

CHAPTER – 14

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

14.1 The census of 2011 estimates that more than 70% population of Rajasthan continues to live in rural area. A very large proportion of them are either wholly or significantly dependant on their livelihoods on farm activity. The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and a progressive absorption into non-agriculture activity is the most potent weapon for reducing poverty.

14.2 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.

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

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

14.5 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted which came 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. The scheme has been enforced in all the districts from 1st April, 2008 by replacing SGRY.

Eleventh Plan Review and Strategy for Twelfth Plan:

14.6 The Eleventh Plan's strategy focused on faster and inclusive growth. The Bharat Nirman Programme, termed Flagship Programmes formed the backbone of development of rural infrastructure during this period.

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

14.8 The size of the Eleventh Plan for the State was kept at Rs.71732 crore. 7.9 % of the Plan Outlay amounting to Rs. 5670.73 crore was earmarked for Rural Development and Special Area Programmes. During the Eleventh Plan, out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 97038.03 crore expenditure of Rs. 9037.44 crore is expected for the Rural Development & Special Area programmes.

14.9 A brief of scheme-wise financial progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State share) being implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the table below:-

Table No. 14.1
State Matching Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

S. No.	Items	Funding Pattern (GoI : GoR)	XI th Plan 2007-12 (Rs. in crore)	
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1.	MGNREGS	90:10	1046.87	1552.02
2.	IAY	75:25	185.00	593.89
3.	NRLM		-	0.38
4.	SGSY	75:25	61.00	110.58
5.	IWMP	90:10	-	71.75
6.	DDP	75:25	300.00	211.10
7.	DPAP	75:25	44.00	28.25
8.	IWDP	11:1	14.00	11.98
9.	DRDA Administration	75:25	34.90	42.74
Total			1685.77	2622.69

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)

14.10 The MNREGS was launched in Rajasthan on 2nd Feb., 2006 under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in 6 districts of the State namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur in first phase.

14.11 In Second Phase, the scheme was launched on May 2nd, 2007 in another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Swai Madhopur & Tonk, thus making a total of 12 districts in the State.

14.12 In the third phase, remaining 20 districts were covered under the scheme w.e.f. 1st April 2008.

14.13 The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed

wage employment in a financial year to every registered household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

14.14 The progress and achievements of the scheme based on the indicators made during the Eleventh plan are as follows:

Table No. 14.2

Indicator	2007-08 (12 distt.)	2008-09 (32 distt.)	2009-10 (33 distt.)	2010-11 (33 distt.)	2011-12 (up to Dec.) (33 distt.)
No. of Job Cards issued	2870989	8468740	8927935	9733368	9719717
Household reported on work against job cards issued	2170460 (76%)	6369565 (75%)	6522274 (73%)	5343238 (55%)	4274744 (44%)
Average days of employment per household	77	76	69	49	36
% of households reported on works completed 100 days employment	42	42	27	7	3
Person-days generated (in lac)	1678.38	4829.38	4498.09	2595.26	1539.65
% of women workers	69	67	67	68	69
% of SC workers	19	29	27	18	17
% of ST workers	46	23	23	22	26

14.15 Details of the infrastructure Finance and works taken during Eleventh Five Year Plan under MGNREGS are as follows:

Table No.14.3

Type of works	Completed/Ongoing	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
Water conservation and water harvesting	39409/71319	4258.63
Drought proofing	5938/21407	806.35
Micro irrigation works	7385/17994	811.16
Individual beneficiary works	131970/53401	1410.09
Renovation of traditional water bodies	18701/39060	2667.34
Land development	16331/30197	562.56
Flood control and protection	2065/4310	316.09
Rural connectivity	43699/103384	6821.60
Any other (BNRGSK*)	5095/17025	552.93
Total	270593/358097	18206.75

* Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra

14.16 Financial progress under MGNREGS:

Table No. 14.4

Year	Releases (Rs. in lac)			Expenditure (Rs. in lac)
	Centre	State	Total	
2007-08	106100.12	11677.79	117777.91	117777.91
2008-09	652103.15	46327.19	698430.34	617555.00
2009-10	594488.84	39526.00	634014.84	566905.41
2010-11	273882.00	29171.02	303053.02	330356.68
2011-12 (upto Dec.)	177545.00	16590.00	194135.00	222043.00

14.17 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Work allocation in group of 5 (self formed group by labourers) & daily measurement of work by Mate & intimation to the labourer.
- Rationalization of Task based on quick Time & Motion Studies.
- Uniform Task issued from State based on type of soil.
- Inspection norms being strictly enforced.
- Inspection of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any PR allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Generation of wage list through MIS.
- Wage card to labourers.
- GR Rules issued.
- Ombudsman appointed for 18 districts.
- Technical Manual issued.

14.18 Enlarging the number of permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGS and empowering the State Employment Guarantee Council

14.19 In order to make the programme more dynamic and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, it was felt that State should be given greater flexibility in sanctioning works to be undertaken under the programme. In fact, the State Employment Guarantee Council should be empowered to draw up a Master Plan of works for every Panchayat and sanction works out of such Master Plan by bringing about necessary amendments in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005. The State Government is of the view that the Act should be amended to permit for taking up of all the works included in a Village Master Plan. Necessary instructions need to be issued to allow sourcing of material component under various rural development schemes and allowing the labour component to be sourced under MGNREGS.

