.20 The concept of 'Micro-nutrient Corners' has been introduced in five districts to address the problem of nutritional deficiency. Special efforts are being made to provide more staff in PHCs having only one doctor. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) have selected to provide the much-needed interface between the community and the available health services. To strengthen the ICDS services at grassroots level and regularly counsel the families of ICDS beneficiaries, an additional honorary worker called 'Sahayogini' has also been appointed at all the sanctioned anganwadi centers.

6.21 Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana has started to benefit all citizens. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting

government hospitals are being provided most commonly used essential medicines and surgicals free of cost.

6.22 Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor & outdoor patients belonging to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, physically challenged pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojana, families of Kathori Tribe, suffering from Thalassaemia & Haemophilia, and some other beneficiaries also.

6.23 Separate Homeopathic & Unani Directorates have been established at Jaipur.

6.24 Government has started 'Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana', in which any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the victim to the nearest hospital. Additionally, Rajiv Gandhi Medical Mobile Units scheme has started to those areas which are tribal, desert and inaccessible where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach of poor, especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) has launched throughout the State.

6.25 Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY) has started to reduce the IMR and MMR. It provides free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born child.

Status of Women

6.26 Women in Rajasthan continue to be seen in the reproductive role i.e. homemakers and child bearers. Identities and status are linked to ability to bear children, especially sons. Since low value is attached since birth, health care and education, even when available, does not reach a large proportion of female population.

6.27 Following indicators reflect the current status of women in the state:

- As per census 2011, Sex Ratio in Rajasthan is 926 while juvenile sex ratio (0 to 6 years) is only 883.
- In 2008-09, Rajasthan had 85 girls per 100 boys in primary education, only 55 girls per 100 boys in secondary education and surprisingly, 64 girls per 100 boys in higher education. The corresponding figures for India were 92, 78 and 65 respectively. Evidently, there is a wide gap between India and Rajasthan especially in secondary education.
- A Gender Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment to promote mainstreaming concept of gender budgeting.

Efforts/Initiatives undertaken by the State Government

6.28 Keeping in view, low participation of women in the decision making at policy and senior management levels and rate of violence against women, special efforts are being made to improve the situation.

6.29 Programs focusing on financial independence of rural women and their participation in the decision making at the household and the village level are also being implemented. At present, 304 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 projects are being implemented in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 in rural areas. 52,839 anganwari centers (AWCs) and 3,722 mini anganwari centers have been made functional by the end of December, 2011.

6.30 Some of the new policy initiatives to improve the status of women in the state include – observing Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Day, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY), managing child nutrition, forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) and encouraging community support, etc.

6.31 Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) was initiated in the state on a pilot basis in 10 districts. In this scheme, nutrition, life skill and health education is being provided to non-school going adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls of 15-18 years age group.

6.32 In each Gram Panchayat, a Sathin has selected by the Gram Panchayat. In Rajasthan, 9177 Sathins are working among women to empower them and increase their access to Government schemes. Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohik Vivah Yojana) scheme is being implemented to discourage dowry and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages.

6.33 CM's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women: Following a life cycle approach to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, Hon'ble CM's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10 to focus on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

6.34 All Dy. Directors, CDPOs and 574 'Prechatas' have been designated as Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005. Mahila Surksha evam Salah Kendra have been set up in 38 police districts. These Kendras are being run by selected NGOs.

6.35 Swavalamban: Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women, especially women from weaker sections of the society, are the target group under this scheme.

Livelihood

6.36 Rajasthan is characterized by sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern, and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry form the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers from wide fluctuations. The per capita income is summarized in the table as given below

Table No. 6.2
Per Capita Income

Year	Current Prices		Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27123	20275	26025	19445
2006-07	31198	24055	28083	21342
2007-08	35820	26882	30354	21922
2008-09 P	40605	30592	31801	23101
2009-10 Q	46492	34042	33731	23653
2010- 11 A	54835	39967	35917	25616

P- Provisional, Q – Quick, A - Advance

6.37 During 2004-11, per capita income at current prices has increased from Rs 18565 to Rs 39967 and from Rs 18565 to Rs 25616 at constant prices (2004-05).

