

CHAPTER – 11

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

11.1 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.

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

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

11.4 During Ninth Plan from September 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under the new Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The basic aim of the scheme is generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security to the poor.

11.5 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted which 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 April, 08 replacing SGRY.

11.6 Determination of poverty line in the Indian context was attempted by a working group of eminent Economists and Social Scientist by taking into account the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of Indian Council of Medical Research regarding balanced diet. The notional income of each household of five persons excluding the expenditure on health and education has been worked out at Rs. 20 per

capita at 1966 prices. In the early 70's the poverty line was defined in terms of a per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and, Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. NSS data was set for calorie intake as the basis for estimating poverty line in rural areas and the calorie intake of 2400 calorie per capita per day was estimated as minimum requirement for rural areas. For subsequent years, the cut off per capita expenditure has been revised upward through inflating it on the basis of rise in consumer price index. On the basis of the above concept, poverty line for rural area was revised to Rs. 20000 per family per annum for the Ninth Plan. As per BPL census 2002, total 1736200 families have been selected as BPL families. The selection criterion was based on 13 score based socio-economic indicators.

11.7 In Rajasthan, several centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the rural sector. The State Matching Share kept in the Eleventh Plan and proposed for these schemes in 2009-10 are as follows:-

Table No. 11.1

State Matching Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Items	Funding Pattern (GOI : GOR)	Proposed outlay	
			XIth Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2009-10
1.	SGSY	75:25	6100.00	1200.00
2.	NREGS	90:10	80000.00	40000.00
3.	IAY	75:25	18500.00	8660.00
4.	DDP	75:25	30000.00	3300.00
5.	DPAP	75:25	4400.00	500.00
6.	IWDP	11:1	1400.00	350.00
7.	DRDA Administration	75:25	3490.00	649.98
	Grand Total		143890.00	54659.98

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

11.8 From the 1st of April 1999, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, merged the erstwhile program of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKW) and Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisans (SITRA) into one comprehensive credit cum subsidy program aimed at benefiting families below poverty line. This program was named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The beneficiaries are called "Swarozgaris". The closing balances of five of the above mentioned schemes (excluding Million Wells Scheme-MWS), formed part of the opening balance of SGSY.

11.9 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.

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

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

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

11.13 Under SGSY, 50% of the benefits are supposed to be for SC/ST; 40% for Women 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled.

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

11.15 Each Zila Parishad may incur expenditure on Training, Infrastructure, Revolving Funds to SHGs and Subsidy for economic activities from the funds provided under the SGSY. The expenditure on infrastructure will not exceed 20% of the total annual allocation.

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

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

11.18 The expenditure of Rs. 2121.82 lacs is likely to be made to benefit 52800 persons during 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10 as state matching share.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Rajasthan (NREGS)

11.19 The NREGS Rajasthan was launched on 2nd Feb., 2006 under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, in 6 districts of Rajasthan namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur (as First Phase districts).

11.20 The Second Phase of the scheme was launched from May 2nd, 2007 in another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, S.Madhopur & Tonk thus making a total of 12 districts in State.

11.21 In the third phase remaining districts were covered under the scheme w.e.f. from 1-4-08.

11.22 As per the Act, 100 days guaranteed employment is to be provided to every registered household whose adult member demands unskilled employment.

11.23 In 2008-09, the achievements (upto Dec. 08) based on indicators are as follows:

Table No. 11.2

Indicator	Rajasthan
Household Registered	89%
Household reported on work against registered	68%
Average days of employment per household	60
Person-days Generated	1.01 crore per district
% of women workers	69%
% of SC workers	29%
% of ST workers	24%
Completion of 100 days Employment	17% households

11.24 Under the NREGS Rajasthan, 82.28 lacs households (89% of total households) were registered out of which 56.03 lacs (68%) households demanded employment under this scheme in 2008-09.

11.25 A total of 33.33 crore person-days have been generated in Rajasthan.

11.26 Out of 56.03 lacs households who demanded employment, 9.53 lacs households completed 100 days employment.

11.27 In 2007-08, an expenditure of about Rs. 117778.00 lacs was made in Ist and IInd phase in 12 districts in NREGS.

11.28 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Distribution of Ghaghra- Odhini or Saree to women completing 100 days of employment.