14.20 MGNREGS, though a programme for guaranteed employment in rural areas, is an important programme for development of rural infrastructure too. Internal roads and streets of villages need pakka construction and liquid waste management. Open drains are not workable since regular cleaning is not feasible. Pakka chambers connected with plastic pipes fitted on concrete base 1 feet below surface for internal drains can work well but they need more than 40% material component. XIII Finance Commission provided funds for liquid waste management. State Government has a scheme of providing Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for taking up the rural development works. Funds are being provided through the State Finance Commission (SFC) for rural development is also an untied fund. In order to leverage the resources available under these programmes it would be appropriate to issue instructions for utilizing funds available under XIIIth Finance Commission, SFC fund, Untied Fund, BRGF for material component under various rural development programmes.

14.21 Accordingly it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 185000.00 lacs for Twelfth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 35000 lacs has been set kept for the year 2012-13 as State Matching Share.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

14.22 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented 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 Programme (RLEGP). Previously, it remains continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). Now, it is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1.1.1996. From the year 1999-2000, two sub-components in the form of upgradation of houses and credit-cum-subsidy for construction of rural houses were incorporated.

14.23 The objective of IAY is primarily to provide financial assistance for construction/ up-gradation of dwelling units of families of scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and other below the poverty line in rural areas by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. During the financial year 1999-2000, up-gradation of the unserviceable katchha houses were also included in the scheme.

14.24 The IAY is being shared between the Central and State in the ratio of 75:25. A sum of Rs. 45000/- for the construction of new houses is provided in the plain area and Rs. 48500/- for difficult area. As Rajasthan is considered in plain area so financial assistance of Rs. 45000/- is made available to eligible families. For upgradation of house, a sum of Rs. 15000/- per unit is being provided. IAY beneficiaries, who are interested to take loan, can take loan up to Rs. 20000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (D.R.I.) from nationalized banks @ 4%.

14.25 Under credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing, those households having annual income less than 32000/- and are not covered under IAY are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 12500/- is given as subsidy and remaining cost of house up to Rs. 50000/- is to be taken as loan from scheduled/ commercial banks. The installment of this loan has to be repaid by the beneficiary.

14.26 Under IAY, the quality of housing remains a problem. Even after contributing their labour and borrowing from local sources, a large number of families are not able to complete their houses in all respects. Looking to this, State Govt. is providing an additional amount of Rs. 5000/- per house over & above the unit cost of IAY new houses to the IAY beneficiaries belonging to scheduled area and Scheduled Caste. Therefore IAY beneficiaries belonging to scheduled area and Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are getting total amount of Rs. 50000/- per house.

14.27 State Government has provided an additional assistance of Rs.154.73 crore to the beneficiaries BPL families of scheduled area and Scheduled Caste during the 11th Five Year Plan.

14.28 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 14.5

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lac)			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	8889	3999	12888	12888	47354	47818
2008-09	17993	8918	26911	20268	47350	54693
2009-10	20571	15890	36461	29867	91670	86992
2010-11	37422	13906	51328	37642	63362	63464
2011-12	27026	5803	32829	39100	157596	44035
Up to Dec.,11						

14.29 During the Eleventh Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 59389.00 lacs is likely to be incurred against the provision of Rs. 18500.00 lacs.

14.30 As per the BPL census 2002, the number of houseless families in Rajasthan states as on 01-04-2011 was 13.89 lacs. In the beginning of the XII five year plan, the number of houseless families from present IAY wait list would be 9.52 lacs and projected based on new census would be around 6.00 lacs. Thus demand during XII five year plan would be much more than the normal demand. Therefore enhancement of the physical targets/ financial targets will be needed in XII five year plan. Increase in annual allocation of IAY targets be enhanced to liquidate backlog of demand and huge waiting time.

14.31 Looking to the huge housing shortage in the state, 7.14 lacs families and 1.20 lacs families are proposed to be benefited in the 12th five year plan and Annual Plan 2012-13.

Shelter for all Rural BPL houseless families

14.32 In order to meet the rural BPL housing needs in an accelerated fashion and to reduce the waiting period for IAY beneficiaries the State Government announced a novel scheme known as "Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awaas Yojana" amounting to Rs. 3400 crore in the budget year 2011-12. Under this scheme, 6.80 Lacs rural BPL families are to be provided IAY type housing facilities from year 2011-12 to 2013-14. In this scheme 2.80 lacs families are being benefited in the year 2011-12 and 2 lacs families in each year 2012-13 & 2013-14. This would help in attaining the goal of "Right to Shelter" in large measure.

14.33 This ambitious programme would make Right to Shelter a reality for all rural BPL households. Rajasthan has availed a loan of Rs. 3400 crore from HUDCO to cover 6.8 lac BPL families over three years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Despite this, the backlog remains large. It would become even larger once the 2011 Socio Economic and Caste Census data is released. In order to operationalize this proposed Right to Shelter, the Central Government should not only significantly extend the scope of IAY to cover all homeless citizens within the Twelfth Five Year Plan but also review the unit cost of a dwelling unit and revise it suitably upwards, keeping in mind the rise in cost of building materials. The State Government has also written to the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI to include this as an approved item under the list of permissible items under MGNREGS.

14.34 A provision Rs.73200.00 Crore and Rs. 12100.00 Crores have been kept for IAY for 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan respectively as state matching share.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

14.35 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 (GKY) and Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisans (SITRA) into one comprehensive credit cum subsidy program aimed at benefiting families below poverty line. This program was named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. The beneficiaries are called "Swarozgaris".