6.38 The agriculture sector is the predominant source of employment in Rajasthan but its importance is declining and the sector is facing stagnant growth. The share of agricultural labour increased only from 10% in 1991 to 11% 2001.

6.39 According to the 2001 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 2.38 crore workers, out of which 1.99 crore (1.14 crore males and 0.85 crore females) reside in the rural area and 0.39 crore (0.33 males and 0.06 females) in urban areas. 57.94% of population in Rajasthan is of non-workers largely due to Rajasthan's huge population of children which is 18.85 % of total population. Work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 38.9% in 1991 to 42.1% in 2001, largely due to an increase in female labor. In 2001, the WPR for the overall population was 42%; for males it was 50% and 33% for females. The annual increase of workforce in the last decade was 3.9 %.

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

6.40 'RMoL' focusing on skill development of youth in various sectors has set up in Rajasthan. The mission has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Chief Minister's Livelihood Promotion Programme. This is generating competency level for employment among the unemployed youth, particularly those coming from the poor families and from rural background. Following is the brief account of the activities which have been implemented in 2010-11 and 2011-12 by RMoL:

Skill Training Programmes:

6.41 This is the flagship programme of RMoL which is presently running all over the State through 192 different skill training courses in partnership with various agencies like ITIs, KVKs, ITCs, DTDCs, academic colleges, large service providers and NGOs for enhancing employability of youth in the State. These skill courses have been able to contribute significantly in getting decent employment and thereby contributing immensely in enhancing livelihoods of unemployed youth. In 2010-11, 16720 youth were trained in different skill sets. Out of this number, around 30 % were women candidates, 67 % had their qualification of less than 10th class, 83 % were having income of less than Rs. 5000 per month and 48 % belonged to backward classes. The courses have been constantly reviewed, updated and added as per the market demands. In the year 2011-12, till December, 2011, total 265 programmes have been initiated / completed, in which 5830 youth have been trained.

Establishment of Rajasthan Institute of Security Education (RISE):

6.42 As part of the Budget Announcement of 2009-10, seven Securities Education Training Institutes have been established at the division headquarters through collaborations with three implementing agencies, viz; Jaipur Ex-servicemen Welfare Society, CAPSI and SIS. In 2009-10, 1263 poor youth were trained and placed at different locations. Till June 2010, 2330 candidates have been trained and placed in different places. The annual training target is 5880 youth from rural and urban areas to be trained and given job opportunities. The trainings are supposed to enhance employability of youth in the State. A promising part of this project is that it is being implemented in PPP mode and ensures at least 80 % employment. The project further envisages making it self-sustainable over a period of time through revenue generation. The resumption of second phase of training is under process and will resume soon for the year 2011-12 through 4 Security Training Providers.

Establishment of Construction Academies:

6.43 As part of the Budget Announcement of 2009-10, seven Construction Academies have been established in the premises of ITIs at

division headquarters. In December, 2009, RMoL entered in a MoU with National Academy of Construction (NAC), Hyderabad for transfer of know-how and assistance in establishment of academies in the State. The Instructors and Foremen of these academies have undergone TOT in NAC itself. So far, five batches of around 850 youth have completed their trainings at seven locations. New buildings at all the seven places have been constructed to accommodate more trainings. It is expected to train at least 4200 candidates in a year in the three different trades.

District Job Fairs:

6.44 Financial Support was given to the Department of Employment to organize job fairs at district or zone levels every year. These job fairs help in interfacing the potential employers with candidates. Sizeable number of unemployed youth get job instantly. During the FY 2009-10, primary selection of around 90,000 youth was facilitated through organizing 49 big and small employment fairs.

Livelihood Promotion for Persons with Disability:

6.55 RMoL has taken up this challenging work of livelihood promotion for people having disability to mainstream them. In this regard, RMoL has conducted the desk work for assessment of interventions done all over the country, organized a National level workshop and supporting in designing the policy framework for Rajasthan. RMoL has further facilitated in preparation of policy framework for the State. Through comprehensive action plan, RMoL will soon start working with the department of Social Justice and Empowerment towards livelihood interventions for People with Disabilities.

