CHAPTER- V

DEVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN RAJASTHAN
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5.1 Introduction:-

Devolution of power and functions refers to the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions to enjoy financial and functional autonomy. The spirit of the constitution is to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with adequate powers to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. The Article 243-G of the Constitution provides that the States / UTs may bestow Panchayats with such powers and functions to enable them to prepare plans for economic development and social justice and to implement them. Rajasthan is one of the states which has devolved powers and functions to these bodies.

Further, the Constitution empowers Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees (Article 243-H). In order to strengthen their financial base a State Finance Commission has to be constituted every fifth year to recommend the distribution of the State resources to Panchayats.

5.2 Devolution of financial powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions:-

The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 makes provisions relating to finances for all three tiers of the Panchayats. Emanating from the mandate under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Rajasthan was Constituted Three State Finance Commissions to make recommendations for augmenting financial resources of Panchayats and give suggestions for implementing these recommendations. The First SFC (1995-2000), Second SFC (2000-2005) and Third SFC (2005-2010) were constituted in Rajasthan respectively.

The First SFC of Rajasthan recommended sharing of net own-tax proceeds. On the other hand the Second SFC recommended divisible pool comprising of net
own-tax revenue (excluding entertainment tax) and 1% royalty on minerals\(^1\). The First SFC has recommended a share of 1.68 percent to PRIs, whereas 2.18 percent share from net own-tax revenue was recommended by the Second SFC. The Third SFC in its report recommended devolution of 2.25 percent of the net State tax revenue to the PRIs during of its award period\(^2\).

The First SFC was constituted on April 23\(^{rd}\) 1994 in Rajasthan. A brief idea of the finance provisions in the 1994 Act and First State Finance Commission Report (1995-2000) can be had from appendix III. The State Finance Commission (SFC) had found after taking into account the receipts and expenditures of the Rajasthan Government over 1991-92 to 1995-96, that the State hardly had any resources to spare for the local bodies. The SFC recommended that 2.18 percent of the net proceeds of all state taxes be placed in a “divisible pool” for being devolved in the ratio of 3:4 upon the PRIs and the urban local bodies.

Table No. 5.1 State Finance Commissions Devolutions (Divisible Pool) to PRIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SFC</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Award period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisible pool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIs share (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisible pool</td>
<td>(excluding entertainment tax) and 1% royalty on mineral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIs share (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third SFC</td>
<td>(2005-2010)</td>
<td>Net State tax revenue</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisible pool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIs share (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Reports of First, Second and Third State Finance Commissions, GOR, 1995, 2000, 2005

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\(^1\) The recommendation regarding the devolution of 1% royalty to the local bodies has not accepted by the State Government.

\(^2\) The Third SFC has recommended 2.25 percent of net State tax revenue for the devolution to local bodies. The PRIs share works out to 1.70 percent, based on the projected population ratios of 75.7:24.3 for distribution of funds between PRIs and Urban Local Bodies.
By the Second SFC total net proceeds for 2000-2005 were estimated as Rs. 18,142.85 crores which resulted in a divisible pool of Rs. 395.49 crores. Out of it Rs. 305.60 crores went to PRIs. Thus, the annual average devolution for PRIs worked out to Rs. 61.12 crores. Taking figures of Rs. 305.60 crores as the additional devolution for PRIs for 2000-2005 and the present number of Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats the SFC recommendation worked out as follows:

Table No.5.2: Devolution of the funds to PRIs in Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zila Parishad</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>14.37</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchayat Samiti</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>23.84</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>9184</td>
<td>275.98</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from P.C. Mathur’s “Rajasthan Finance Commission’s Report, 2005

The SFC report also suggested a number of ways whereby Panchayat bodies could try to raise extra resources (e.g., house tax, tax on hoarding) as also improved procedures for the flow of government funds to PRIs. It has recommended establishing of a Rural Finance Corporation. Its recommendation of incentives for good work by PRIs has been implemented with the three best Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats being given additional funds.

For Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti works, the powers for issuing administrative sanction are as follows:

(i) Sarpanch –kutcha works Rs. 10,000, pucca works Rs. 1.00 lac.
(ii) BDO- kutcha works Rs. 25,000, pucca works Rs. 2.00 lacs.
(iii) Chairman DRDA- Rs. 5.00 lacs,
(iv) Administrative Committee of the DRDA-Rs. 10.00 lac.
(v) Special Scheme and Integrated Rural Development Department of State Government- Rs. 10.00 lacs or more.

The grant-in-aid to PRIs has been stepped up from Rs.5/- per head (per person) to Rs.12.80/- per head with effect from 2000-05. Panchayat Samitis are now entitled to receive Rs. 1.25/- per head in place of Rs. 0.25 earlier and the Zila Parishad has got the entitlement to receive Rs.30,000/- per Panchayat Samiti. Though the State
Government has increased the grant-in-aid, but much of the strength of the Panchayats will depend on their own capacity to raise financial resources and other physical support from the local people. At present PRIs depend upon State governments and the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for all their funding.

The Third SFC has recommended the devolution of 3.50% of the net proceeds of State’s revenue to PRIs and ULBs. Out of this, 0.50% share will be earmarked for the incentives to these local bodies for mobilizing revenue from their own sources. Based on the recommended percentage of devolution, i.e., 3.50%, total devolution of Rs. 2230.97 crores had been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies during the award period 2005-2010.

Table No. 5.3: Devolution to PRIs and ULBs (2005-10) (Rs. In Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>PRIs share</th>
<th>ULBs share</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Share in net tax revenue excluding entertainment tax @3%</td>
<td>1395.27</td>
<td>447.88</td>
<td>1843.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Incentive amount from net tax revenue excluding entertainment tax @0.50%</td>
<td>232.55</td>
<td>74.65</td>
<td>307.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Entertainment tax (100% of net revenue)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34.40</td>
<td>34.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Share in Royalty Receipts @ 1% of net receipts</td>
<td>46.22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (1) to (4)</td>
<td>1674.04</td>
<td>556.93</td>
<td>2230.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Third SFC has decided to recommended distribution of Rs. 1843.15 crores representing share (3%) in net tax revenue excluding entertainment tax between the PRIs and ULBs on the basis of rural-urban population ratio of 75.7% and 24.3% respectively. The Commission has also decided to provide Rs. 307.20 crores by way of incentive amount to Gram Panchayats and ULBs.

For further distribution of PRIs share of net own tax revenue amounting to Rs. 1395.27 crores amongst the three tiers, namely, Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, the commission has decided to continue the same ratio i.e., 85% to Gram Panchayats, 12% to Panchayat Samitis and 3% to Zila Parishads.
Table No. 5.4: Share of ZPs, PSs and GPs (2005-10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>PRIs</th>
<th>Rs. in Crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zila Parishads (3%)</td>
<td>41.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Panchayat Samitis (12%)</td>
<td>167.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gram Panchayats (85%)</td>
<td>1185.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1395.27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Director of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Rajasthan, Jaipur mentioned that the Department had made provisions for additional funds to be given to Panchayats under the drought relief programme presently operating on a 60:40 percent both labour and material basis. Moreover, each Gram Panchayat have been given 5,000 Rs. for cleaning purposes and an amount of Rs. 5,000 has been given to 3,000 primary schools in the State (one tenth of the State’s primary schools) for the purpose of maintenance works.

5.2.1 Fund Disbursement Criteria:

The criteria used for inter-se distribution amongst Gram Panchayats by the first SFC can be grouped into equity and neutral indicators, backwardness, poverty indicators and indicators of revenue efforts. The 40 percent weightage was assigned to the neutral criteria, while 60 percent was assigned to equity criteria (incidence of poverty of the district), reflecting that the equity aspect is more significant. The major distribution criteria adopted by the First, Second and Third SFC of Rajasthan is presented in table below.