- RAS officers posted as PO's in I & II phase 12 districts. For III phase districts PO's selected on contract basis with M.B.A. qualification.
- 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.
- Social Audit Manual has been issued by the State Government for similarity over the State. Social Audit through Social Audit Forums of Gram Sabha.
- Inspection of Muster Rolles by NGOs & any PR allowed.
- Wide publicity & Grievance Redressal of NREGA through camps under Mukhya Mantri Sarvjan Sambhal Maha Abhiyan.
- Households working under NREGS are more than BPL families in most of the District. Personal contact with each BPL family not reporting on NREGS work.

11.29 Upto December, 2008 Rs. 409595.00 lacs were spent under the scheme and expects to reach the level of 570000.00 lacs by the end of current fiscal (08-09). Rajasthan, till December 08, accounted for nearly 24 per cent of expenditure in the country under the programme. A tentative outlay of Rs. 40000.00 lacs has been kept for 2009-10 as a state matching share.

Indira Awas Yojana

11.30 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented by the Government of India with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was launched in 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Previously, it remains continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). Now, it is being continued as an independent scheme since 1.1.1996. From the year 1999-2000, two sub-components in the form of upgradation of kuchha houses and Credit-cum-Subsidy for construction of rural houses was incorporated.

11.31 The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction/ Up-gradation of dwelling units of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded laborers and other below the poverty line non SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. During the financial year 1999-2000, Up-gradation of the unserviceable Kutchha houses is also included in the scheme.

11.32 Previously, the funds of IAY between Central and State shared in the ratio of 80:20 but w.e.f. 1.4.1999, this ratio has been changed to 75:25. A sum of Rs. 35000/- for the construction of new houses is provided in the plain area. Rs. 15000/- per unit is provided for upgradation of house. Minimum 80% of the total allotted funds are to be

spent on new construction of houses and upto 20% are to be spent for up-gradation/ credit cum subsidy scheme for houses.

11.33 During 1999-2000 Government of India has a new scheme namely; "Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing. Under this scheme, funds are to be shared between central and State in the ratio of 3:1. In this scheme, those households having annual income less than 32000/- and are not covered under IAY are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 15000 is given as subsidy and remaining cost of house is to be taken as loan from scheduled/commercial banks. The installment of this loan has to be repaid by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000/-.

11.34 An additional assistance of Rs. 15000 per house for construction of house, to the BPL families of Scheduled Area and families of Scheduled Cast living below poverty line is being provided by the State.

11.35 During the year 2008-09, against a physical target of 47350 new houses, upto December 2008, 17232 new houses, 2349 kachcha houses upgraded. In addition 33372 new houses and 4107 houses upgradation are under progress.

11.36 The target of 52085 new houses has been proposed for the year 2009-10. If the Govt. of India allot above proposed targets of 52085 new houses under Bharat Nirman Programme, then the required state share would be Rs. 4557.44 and central share would be Rs. 13672.31 lacs. In addition to this ceiling Rs. 635.40 lacs would be required for additional assistance for Tribal area and Rs. 3468.00 lacs for SC BPL families. The total outlay for the state matching share for 2009-10 is Rs. 8660.00 lacs.

Desert Development Program (DDP)

11.37 The State has almost 2/3rd of its area covered by arid, semi-arid climatic conditions and has therefore a fragile eco-system, facing recurrent droughts. Systematic efforts were first made during 1952 but comprehensive efforts to create permanent assets to reduce the severity of drought were launched in the year 1974-75 under DPAP and in 1977-78 it was bifurcated into DPAP & DDP programs. However, since 1.4.95 sectoral allocation of funds has been discontinued and watershed has been introduced as a basic unit for development and the active participation by the beneficiaries in the planning and implementation process has been initiated.