14.36 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.

14.37 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.

14.38 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.

14.39 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 14.6

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lac)			Exp.	Physical Progress	
	Releases				Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	5106	1750	6856	6856	40936	42782
2008-09	6127	2122	8249	7628	52800	49864
2009-10	6642	2404	9045	9117	56421	59348
2010-11	7200	2523	9723	9636	67072	73207
2011-12 (up to Dec.11)	3289	1096	4385	5682	60642	31630

14.40 A systematic review of SGSY brought into focus certain shortcomings like vast regional variations in mobilization of rural poor; insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries; insufficient investments for building community institutions; and weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization and low repeat financing. Absence of aggregate institutions of the poor, such as the SHG federation precluded the poor from accessing higher order support services for productivity enhancement, marketing linkage, risk management, etc. The restructuring of SGSY as NRLM has been approved by GoI for implementation in a mission mode across the country. NRLM's mandate is to reach out to all the poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

14.41 An outlay of Rs.90.03 lac has been kept for the year 2012-13 for SGSY as state matching share.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

14.42 In Rajasthan, the SHG movement is about 15 years old and about 3.5 lakh SHGs are reported to have been formed across the State by various departments/ agencies. However many (about 30-35%) SHGs are apparently defunct. SHGs have been formed mainly by Department of Women and Child Development (about 65%) and Voluntary Agencies (about 35%). The SHG movement in Rajasthan involves about 40 lakh women, of whom almost 70% are from disadvantaged sections like BPL, SC, ST, OBC etc.

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

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

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

14.45 Poor quality of SHGs is mainly the result of lack of investment in training, exposure, hand holding support etc. to SHG movement; and the capacity of SHG promoting organizations is also not very high. Credit linkage of SHGs with Banks is low because Banks are not particularly keen on maintaining accounts with low balances or transactions, very low presence of Bank branches (only 2500 branches in rural Rajasthan). In addition, staff is also not sensitized towards the poor and processes are also quite cumbersome. In order to address these and other related issues the Central Government has recently launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission whose key focus is on creating women SHGs and organizations of the poor, the details of which are given in succeeding paragraphs.

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

14.47 In Rajasthan, under NRLM, the endeavour would be to reach out mobilize and support 5 million BPL households across 33 districts, 245 blocks, 9000 Gram Panchayats, in 40,000 villages in the State by facilitating and pro-actively supporting self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihood collectives. NRLM's long-term dedicated and responsive support would be provided to them along with facilitation support to enable them come out of poverty. In addition, the poor would be provided increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services. Efforts would be made to empower them socially and economically and reduce their vulnerability by mitigating their risks.

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

14.49 Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being aware of the diverse nature of livelihood activities, NRLM works on three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises). This multiple livelihood promotion strategy has been adopted to ensure that the poorest are covered to the maximum extent.

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

14.51 The interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching aptitude with job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurial oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand. The SHGs will also be able to act as bridge between banks and poor who otherwise are not able to link with banks individually. NRLM has provision for payment of interest subsidy as incentive to all SHGs that repay their bank loans on time. Strengthening of livelihoods of about 6 million families would need significant amount of credit from Banks. The Banks can only continue lending to poor/ SHGs if the repayment is satisfactory and on time. To encourage SHGs to repay banks loan on time, State government will reimburse 50% of the interest paid by SHGs to Banks to all SHGs that have repaid bank loans on time.

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

14.53 The State Government, in order to take advantage of this Scheme created the post of State Mission Director, Livelihood Projects and SHGs to bring about a convergence between different SHG based livelihood programmes such as Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan(MPOWER) is being implemented in one block each of all six districts of Jodhpur division, Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project(RRLP) is being implemented in 51 blocks of 17 districts and the NRLM funded SHGs to be implemented in remaining part of the State in a phased manner. The State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) is at an advanced stage of preparation and is likely to be submitted to GoI shortly. The objective of these programs will be to 'strengthen livelihood systems of poor' and there will be adequate flexibility in the programs to address contextual issues. Creating vibrant and sustainable institutions of poor as mainframe for poverty alleviation is the first deliverable of these programs. Special projects on agriculture development, animal husbandry, social security net and so on, will be aligned with the institutions of poor created under NRLM/ RRLP/ MPOWER. The SHG movement in the State will be the main strategy to deliver financial services to the poor and thus the key strategy of financial inclusion as well.

14.54 The State Government also took the initiative of creating an umbrella organization known as Rajasthan Grameen Aajivika Parishad, which is a Society constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for livelihood projects.

14.55 Recognising the need to create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations the State Government has created a transaction driven internet based portal for SHGs and their federations. This portal is titled 'Sakh Darpan' in collaboration with MPOWER and Centre for Micro finance and its first phase has been completed and works are beginning in second phase. This portal would be integrated with mobile phone too

and would be able to address issues related to lack of an authentic database of SHGs, problems of planning, execution and monitoring of SHGs and SHG federation and movement within the State as well as other livelihood projects. Banks will be able to check the quality of SHGs online and disburse the loan to SHGs on line.

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

14.57 It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 110462 lacs in Twelfth five year plan for NRLM as State matching share out of which Rs. 6459 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Desert Development Program (DDP)

14.58 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.

14.59 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.