Revival of Jawaja Cluster:

6.56 The artisans of Jawaja are known for their craftsmanship and recognized worldwide for their leather and weaving work. To strengthen business in a more holistic manner, Jawaja Leather group and Jawaja Weavers group were formed in 1976. Involvement of IIM Ahmedabad and NID personnels, since its inception, helped in giving shape to this business. Off-late they have been facing issues of decline in export orders, no design innovations, land issues, burden of losses incurred in the past few years and marketing issues. RMoL proposes to help the groups in terms of efforts at policy level to make arrangements for the leased land, skill augmentation, Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs), product & design development, market information and linkage and technology up-gradation.

6.57 In the current financial year 2011-12, the design and development training has been initiated for these artisans. 30 new product prototypes have been developed to showcase their skills.

Overseas Placement Bureau:

6.58 The mission of Overseas Placement Bureau is to train, tune, equip, facilitate and develop human resources of the State for desired occupation/jobs in such a way that they are globally acceptable for employment. The bureau will work for registration of job aspirants, placement, employability skill trainings, language proficiency trainings, pre-departure orientation of emigrant workers, job forecasting, research and development, passport/visa/air ticketing assistance, occupational competency certification, information guidance and counseling and post employment labour welfare.

6.59 RMoL has submitted its proposal to Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs (MOIA), Govt. of India for its registration as a registered recruiting agent to diversity its programmes. RMoL has already trained 240 foreign bound youth through pre-departure trainings. Further, in the current financial year 2011-12, trainings for another batch of 500 youth are underway.

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD)

6.60 In order to implement activities planned under the project 'Strengthening State Plans for Human Development', a Human Development Research and Coordination (HDRC) unit was established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur. The project is an initiation of the Planning Commission, Govt of India and is supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In its first phase, it is being implemented in eight states across the country, Rajasthan being one of them. Its key objectives are:

- Follow-up of the State Human Development Report (SHDR) by building the institutional capacities of the relevant government departments,
- Strengthening of the State Statistical System to ensure better collection and reporting of district and local level indicators for Human Development, and
- Identifying strategic options for financing of Human Development.

6.61 To begin with, DES had conducted a survey, in one percent of villages in conjunction with the 5th Economic Census, to collect information on HD related indicators. In order to achieve the enlisted objectives, the project entails a wide gamut of activities, some of which are ongoing and certain others to be implemented in the near future. The activities are as follows:

- Preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs). Four districts were selected for preparing the DHDRs, namely, Dungarpur, Barmer, Jhalawar and Dholpur
- State/District level trainings/workshops on HD

- Institutionalizing the State Human Development Report process
- Analysis of selected themes for HD

6.62 A Video Conferencing Unit has been set-up to ensure prompt communication among UNDP, Planning Commission, State HQ and the districts. An update on the status of human development in the state was also prepared in 2008 to get a clear indication of the current status of the various human development indicators.

6.63 Thus, while adopting human development approach, it becomes imperative to pursue development processes that enlarges the range of choices of the poor and the vulnerable segments in context to equity, efficiency, participation and sustainability

Capacity Development for District Planning

6.64 State Government is implementing one more UNDP supported project 'Capacity Building for District Planning (2008-2012)' under the Government of India and Planning Commission's Convergence Program. The program is being implemented in Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts on pilot basis. These districts were selected on the criteria, such as, low Human Development Index, high Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population, high Infant Mortality Rate. This program aims at following:

- Assistance to the State in attaining MDGs by 2015
- Strengthening of the Integrated District Planning process
- Improvement in service delivery in important sectors viz. Education, Health and Livelihood
- Advocacy for replication

6.65 For above-mentioned objectives, it aims to empower districts and Panchayats for more effective service delivery and to meet the MDGs. Activities under the project 'Capacity Development for District planning' could be categorized as follows:

- Strengthening of training institutions in Rajasthan
- Build capacities of Officials and Panchayati Raj Institutions on development issues
- Mobilize community for strengthening of decentralized planning system