11.38 A decision was taken by the State Government to allot watershed projects for implementation to PRIs which were earlier implemented by various Government line departments. The main object is to involve community in planning implementation and post project management so that benefits accrued from the project sustain for a longer time.

11.39 Rain water is harvested by constructing suitable water harvesting structure for use of human beings and animal wealth and for increasing

production through improved Agriculture, Horticulture, Pasture Development & afforestation in micro watershed cluster of area of 500 ha. each.

11.40 To achieve objects of the schemes effectively, Government has decided to involve unemployed rural youth in Watershed Development Team (WDT) which provides technical support (relating to agriculture production, soil conservation, live stock development, community involvement etc.) to PRIs which are responsible for implementation of these programmes. On 10 watershed projects a team of 4 WDT members are engaged on payment of honorarium.

11.41 Achievement of monitorable indicators depends mainly on rains which is erratic and irregular in the state. Even when there are poor rains the impact of famine is greatly reduced because of adequate soil & moisture works.

11.42 DDP is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 5173 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 5173 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 509 projects by 31.03.2009. Thus, 4664 projects will remain continue in the beginning of 2009-10.

11.43 State share of Rs. 6237.03 lacs has been kept for 2008-09. A tentative outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lacs has been kept for 2009-10 as state matching share.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

11.44 DPAP is being implemented in 32 blocks of 11 districts of the State. The program is being funded in the ratio of 75:25 by GoI and GoR. At present 636 watershed projects are in progress. Out of ongoing 636 watershed projects, it is envisaged to complete 96 projects by 31.03.2009. Thus, 540 projects will remain continue in the beginning of 2009-10.

11.45 State share of Rs. 797.49 lacs has been kept for 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lac has been kept for 2009-10 as state matching share.

Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP)

11.46 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.

11.47 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 has to be shared by Central & State Government in the ratio of Rs. 5500:500 per hectare.

11.48 To encourage public private participation, steps have already been initiated as per provisions of the guideline and in IWDP project of Bhilwara district participation of ITC has been sought who is contributing technically as well as financially.

11.49 At present 70 IWDP projects are in progress. 11 projects are likely to be completed in 2008-09. State share of Rs. 440.68 lacs has been kept for 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lacs has been kept for 2009-10 as state matching share.

DRDA Administration

11.50 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, centrally sponsored scheme DRDA Administration was introduced by Govt. of India w.e.f. 1.4.1999 on 75:25 sharing basis for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of DRDAs and state administrative expenses.

11.51 All the districts have been classified into four categories depending upon the number of blocks in the district. The maximum admissible amount has been fixed by the GOI for each category for the year, 1999-2000 as per details given below:-

Table No. 11.3

Category	Maximum ceiling fixed
A-Districts (less than 6 blocks)	46.00 lacs per annum
B-Districts(6-10 blocks)	57.00 lacs per annum
C- Districts(11-15 blocks)	65.00 lacs per annum
D- Districts(greater than 15 blocks)	67.00 lacs per annum

11.52 These limits are applicable from the year, 1999-2000. This ceiling will be raised every year on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off the increase due to inflation etc.

11.53 State Government are allowed a sum upto 10% of the above cost, to be calculated at 10% of total admissible cost to all the district in the state, for state administrative expenses.

11.54 The expenditure of Rs. 740.00 lacs is likely to be made under DRDA Administration during 2008-09. For the year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 649.98 lacs has been kept as state matching share.

Cent percent State Funded Schemes

MLA – Local Area Development Program (MLA-LADP)

11.55 This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000 in Rajasthan. Previously, provisions for MLA's were kept under Un-tied Fund (UTF) and Battis Zile Battis Kaam (BZBK). In the beginning each MLA could suggest works upto Rs.25.00 lacs in his constituency, which has been increased to Rs. 60.00 lacs for each MLA in 2001-2002. From the year 2007-08 for each MLA a provision of Rs.80.00 lacs has been made. Under the scheme, an MLA assesses the basic needs of his/ her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad. For implementation of the scheme, detailed guidelines have been prepared on the pattern of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Program (MPLADP) funded by Government of India.