It would be obvious that the powers to sanction works mentioned above have been delegated by the Government on behalf of the DRDAs and not by PRIs. Besides, as the funds are mostly coming through the DRDAs and they come tied to particular schemes and corresponding guidelines, the discretion of PRIs to take up rural development works of its own choice is limited.
Table No. 5.5: Criteria for Inter-District Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First SFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weightage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Neutral Criteria</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Population</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Area</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equity Criteria</td>
<td>Incidence of Poverty of the district 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Poverty</td>
<td>Incidence of poverty of the district 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Rural SC &amp; ST Population</td>
<td>10% on population in non-DDP/non-DPAP/non-TAD blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. No. of Ag. Labourers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Inverse of average gross value of output of agriculture per hectare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Indicators of Backwardness</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. No. of workers in registered factories (per lakh of population)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Per capita consumption of power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Literacy rate</td>
<td>5% literacy rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution among GPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Thus, the only way in which Panchayat bodies may be able to raise resource by bold initiatives in taxation and new innovations in raising own income; though the persons elected to PRIs have spent most of their time and effort lobbying or agitating for greater financial support from the State Government and greater powers rather
than in trying to evolve strategies and pattern of action to increase the efficacy of Panchayat bodies.

5.3 Devolution of Functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions: -

Panchayats in Rajasthan have been basically functioning as agencies of the government for implementation of development programmes. The 1994 Act outline the main functions of the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.

The functions and powers of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads are delineated in the 1st, IIInd and IIIrd Schedules respectively which contain 33 categories for Gram Panchayats, 30 categories for Panchayat Samitis and 19 categories of subjects for Zila Parishads (given in the appendix - IIIa). Some functions like development of fisheries, promotion of dairy farming, poultry and piggery have been assigned to all three levels, and most functions shifted from the control of the Education Department to that of the Panchayats and Rural Development Department. Similarly, the DRDAs and the Special Schemes and Integrated Rural Development Department have been transferred to work under the control of Panchayats.

Article 243G of the Indian Constitution aims at empowering local governments to functions as self governments for preparation and implementation of plans for economic development as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

**ELEVENTH SCHEDULE**

(Article 243G)

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land Improvement, Implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
5. Fisheries
6. Social Forestry
7. Minor forest produce
8. Small-scale industries
9. Khadi, Village and Cottage Industries
10. Rural Housing.
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and Fodder
13. Roads, Culverts, Bridges, Ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural Electrification including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
17. Education including primary and secondary schools
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Market and fairs
23. Health and sanitation, Including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of the scheduled castes and tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

The Government of Rajasthan had already devolved 16 departments to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the year of 2003. The State Government had also transferred the five more departments with their funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions on 2nd October, 2010. The departments identified for devolution and decentralized planning are: Medical and Health, Elementary Education, Social Justice, Women and Child Development and Agriculture.
5.4 The Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Development and Infrastructure Development:

With the implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1993, a clear-cut role of the PRIs in rural development has been envisaged and the Government of India and Government of Rajasthan are now increasingly seeking the assistance of the PRIs in implementation of various schemes. The Zila Pramukh has been made the Chairman of the DRDA and the Collector has been made the Executive Director of the DRDA. The day to day operations have been entrusted to an official of Additional Collector rank who is called the Project Director. Since the Project Director has also been made ex-officio Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Parishad, an Additional CEO has also been appointed for the work of the Zila Parishad. The CEO is referred to as the Project Director of DRDA. The Collector continues to exercise all powers under the designation of ex-officio Executive Director of the DRDA. The DRDA is free to implement its projects. Today, the PRIs are additional implementation mechanism for the DRDA.

Through the new roles of the Zila Pramukh as chairman DRDA and the Project Director as CEO of the Zila Parishad, it is believed that the DRDA has effectively been merged with the Zila Parishad. The DRDA is now a financing body for the Zila Parishad. The decisions are taken at the Gram Sabha level, forwarded to the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, and implemented by them, with financing from the DRDA.

5.5 Rural Infrastructure Development in Rajasthan:

The main objectives of the Rural Development Programmes are poverty alleviation among rural mass, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social development of rural areas, generation of more employment opportunities and investment in rural areas, removal of rural disparity and to enable weaker sections to lead a better social and economic life. To achieve these objectives various State and Centrally Sponsored schemes/programmes remained under implementation.
(i) **Poverty Alleviation Programmes** - Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), IAY, JDY and *Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY)*-Gramin Awas are the main schemes/programmes of poverty alleviation.

**Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** - Government of India launched a new programme Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from April 1\(^{st}\), 1999. After introduction of this scheme, the erstwhile programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), TRYSEM, Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been merged in this new scheme. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the poor. The programme aimed at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. IRDP basically aimed at generating additional employment opportunities and to raise the income levels of identified target groups. IRDP was a beneficiary
oriented programme. Its objective was to enable selected families to cross poverty line in rural areas. The annual income of family Below Poverty Line (BPL) earlier was Rs.11,000 has been revised to Rs.20,000 to be arrived through consumption method from 1997-08. During the year 2000-01 46.30% families were benefited up to December, 1995 as against the annual target of 1.08 lakh families 3.

Around 28,437 families had been benefited by providing subsidy and loan amounting to 25.19% and 74.81% to the total allocated amount by the end of December, 1996. 27,496 families have been benefited by providing them subsidies and loan amounting to 25.04% and 74.96% by the end of December, 1997.

Training for Rural Youth and Self Employment (TRYSEM), was also a part of IRDP. The objective of TRYSEM was to provide technical entrepreneurial skill to rural youth belonging to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL) to enable them to take up self wage employment in the broad field of agriculture, industries, services and business activities. To strengthen the programme, State Government has taken necessary steps to increase the duration of training up to a minimum of six months and payment of stipend to the trainees. 34.23% youths were trained upto December, 1995 and 50.40% youths were under training against the target. Around 22.61% youths were trained by spending an amount of Rs. 1.26 crore upto December, 1996 and 41.94% youths were under training. The training was being imparted to the youth looking to the local needs and to increase possibilities of self employment. Under this programme 23.97% youths were trained by spending an amount of Rs. 2.47 crores (upto December, 1997) and 35.36% youths were under training.

For the year 1999-2000, allocation under the SGSY scheme was Rs. 39.77 crores against which 11.16% fund was utilized upto December, 1999 and 518 persons were benefited. For the year 2001-02, the allocation under the scheme was Rs.23.46 crores 4. Till December 2001, Rs.14.25 crores has been released and with the utilization of 57.82% fund, 16,591 swarozgaris were benefited. For the year 2002-03, the allocation under the scheme was Rs. 23.46 crores 5. Till December, 2002, 70.67% fund had been released and utilization had been 58.44% of the released fund; 11,312 swarozgaris were benefited.

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Subsidy under SGSY is 30% of the project cost; in case of SCs / STs/ Women & Physically Handicapped persons it is 50.00%, 40.00% and 3.00%. For the year 2003-04, the allocation under the scheme was Rs. 32.41 crores and Rs. 30.15 crores have been released and 71.58% fund had been utilized benefiting 28,594 swarojgaris.

Subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000 subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up, in case of SC/ST, it is 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For self help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of the scheme cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. For the year 2004-05, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 40.57 crores. Upto December 2004, Rs. 23.97 crores have been released and 94.32% funds utilized benefiting 18,368 Swarojgaris. Besides, Rs. 16.26 crores have also been utilized in special projects sanctioned under SGSY. Upto December 2005, Rs. 23.89 crores have been released and 98.11% funds utilized benefiting 19,592 families. Besides, Rs. 14.11 crores have also been utilized in special projects sanctioned under SGSY. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs 25.08 crores have been spent to benefit 18,025 families. Besides, 22.85% funds have also been utilized in special projects sanctioned under SGSY. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 30.37 crores have been spent to benefit 21,766 families. Besides, 13.36% funds have also been utilized in special projects under this scheme. In the year 2008-09, Rs. 75.47 crore has been incurred to benefit 50,064 families. In addition to this, 3.51% funds have also been utilised during the year 2008-09 in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 8,324.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 60.72% funds has been spent and 27,447 families have been benefited against the target of 56,421 families. Under the scheme priority has been given to benefiting Self Help Groups. For the year 2010-11, allocation of Rs. 9,600.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 58.91% fund has been spent and 53.36% families have been benefited against the target of 67,072 families. Under the scheme, priority has been given to benefiting Self Help Groups. For the year 2011-12, allocation of Rs. 8,770.67 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 64.78% fund has been spent and 52.15% families have been