Strengthening of Training Institutions

6.66 A Capacity Building Needs Assessment workshop was conducted in which inputs were sought from the Director General of HCM-RIPA and IGPRS, Jaipur. Following the recommendations of the workshop, below mentioned activities were undertaken in the project:

- Though, HCM-RIPA at Jaipur is equipped with the required accessories but its Udaipur OTC lacks the IT and other supports to have qualitative trainings. The project has supported up-gradation of classrooms at OTC, Udaipur with IT and equipments required.
- HCM RIPA and OTC Udaipur were provided support to strengthen libraries
- The project has facilitated exposure and learning. Faculties of IGPRS and HCM-RIPA along with PRI members and officers from the Planning department were sent to respective State Institute of Rural Development in Kerela, Andhra Pradesh and Maharastra.
- Centre for Good Governance, HCM-RIPA has been engaged in various research and documentation assignments.
- An e-learning tool was developed to make Planning Commission Guidelines on Decentralized Planning easier to understand.

Capacity Building of Planners

- A comprehensive training module is being prepared on Millennium Development Goals. This effort will help to understand the local issues, challenges in attaining MDGs and it is envisaged that better contribution could then be garnered from all levels of planning.
- Two day's consultative workshops were organized in each of the selected five districts to identify issues and challenges in strengthening decentralized planning.
- District Planning Units in selected districts have been set up with IT equipments and a library with literature on development issues.
- A "Best Practices" document on decentralized planning is being prepared to identify successful efforts in the State for replication.
- District Human Development Reports were facilitated for these five districts under the project and later handouts were prepared in collaboration with HCM RIPA in order to share findings and recommendations of the DHDRs widely.
- Gender Sub-Plan for the year 2010-11 of Udaipur was prepared.
- A workshop was organized on 'Environmental Issues in Decentralized Planning' for knowledge enhancement of planners on including issues relating to environment in local plans.
- Trained District Facilitators have been appointed in five convergent districts that are providing technical support to district administration and line departments for major national flagship programs. Some of the major achievements under this activity are:
- Mother & Child Health and Nutrition day monitoring data were analysed and the gaps in service delivery were shared with

CM&HO, ICDS department, DPM Health etc. during District Review meetings.

- Panchayat Report Cards have been prepared in Sawai Madhopur focusing on Health and Education indicators. Gram Panchayat Report cards were piloted in Sawai Madhopur under Convergence programme in 2010.
- Technical Support in strengthening of Malnutrition Treatment Center (MTC) in Chittorgarh and 'Gatiman Prashashan' in Kotra block of Udaipur
- Analysis reports of flagship programs in convergent district have been prepared and shared with concerned departments for action.

6.67 Senior officers including District Collectors had participated in trainings on 'Use of data for District planning' held in 2009 and 2010 at ISEC, Bangalore. Officers of Planning and other departments were trained on the same subject at IDS Jaipur by IIPS Mumbai.

Mobilizing community to make Gram Sabha inclusive and participatory:

6.68 National United Nations Volunteers are deployed under the project to interact with the community on importance of Gram Sabhas and ensuring participation in decision making.

6.69 A radio jingle and a video spot promoting participation in the Gram Sabhas was prepared and broadcasted on television and radio.

6.70 A street play was prepared at Jawahar Kala Kendra under the guidance of professionals. In the Street Play Workshop, young volunteers from Nehru Yuva Kendra, NCC, NSS and NUNV participated. Followed by the workshop, performances were made in the Gram Panchayats by the trained volunteers.

6.71 Felicitation of newly elected women PRI members was organized in one block of four convergent districts. In Udaipur, it had conducted in all 11 blocks. These programs included orientation of these PRI members on decentralized planning and their role in it.

6.72 The program is being implemented by Directorate of Economics & Statistics under Planning Department in guidance of State Level Steering Committee chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary (Development). Similarly at the district level, Chief Planning Officers under District Collectors are implementing it in guidance of District Level Management Committee. Working in the institutionalized way has been opted to ensure replication of successful initiatives. For the remaining period of the project, activities have been planned to sustain the gains by way of strengthening government institutions to take the learning forward. There will be activities to percolate down the efforts made by the State in District Planning in the form of devolution of 5 functions to the lower level of governance.