11.56 Accordingly outlay for 2008-09 is Rs. 14000.00 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 16000.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10.

Area Development Programmes

11.57 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.

11.58 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 initiated in February 1987-88. Mewat Area Development Program 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.

11.59 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

11.60 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 Dev. 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.

11.61 In year 2008-09 expenditure of Rs. 700.00 lacs, Rs. 400 lacs & Rs. 700.00 lacs is likely to be incurred in Dang, Mewat & Magra area development programme respectively. A tentative outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac, Rs. 400.00 lac & Rs. 400.00 lac has been kept for Dang, Mewat & Magra area development programme respectively for the year 2009-10.

Swe-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)

11.62 It has been observed that while formulating the scheme some of the local area need based schemes are not considered by the concerned department. District Collector 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 Swe-Vivek District Development Scheme was launched from 2005-06.

11.63 The likely expenditure of Rs. 3500.00 lacs is to be made in 2008-09. A tentative outlay of Rs. 300.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10.

Border Area Development Programme

11.64 With an objective of balanced development of the Border Districts the Government of India 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 Committees were constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, in each State.

11.65 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.

11.66 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 13 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. Following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme :

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

11.67 For implementation of the scheme the Government of India has issued detailed guidelines. 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 sent to the respective DRDAs for implementation of the approved works.

11.68 Under BADP majority of the funds are invested for security activities through departments like Police, CID, CIO, BSF, Special Bureau of Homeguard 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 police 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.

11.69 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.

11.70 For the year 2008-09 Rs. 8849.00 lacs has been kept and an outlay of Rs. 8425.00 has been proposed for 2009-10.

MITIGATING POVERTY IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN (MPOWER)

11.71 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), 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.

11.72 The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan. The project's specific development objective is to improve the living standard and the social and economic status of the people living below poverty line (BPL), who are the project target group. The project will 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.

11.73 The overall goal of the Project is: mitigation of poverty of the target group households through strengthened capacity, improved livelihoods, sustainable enterprises, natural resource management and increased access to credit and markets. The project objectives are to

- (i) Secure and enhance the present livelihoods and coping strategies by mitigating risks;
- (ii) Promote income and employment enhancing opportunities by building capacities, providing financial services and establishing partnerships with private sector for securing better market access; and
- (iii) Promote inclusion by empowering and organizing the target households into SHGs, Marketing Groups/ Producer Companies, and village development committees.

11.74 An outlay of Rs. 839.07 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10, which is reimbursable by IFAD.

Panchayati Raj Department

11.75 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, 239 Panchayat Samities and 9184 Gram panchayats are in existence in the state. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other government executive agencies.

11.76 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 1954 was amended in 1994 under which 18 subjects were devolved to the Panchayats. In fact, fund, function and functionaries are complementary to each other in the process of devolution of responsibilities and powers to the PRIs.

11.77 The present government is committed for devolution of powers of all 29 activities mentioned in the 11th schedule to the PRIs.

11.78 After complete devolution of powers, the responsibilities of PRIs will be increased. Therefore, it is needed to strengthen the administrative system of PRIs. In view of it, "The Rajasthan Rural Development State Service Rules 2007" have been formed and in the first phase, the process of recruitment of 150 Vikas Adhikaries through Rajasthan Public Service Commission is in progress. In order to strengthen Panchayat Samities, it has been felt that one JEn is posted for 10 Gram Panchayats. Presently, the post of 477 JEn's have been sanctioned out of which 236 JEn's have

been recruited on the Panchayati Raj Rules and recruitment of 170 JEnS is in progress.

11.79 Looking to the focus on development, the state government has decided to put one Gram Sevak in each Gram Panchayat. Therefore, 1050 new Gram Sevaks have been recruited in the year 2007-08. This process will continue and department is in view that the all the post of Gram Sevaks are filled up by direct recruitment and deputed Gram Sevaks will be returned to the concern departments. The training programmes are being organized in campaign mode in two phases through IGPRS. In the first phase, about 60,000 public representatives belongs to SC/ST have been trained in the months of June-July 2008. Under second phase the training programmes will be organized in March-April 2009 and about 1.20 lacs PRIs elected members will be trained.