14.60 A provision of Rs. 30000.00 lakhs was made for DDP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), against which Rs. 21110.01 lakhs is likely to be incurred. At present, 1826 watershed projects are in progress. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lacs for Twelfth Plan and Rs. 1500.00 lac has been kept in Annual Plan 2012-13 as state matching share.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

14.61 DPAP is being implemented in 32 blocks of 11 districts of the State. This program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR.

14.62 At present 177 watershed projects are in progress. It is envisaged to complete all these 177 projects by December, 2012.

14.63 A provision of Rs. 4400 lakhs was made for DPAP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), against which Rs. 2825.20 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 to complete the on going project as state matching share.

Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP)

14.64 Due to prevailing geographical conditions and other factors out of total available land resource of the State approximately 1.014 lac sq. km. of the area is wasteland (approximately 29.64% of total geographical area) as per Wasteland Atlas of India prepared by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Department of Space, GoI.

14.65 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 Parishad's 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 is being shared by Central & State Government in the ratio of Rs. 5500:500 per hectare.

14.66 A provision of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs was made for IWDP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). Against this provision, Rs. 1197.59 lakhs is likely to be incurred. At present 3 IWDP projects are in progress. All these projects are likely to be completed by December, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 5.10 lac is kept in 2012-13 as state matching share.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

14.67 Common guidelines have been issued by GOI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All watershed schemes of MoRD, Department of Land Resources (DDP, DPAP, IWDP) are being sanctioned now under the new scheme Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

14.68 The central and state share for the scheme is 90:10 .The per hectare cost of development would be Rs.12000 in non DDP blocks and Rs.15000 in DDP blocks. The project implementing agencies for the projects will be department of watershed development and soil conservation.

14.69 GoI has sanctioned 162 projects (amounting to Rs. 1294.94 crore) in the year 2009-10, 123 projects (amounting to Rs. 1746.47 crore) in the year 2010-11 and 229 projects (amounting to Rs. 1819.99 crore) in the year 2011-12 under IWMP. In all, 604 projects amounting to Rs. 4861.42 crore have been sanctioned under IWMP so far.

14.70 The projects sanctioned in the year 2009-10 have entered into work phase and the project sanctioned in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are running in preparatory phase.

14.71 During Eleventh Plan, an amount Rs. 7174.83 lac has been released by State Government for the scheme. During this period, all the institutional arrangements and entry point activities have been carried out and detailed project reports are being prepared for execution of the projects.

14.72 During Twelfth Plan, as per State Perspective and Strategic Plan, total 21.75 lac ha area is proposed to be sanctioned under IWMP. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 49762.15 lacs has been kept during XII FYP. As per provision of the scheme, approximately 3.68 lac ha area is targeted during this period. A provision of Rs. 4000 lacs has been kept in the year 2012-13 with the target area 29630 ha.

DRDA Administration

14.73 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, the central sponsored scheme for strengthening of the Zila Parishads (DRDA's have been merged in Zila Parishads) will continue with a financial support on 75:25 sharing basis for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of these units along with state administrative expenses. A provision of Rs. 6800 lacs has been proposed in Twelfth Plan out of which, Rs. 1099 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13 as state matching share.

Additional Central Assistance Schemes

Border Area Development Programme

14.74 With an objective of balanced development of the Border Districts the Government of India had initiated a programme known as Modified Border Area Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-94 to 1996-97). For execution of the programme at National level, an empowered Committee of BADP had been constituted under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary of Planning Commission, New Delhi, and at the State level Screening Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, in each State.

14.75 The Western part of Rajasthan lies on the western international border and covers four districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and part of Ganganagar district consisting 112 sq. km. accounting for 53% of the total area of the desert.

14.76 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 14 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. These are as follows:

Districts	Block/Panchayat Samiti
Barmer	- Sheo, Barmer, Chohtan and Dhorimanna
Jaisalmer	- Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	- Bikaner and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	- Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Ghadsana, Raisingh Nagar and Anoopgarh

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

14.78 Under BADP majority of the funds are invested for security activities through departments like BAF etc. Border districts have a poor social and economic infrastructure, therefore, developmental activities are also provided due importance in preparing proposals for approval of the Screening Committee. These activities are mainly related to PWD, RSEB, PHED, Medical & Health, Sheep & Wool, Education, Revenue, Animal Husbandry and Human Resource Development. It will be appropriate to mention here that as far as B.S.F. activities are concerned the whole district is treated as one unit under BADP but for the developmental activities and infrastructure works, only the selected blocks are treated as a unit.

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

14.80 A provision of Rs. 90987.00 lacs has been proposed in Twelfth Plan, of which Rs. 13120.00 lacs is kept in Annual Plan 2012-13 as state matching share

CENT PERCENT STATE FUNDED SCHEMES

MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)

14.81 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 up to Rs.25.00 lac in his constituency, which was increased to Rs. 60.00 lac for each MLA in 2001-2002 and Rs. 80.00 lac

for each MLA in 2007-2008. From the year 2010-11, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lac has been made for each MLA. 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 issued on the pattern of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Program (MPLADP) funded by Government of India.

14.82 During the Eleventh Plan, against the provision of Rs. 60000.00 lacs an amount of Rs. 88129.10 lacs is likely to be spent. A provision of Rs. 100000.00 lacs is proposed in Twelfth Plan, of which Rs. 20000.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Area Development Programmes

14.83 A number of State as well as Centrally Sponsored Area Development Programmes are being implemented within the State. The State Sponsored programmes are Mewat, Dang and Magra Vikas Yojana. Besides, the department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Dev Narain Scheme in the Gurjar community dominated areas of the State. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes include the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Border Area Development Programme (BADP). Backward Region Grant Fund Scheme of the Panchayati Raj Department, Pradhanmantri Gram Vikas Yojana for villages having equaled to or more than 50% SC population. In order to effectively deploy the scarce resource of the State and to bring about convergence of resources, it is necessary to have in place an effective GIS planning tool in place along with a team of experts capable of providing technical inputs for decision making. Funds of these schemes may be placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Committee to prepare action plans as per the guidelines issued by the Central/State Government. This would then be as per the local needs and would help avoid duplication of works being taken up under different schemes. Such a decentralized approach in planning would also address the specific needs and concerns of disadvantaged groups [BPL, Women, SC/ST, and Persons with Disabilities (PwD)].

14.84 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, a program named "Dang Area Development" was introduced from 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

14.85 The Meo community is concentrated in the 8 blocks of Alwar District and 3 blocks of Bharatpur District. The Meo inhabited area is

known as the Mewat area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop this area, a program known as Mewat Area Development Programme was initiated in February 1987-88 and this is being implemented in 8 blocks (Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Kishangarhbas, Kathumar, Umren and Kotkasim) of Alwar District and 3 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg) of Bharatpur District.

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

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

14.88 For the implementation of Dang, Magra and Mewat Area Development Schemes, a provision of Rs.5000 lacs, Rs.5000 lacs and Rs.7500 lacs is proposed to be kept in Twelfth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.1000 lacs, Rs.1000 lacs, Rs.1500 lacs respectively is proposed in the year 2012-13.

Swa-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)

14.89 It was observed that while formulating the scheme, some of the local area need based schemes are not considered by the concerned departments. District Collector being 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 Swa-Vivek District Development Scheme was launched in 2005-06.

14.90 During Eleventh Plan, against the provision of Rs. 5500 lacs an amount of Rs. 3144.07 lacs is likely to be spent. A provision of Rs. 2250 lacs has been proposed for Twelfth Plan, of which Rs. 350 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

14.91 Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana was initiated from 2010-11 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets.

14.92 The scheme is being funded by the State and implemented in the rural areas of the state. Under the scheme, 90% funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan", in general areas 70% funds, in TSP areas 80% funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only. Priority is given for construction of Boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan".

14.93 Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 25000 lacs is proposed in Twelfth Plan, out of which Rs. 5000 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13.

Externally Aided Project

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

14.94 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore.

14.95 Under MPOWER prime objective is to organize and empower the poor women from the BPL households, build their capacities, and improve their access to credit services and resource that address their priority social and economic needs. So, more than 60% of the project funds are utilized for women empowerment. As per directions 22.23% of project funds utilized for STs and 20% of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

14.96 14 FNGOs have been deployed and they have established their offices in the allotted area and started grassroots implementation works.

Achievements of the year 2009-2012 (Eleventh Five year Plan)

- 1040 villages allotted FNGOs and started grassroots implementation.
- Village development plan developed for 819 villages.
- Household survey of 65533 Households has been completed.
- 3263 self help groups have been formed and have started saving mobilization. Total saving as on 31st Oct is 129.36 lakhs
- Total saving as on Oct 2011 is 129.36 lakhs and inter loaning of 47.89 lakhs;
- 280 self help groups have been credit linked with banks for the tune of 12.65 lakhs.
- 1828 SHGs availed Revolving fund support of Rs 182.8 from Project based on self grading;

- 20 Training camps on diverse subjects for the project staff have been organized and at the block level four workshops on panchayati raj representatives have been held.
- 328 youths trained in various trades like security guard, stitching machine operator and computer operator and 76 youth placement ensured in organized sectors. 1424 youths identified and counseled with the support from RSETI, RMoL, IL&FS, IHM and other training agencies and training calendar is under preparation to train the during current FY.
- Agriculture camps organized in 193 villages by introducing PoP and seed changes targeting 1874 families;
- Vaccination camps organized in 269 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 108 villages;
- 18922 members trained in SHG concepts;
- SHG members trained in financial literacy and Financial Management;
- 10012 members trained in leadership skills;
- Undergone agreement with SBBJ,UCO and BCCB banks to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;
- Online web based generic SHG-MIS Phase-1 developed with the help of SRTT co-financing part through their nodal agency CmF and under operation in our project and expected to utilize in ongoing RRLP and NRLM projects .

Proposed activities for the year 2012-17

- Achieve the target of 6000 Self Help Groups of BPL women will be formed, of which 4000 Self Help Groups will be Linked to Banks.
- 4000 Youths among the targeted population will be imparted training in job oriented courses and will be ensured jobs in organized sector.
- One youth from each of the 245 Gram Panchayats will be selected and imparted training as Para veterinarian.
- As a part of the Innovation envisaged under the project, six Farmer Field Schools (FFS), various crop and fodder demonstrations will be organized across the project area.
- Midterm survey and RIM survey will be carried out;
- Climate change and carbon credit study will be carried out;
- IInd phase of online web based generis SHG-MIS will be developed comprising GIS and banking correspondence model;
- 1000 target HH members trained on SME and Nonfarm activities;

- 1500 SHGs linked with IGA activities by linking them with the banks;
- Pilot live stock marketing initiations to be carried out in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts;
- Goat producers company/federation will be promoted in Abu-Road/Bali blocks;
- Higher level institutions will be formed like SHG federations/Coop Societies/Producer Companies etc.
- Dairy collection centers will be established in four project blocks (preferably in Baap block of Jodhpur, Sankra Block of Jaisalmer, Bali block of Pali & Sanchore block of Jalore districts)
- 400 village level organizations (Primary level federations) and 125 marketing groups will be formed;
- 4200 beneficiaries trained on SME/IGA activities;
- 4200 beneficiaries trained on Non farm activities;
- Common Facilities Centers, Green /Poly Houses and Processing centers as per communities demand to be executed with the help of Community Infrastructure fund apart from gap filling activities under ongoing schemes;

14.97 A provision of Rs. 9402 lacs is proposed in Twelfth Plan, out of which Rs. 2962 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13 for MPOWER project from State budget.