11.80 In view of computerization and interconnecting Panchayati Raj institutions and ensuring development of suitable database of Panchayats, a comprehensive project named as "Computerization-Automation-Refinement of Integrated System of Management & Account (CARISMA)" has been commenced and being implemented in phase manner. In the initial phase, it covers 32 Zila Parishads, all 237 Panchayat Samitis and 1111 Gram Panchayats out of 9184 Gram Panchayats in total. The first phase of the project is almost complete. The Panchayati Raj Institutions covered in the first phase of the Project shall be able to provide efficient level of services to the masses and, at the same time, the State Government shall have strong Management Information & Evaluation System put in place.

11.81 The department is planning to computerize and provide connectivity to all those Gram Panchayats which have not been covered under the CARISMA project with the help of GoI.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC-III):

11.82 The state Government set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 24th April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission has been set up on 15th Sept. 2005. The period of the Third State Finance Commission is 2005-2010. Third State Finance commission has submitted its final recommendations. The recommendations have accepted by the State Government. During the Financial Year 2008-09, Rs. 9005.00 lacs have been provided by the State Government and this amount has been transferred to PRIs. The grant is utilized by Panchayati Raj Institutions for meeting their liabilities for maintenance of various services in rural area.

11.83 A provision of Rs. 23418.00 lacs has been kept for next financial year 2009-10.

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

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

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

11.86 Likely expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lacs is to be made in 2008-09. A tentative outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been for the year 2009-10

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

11.87 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" have been 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, Sawaimadhapur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur.

11.88 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.

11.89 BRGF consist of two funding windows, namely Capability Building fund and Development fund.

11.90 An amount of Rs. 308.77 Crores has been received so far from GoI out of which an amount of Rs. 7.87 Crores received under capacity building head and remaining amount of Rs. 300.90 crores received under development fund. An expenditure of Rs. 247.90 crores has been already incurred upto Dec. 2008 against the above received funds. The remaining amount will be utilized by the end of current financial year 2008-09.

11.91 Under capacity building head, the orientation training programmes were organized through IGPRS, Jaipur and the training to about 37500 PRIs elected representative have been given, about 450 Zila Parishad members and DPC members have also been trained. Beside it, 126 Gram panchayats have been computerized by providing the computer systems. The training programmes are also being organized during current financial year in which trainings are given to the DPC members as well as panchayat functionaries.

11.92 Under development fund head, the infrastructure different development works are a taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban

Local bodies. About 11600 different constructions have been started out of which 6100 works have been completed upto Dec. 2008.

11.93 A provision of Rs. 28852.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10 under the scheme.

Untied fund for District Plan

11.94 The state of Rajasthan has prepared 11th Five year District Plans 2007-12 on the basis of public participation at the grass root level. Local people of Gram Panchayats and Urban Area 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.

11.95 All possible efforts are being made for the effective implementation of the District plans prepared so far. State Government had made an allotment of Rs. 100.00 lacs each as untied fund to all the districts in the year 2007-08 and 50.00 lacs each in the year 2008-09 to create the permanent assets in the rural & urban area on the basis of priorities identified by the local people.

11.96 The identification of works under the scheme is done by district planning committees.

11.97 The selection of works against the funds provided for the year 2008-09 has been done by DPCs in all the districts and works have been started. An expenditure of Rs. 10.60 crores has been incurred upto Dec. 2008 against funds provided of Rs. 16.00 crores.

11.98 For the year 2009-10 a provision of Rs. 16.50 crores has been kept under the scheme.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

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

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

11.100 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 82007 Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 85.69 lac students studying in class 1 to 8 (63.56 lacs in class I to V and 22.13 lacs in class VI to VIII).

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

11.102 Cooking Conversion Cost @ Rs. 2.08 per student per day (Rs. 1.58 GOI and Rs. 0.50 GOR) for class I to V and Rs. 2.60 per student per day (Rs. 2.10 GOI and Rs. 0.50 GOR) is being provided for class 6 to 8.