Panchayati Raj

14.98 Rural Development programs are being implemented through rural development and Panchayati raj department at state level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 248 Panchayat Samities and 9177 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other government executive agencies.

14.99 Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Panchayats are required to be endowed with adequate responsibilities, powers and finances to enable them to function as the "Institutions of Self-Government". Article 43(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and panchayati raj rules were introduced in 1996, under which 18 subjects were devolved to the Panchayats.

14.100 To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional amendment, 16 activities related to 29 subject enumerated in the 11th schedule of the constitution were transferred to PRIs in the

year 2000. However, in many cases the requisite staff and budgets were not transferred. In fact, fund, function and functionaries are complementary to each other in the process of devolution of responsibilities and powers to the PRIs.

14.101 The process was continued and 29 activities relating to 16 departments were devolved in June, 2003 to PRIs. But in January, 2004 activities relating to 3 departments were kept in abeyance and devolution process could not be fully implemented.

14.102 The present government is committed for devolution of powers of all 29 activities mentioned in the 11th schedule to the PRIs. The process of devolution was again initiated and all activities relating to 5 departments dealing with basic needs of rural population namely; Elementary Education, Medical and Health, Agriculture, Social Justice and Empowerment & Women and Child Development Departments directly concerned with rural folk were fully devolved to PRIs (on 2nd Oct., 2010) along with funds and complete staff up to district level. Officers/Officials of all these departments at respective level have been placed under direct administrative control of District, Block and Village Panchayats.

14.103 After devolution of powers, the responsibilities of PRIs increased. Therefore, it was needed to strengthen the administrative system of PRIs. In view of it, "The Rajasthan Rural Development State Service Rules 2007" have been formed and 223 Block Development Officers have been recruited through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

14.104 In order to strengthen Panchayat Samities, the post of 487 JEnS were sanctioned, out of which 337 JEnS have been recruited. After amendment in panchayati raj rules, the recruitment of 121 JEnS is in progress through PRI. 703 Gram Sewaks have been recruited against the vacant posts and they were appointed by Zila Parishad in concerning districts.

14.105 Under the major head "Rural Development" in Panchyati Raj Department a sum of 1056579.05 lacs Rs. is proposed in Twelfth Plan (2012-17) and Rs.184918.07 lacs in Annual Plan 2012-13, for the following Schemes:-

Table No.14.7

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Items	Proposed Outlay	
		XII th Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13
	Panchayati Raj Department		
i	SFC IV	250000.00	46090.00
ii	BRGF	209727.00	30243.00
iii	Untied Fund for District Plan	8250.00	1650.00
iv	Modernisation of ZP & PS building	250.00	50.00
v	Untied Funds to PRIs	426270.00	77754.00

S.No.	Items	Proposed Outlay	
		XII th Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13
vi	Nirmal Gram Puruskar Yojna	100.00	10.00
vii	District Innovation Fund (DIF)- TFC	1980.00	660.00
viii	Total Sanitation Campaign	12696.80	2000.00
ix	Grants to PRIs (Compensation & Assignment to PRIs)	144305.00	26361.00
x	Direction & Administration	2000.00	100.01
xi	Training to PRIs/ Official	1000.00	0.01
xii	Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	0.05	0.01
xiii	Other Schemes (As Token Provision)	0.20	0.04
	Total	1056579.05	184918.07

14.106 The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)

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

SFC-III

14.108 In XIth Five Year Plan, Under the SFC-III there was a budget provision of Rs 180.10 crore in Financial Year 2007-08, Rs 180.10 crore in Financial Year 2008-09, and Rs 490.79 crore in the F.Y. 2009-10. Hence total Rs. 850.99 crore has been provided to PRIs in 2007-10. The grant was utilized by Panchayati Raj Institutions for meeting their liabilities for maintenance of various services in rural areas.

SFC-IV

14.109 As per interim recommendations of the IV 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.

14.110 The district-wise allocation was made on the basis of 60% on 2001 population, 20% on the area, 5% on the literacy, 5% on the basis of the number of BPL families, 5% on SC population and 5% on ST population. In the district at different tiers i.e. Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samiti, the allocation was made on the basis of their population.

14.111 In XIth Five Year Plan, there was a budget provision of Rs 411.60 crore in financial year 2010-11 and the R.E. was kept at Rs 469.45 crore in the financial year 2011-12.

14.112 As per, the Interim Report of Fourth State Finance Commission, The amount, Rs. 411.60 crore for the F.Y. 2010-11 and Rs. 150.00 crore for F.Y. 2011-12, has been transferred to PRIs.

14.113 An outlay of Rs. 460.90 crore is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 2500.00 crore proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17.

BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND (BRGF)

14.114 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, 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, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur. Pratapgarh district, formed by reorganization of Chittorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur districts, was also included under the scheme.

14.115 The main objectives of the scheme are

- To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements,
- Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building,
- To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.

14.116 BRGF consist of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund.

14.117 Under development fund head, the infrastructure work and different development works are taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.

14.118 An amount of Rs. 1150.31 crore has been received so far from GoI out of which Rs.48.40 crore received under capacity building and Rs. 1101.91 crore received under development fund. An amount of Rs 262.98 crore kept in the F.Y. 2011-12 under this scheme, out of which Rs 241.72 crore has been released to concerning districts.

14.119 17.25% of funds were invested in construction of Anganwari Centre, followed by road (15.76%) and other activities (Community hall, Panchyat Bhawan, Class rooms, Primary Health Centre) up to 2010-11.

14.120 4330 Anganwari Centre, 583 Primary Health Centre/ Homeopathic/ Ayurvedic, 326 Veterinary Hospitals, 596 Panchayat Bhawans, 1435 Community halls, 1237 Class rooms, 103 community toilets and 428 Indira Awas have been constructed up to the year 2010-11.

14.121 An outlay of Rs. 30243.00 lacs is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 209727.00 lacs proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

Untied Fund for District Plan

14.122 Eleventh Five year District Plans (2007-12) were prepared on the basis of public participation at the grass root level. Local people of Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies have contributed in the preparation of these plans and it was the first time that the rural and urban masses had identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. Since, then the procedure is continued.

14.123 All possible efforts are being made for the effective implementation of the District Plans prepared so far. State Government has released Rs. 88.46 crore in the Eleventh Five year period to create the permanent assets in the rural & urban area on the basis of priorities identified by the local people.

14.124 The revised outlay of Rs 1650.00 lac has been kept under this scheme in 2011-12, of which Rs 825.00 lacs has been released to concerning districts. An outlay of Rs. 1650.00 lacs is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 8250.00 lacs proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

14.125 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.

14.126 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/ modernization of their buildings.

14.127 In compliance of the announcement made in Budget 2011-12 Rs. 564.87 lacs additional amount has been sanctioned for construction of ZP building of ZP Baran & Pratapgarh.

14.128 An outlay of Rs 614.87 lacs has been kept in the F.Y. 2011-12 under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 250.00 lacs proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

14.129 The scheme (RGSY) sponsored by Government of India with 25% state matching share is being implemented in Rajasthan. During XIth Five year Plan, Rs. 1.67 crore has been released as matching share of state to Zila Parishads. The amount is released for construction and renovation Panchayat buildings.

14.130 A token Provision has been proposed in the year 2012-13.

Untied Fund for PRIs

14.131 State Government has launched a new scheme of providing additional Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions from State

Budget 2011-12 for meeting local needs regarding sanitation, drinking water, completing incomplete works, repair and maintenance of buildings and furniture, payment of sitting allowances of meetings, refreshment during meetings, 2% expenditure on office expenses and to meet the demand for material component in excess of 40% permitted under MNREGS.

14.132 An outlay of Rs 777.54 crore has been kept in the F.Y. 2011-12 under this scheme. Out of which Rs. 699.78 crore has been released to districts.

14.133 An outlay of Rs. 777.54 crore is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 4262.70 crore proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

District Innovation Fund (DIF)

14.134 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended District Innovation Fund amounting to Rs. 1 crore to every district in the Country. DIF aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment.

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

14.136 A provision of Rs. 1320.00 lacs has been kept in the F.Y. 2011-12 under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 660.00 lacs is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 1980.00 lacs proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

Compensation and Assignment of Taxes

14.137 State Government has earmarked share of State taxes amounting to Rs. 263.61 crore to strengthen PRIs as per 2011-12 Budget in lieu of 100% penalties imposed on pasture lands, Siwai Chak lands, land use conversion charges by Revenue department, 100% penalty recovered for illegal mining and 3% from Royalty recovered by Mines Department, 1% cess on Mandi tax, 10% surcharge on sale deeds registered in rural area, 3% out of Petroleum royalty, 2% of sale of country liquor & IMFL by Finance department. Out of Rs. 263.61 crore amount of Rs. 150.00 crore has been released to PRIs.

14.138 A provision of Rs. 263.61 crore is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 1443.05 crore proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

Nirmal Gram Award Scheme

14.139 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under total sanitation programme are given Nirmal Gram Awards. Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, shall receive an

amount of Rs. 1 lac from the State Govt., which would be used for development activities of the Panchayat area. If in any panchayat samiti, 10 Gram Panchayats and in any Zila Parishad more than 30 panchayats receive these awards, then that panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad shall also be given award of Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 10 lacs respectively by the Government. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samities get this award, this would mean that such district would receive an amount of Rs. 50 lacs under the scheme.

14.140 For the financial year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, 23 gram panchyats, 141 gram panchyats and 43 gram panchyats were awarded respectively under Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana. In 2011-12, 102 gram panchyats have been awarded under the scheme for the year 2010.

14.141 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 100.00 Lacs proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

14.142 A program of providing Mid-Day-Meal in schools is expected to help in Universalization 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.

14.143 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 80670 Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 74.94 lac students studying in class 1 to 8 (54.11 lac in class I to V and 20.83 lac in class VI to VIII).