11.103 Foodgrains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 is being provided.

11.104 The central share comprises of provisioning MDM for children from class I to V. Additionally from 1st Oct. 2007 onwards students from class VI to VIII are also added in this programme as directions from GoI.

11.105 To enhance the PPP one policy has devised on 17.01.06, the salient features of the policy are as follows:-

- 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.

11.106 Commendable achievements have been made in attracting Public Private Partnership in the program. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, Havels India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) is some Trusts/Corporate who has already partnered the Government.

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

11.108 Presently, 9.12 lacs children in more than 8017 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 25 mechanized centralized kitchens, set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 1.00 lacs children by means of 3 more centralized kitchens are in the pipeline. It is likely that by the end of this financial year more than 10 lacs 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.

11.109 Baal Jeeman Yojana was introduced on 8th May, 2008. The objective of the scheme is to mobilize every kind of assistance from each section of the society to enhance the local participation in improving the quality of Mid-Day-Meal. The assistance may be in cash or kind to

support the programme. On occasions like ritual ceremonies, social gathering, marriage, birth of child, etc., many sections of the society may arrange a special food or lunch for school children along with the community feast.

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

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

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

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

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

11.115 Many independent evaluation agencies such as UNICEF, DIET's, CUTS, SIERT and Rajasthan Budget Analysis Centres have appreciated the implementation of the scheme in Rajasthan. The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced program quality using the PPP model.

11.116 A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than 1.5 lac persons by effective implementation of the program.

11.117 Great efforts have been made in the development of mid-day meal related infrastructure in schools. In the last 3 years, more than 45,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools.

11.118 An outlay of Rs. 9500.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10 as state share.

Bio Fuel Authority

11.119 In view of strong prospect of production of Bio-Fuel on culturable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds Bio-Fuel Mission has been constituted. To implement the objectives of the Bio Fuel Mission the Bio-Fuel Authority has been constituted.

11.120 In the year 2008-09 outlay of Rs. 31.00 lacs has been kept for administrative expenses of Bio Fuel Authority and Rs.55.00 lac has been proposed for 2009-10.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR & GVS)

11.121 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.

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

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

11.124 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is for 2008-09 and Rs. 2.00 lacs have been kept for the year 2009-10 for purchase of equipments.

Agricultural Census

11.125 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme. It's 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.

11.126 Likely expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lac is to be incurred in 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10 from State Plan funds for Agricultural Census which includes Rs. 0.40 lac for printing of Agricultural Census reports, Rs. 0.20 lac for Stationery, Rs. 0.70 lac for office expenses including hired computer and Rs. 1.20 lac for encashment of leave salary.

11.127 Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme provision of Rs. 108.00 lacs is for Salary & Allowances including Medical Charges, Traveling Allowances, Office expenses, Vehicle rent, Tabulation & Honorarium etc. for the year 2008-09.

Rajasthan Revenue Research Training Institute, Ajmer

11.128 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

11.129 An outlay of Rs. 4.62 lac has been kept for 2009-10 for construction of under ground water tank & supply system from bisalpur pipeline in RRRTI, Ajmer.

Board of Revenue

11.130 Updating of land records are the continuing process in playing the vital role of rural development schemes, election, census, family welfare, famine, flood, land management and judicial functions which are related to land records.

11.131 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 head and purchase of furniture.

11.132 Likely expenditure of Rs. 320.00 lac is to be incurred on construction works in 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 292.58 lacs has been kept for construction works for the year 2009-10.

Settlement Department

11.133 The modernisation of department under the head of Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land record with 50:50 matching share between GoI & State is under process.

11.134 An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2008-09 which includes Rs. 2.00 lacs for annual maintenance contract, Rs. 3.00 lacs for stationery, Rs. 1.75 lacs for work station, Rs. 2.50 lacs for printing of maps, Rs. 1.00 lac for expenses of Photostat/EPP machine and Rs. 0.25 lac is for training purpose. Similar outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been kept for the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 142.00 lac has been kept for survey by using modern equipments.