14.144 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 and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class 1 to 5 students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class 6 to 8 students). The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

14.145 Cooking Conversion Cost @ Rs. 2.89 per student per day (Rs. 2.17 GOI and Rs. 0.72 GOR) for class I to V and Rs. 4.33 per student per day (Rs. 3.25 GOI and Rs. 1.08 GOR) is being provided for class 6 to 8. The expenditure shall be born in 75:25 ratio between the Center and the State.

14.146 Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided. Intensive medical

check-ups of all the students eligible for mid-day-meal are being done every year.

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

14.148 To facilitate the donors, a Mid-Day-Meal Trust has been formed and registered. This trust is supplementing the Govt. efforts in improving available infrastructure and by value addition in the meals being supplied.

14.149 Presently 7.46 Lakh children in more than 8181 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 20 mechanized centralized kitchens, set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. A proposal for feeding an additional 0.60 lakh children by means of 2 more centralized kitchens is in the pipeline. It is likely that more than 8.00 lakh children would be supplied hot meals cooked from these mechanized kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions. This is the highest such achievement amongst all states in the country.

- The selection of Donors, NGOs and Trust etc is done by District Administration on the basis of the complete certification of objectives, reputation and competencies of the organization.
- NGO have to put at least an additional amount of Rs. 1/- per student per day from its own resources for value addition in Mid Day Meal.
- No land would be provided to the NGOs for setting up the centralized kitchen. Assistance would be provided to the NGO in the form of food-grains and a fixed amount of money per student per day as per cooking conversion cost.
- Preference is given to those organizations that can provide MDM to at least 10,000 students.
- Caterers and contractors are not eligible to be a part of PPP.
- The assistance in cash can be deposited in MDM Trust.
- The organization has to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with District Administration.

14.150 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. During the year 2011-12, more than 1.02 lakh visits have been

done by various officers and elected representatives. 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. Special arrangements have been made to supply the mid-day meal in schools in drought affected areas during summer vacations. Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to nearly 2.60 Lakh children in more than 2620 schools spread over all the districts. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and state level. Specialized software developed and 249 computers with operators have been provided to each. Efforts have been made in the development of MDMS related infrastructure in schools. In the last 4 years, more than 59,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools. A separate Commissionerate, MDMS has been established to effectively monitor the implementation and functioning of the programme in Rajasthan.

14.151 Many independent evaluation agencies such as UNICEF, DIET's, CUTS, SIERT, CDECS and Rajasthan Budget Analysis Centers have appreciated the implementation of the scheme in Rajasthan. A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than 1.43 lakh persons by effective implementation of the scheme. The step of developing and implementing the specialized software for MIS is widely appreciated the same is being customized in wider needs.

14.152 There is budget provision in 2011-12 in CSS Rs. 60000 lacs & and is RS 15900 lacs in State Plan head.

14.153 Against the physical target of average 58.14 lacs students per day for the year 2011-12 at present average 55.47 lacs students per day are being benefited under the Mid-Day-Meal programme.

14.154 A provision of Rs. 91500 lacs is proposed for Twelfth Plan, out of which Rs. 15000 lacs is proposed in Annual Plan 2012-13 as state matching share for Mid-Day-Meal programme.

Total Sanitation Campaign

14.155 The drive to extend sanitation services in rural areas is spearheaded by the TSC introduced in 1999, which marks a break from the past in acknowledging the need for a demand-driven approach based on behavioral change. It emphasizes the use of IEC for awareness generation and health education. Efforts are being made to complete the implementation of TSC projects in the countryside by 2017. Sanitation has grown impressively in rural India following the launch of TSC

14.156 A provision of Rs. 12696.80 lacs is proposed for Twelfth Plan, out of which Rs. 2000.00 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 as state matching share for Total Sanitation Campaign programme.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Gramin Vikas Sansthan

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

14.158 Both are 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.

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

Agricultural Census

14.160 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme. Its entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on encashment of leave salary of head quarters staff, printing of reports, stationery & maintenance of computer etc.

14.161 A provision of Rs. 18.00 lacs has been proposed for Twelfth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 3.10 lac has been kept for the year 2012-13 from State Plan funds.

14.162 Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme provision of Rs. 839.05 lac for Twelfth Plan and Rs. 94.31 lacs has been kept for Annual Plan 2012-13 for Salary & Allowances including Medical Charges, Traveling Allowances, Office expenses, Vehicle rent, Tabulation & Honorarium etc.

Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer

14.163 During March 1996, State Government declared RRRTI, Ajmer as a separate Department to work as an apex Institute for training and also to control the following revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan:

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

14.164 A provision of Rs. 820.00 lacs has been proposed for Twelfth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 269.09 lac has been kept for the year 2012-13 for various activities of the institute.

Settlement

National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

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

14.166 The major components of the programme are computerization of land records including mutations, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/ resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core Geospatial Information Systems and capacity building.

14.167 GoI has approved the proposals of 4 districts namely, Barmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur and Tonk. The programme in these districts will be implemented in a period of 3 years. All the districts are to be covered by the Twelfth Plan period.

14.168 Fund sharing pattern in activities:

Table No. 14.8

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

14.169 An outlay of Rs.4985.00 lac is proposed as a state share survey/ resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records in the year 2012-13.

Board of Revenue

14.170 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out constructions of SDO office & residence buildings, construction of Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil and Patwar Ghar under Strengthening of district administration.

14.171 For construction of revenue buildings and Computerization of Registration Offices, Scanning & Preservation of Old Documents under NLRMP, an outlay of Rs.2750.01 lac is proposed in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 18151.51 lac in the Twelfth Plan.