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benefited against the target of 60,642 families. Under the scheme, priority has been given to benefiting Self Help Groups.\footnote{Ibid, 2011-12, pp. 115.}

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) –**

IAY which was previously the part of JRY is being implemented independently from the year 1996-97 for providing more houses in rural areas. Under IAY, 18,353 houses have been completed upto December, 1995. Nearly 20,455 houses had been completed by the end of December, 1996 and 26,917 houses were under construction. In order to improve the quality of house, the unit cost has been increased from Rs. 20,000 per house in plain areas to Rs. 22,000 in hilly track areas. Around 23,900 houses have been completed during the year 1997-98 (upto December, 1997) and 21,583 houses were under construction. A target of construction of 17,245 new houses and up gradation of 8,621 houses has been approved by the Government of India. During 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999), an amount of Rs. 31.96 crores were utilized and 97.50% new houses had been constructed.

Under IAY, upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses at the rate of Rs.10,000 per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20.00% of IAY funds were allocated under this head. During the year 2001-02, an allocation of Rs. 8.53 crores had been fixed for upgradation of 8,528 houses. Against this, till December, 2001, 75.97% fund had been utilized and 61.94% Indira Awas had been upgraded.

During the year of 2002-03, an allocation of Rs.34.91 crores had been made for construction of 17,456 new houses.\footnote{Report of Special Scheme Organisation, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, (2003-04), pp.34.} Till, December, 2002, Rs.25.93 crores had been released and 80.51% new houses had been constructed with the utilization of 89.90% fund. Similarly, an allocation of Rs. 7.93 crores had been made for upgradation of 7,929 houses during 2002-03. Till December, 2002, Rs. 5.77 crores had been released and 98.79% fund had been utilized and 72.11% Indira Awas had been upgraded. During the year 2003-04, an allocation of Rs.39.54 crores had been made for construction of 19, 769 new houses. In the financial year 2003-04, Rs 41.52 crores were released and 31,678 new houses were constructed with the utilization of Rs. 42.55 crores. Similarly, an allocation of Rs. 9.06 crores had been made for
upgradation of 9,065 houses; Rs 9.30 crores had been released and 9,755 Indira Awas had been upgraded with the utilization of Rs 9.62 crores.

Since 1st April 2004, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,500 per unit are provided for construction of new houses and up-gradation of houses and the funds allocated under this scheme are to be spent in the respective ratio of 80:20. During the year 2004-05, an allocation of Rs. 52.01 crores had been made for construction of 20,805 new houses; upto December 2004, Rs. 44.56 crores were released; 13,001 new houses were constructed by utilizing 80.47% fund. Similarly in the same period, an allocation of Rs. 12.66 crores had been made for upgradation of 10,132 houses; Rs. 10.83 crores had been released and 58.10% houses have been upgraded with the utilization of 84.57% fund. During the year 2005-06, an allocation of Rs. 59.33 crores had been made for construction of new houses and upgradation of existing houses; 14,426 new houses have been constructed and 5,517 houses upgradaed by spending 84.27% fund upto December 2005. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 36.37 crores have been spent for the construction of 4,488 new houses and upgradation of 1,865 houses. During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 60.03 crores have been spent on construction of 15,137 new houses and upgradation of 993 houses. In the year 1999-2000, upgradation of unserviceable kutchha houses and credit cum subsidy scheme has also been included in this yojana. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 206.31 crore have been incurred on construction of 47,085 new houses and upgradation of 5,301 houses. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 249.40 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 76.72% fund has been spent for construction of 42,328 new houses and upgradation of 1,527 houses against the target of 91,670 houses. In the year 2010-11, and allocation of Rs. 285.13 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 69.07% fund has been spent for construction of 26,116 new houses and up-gradation of 130 houses against the target of 63,362 houses. In the year 2011-12, allocation of Rs. 278.52 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, Rs. 391.00 crore has been spent towards the construction of 44,018 new houses and up-gradation of 17 houses against the target of 1,57,596 houses.

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Jivan Dhara Yojana (JDY) –

Till 1995-96, Jivan Dhara Yojana (Million-Wells Scheme) was implemented as a part of JRY. About 20.66% Wells have been constructed under this yojana up to December, 1995. But this Yojana was being implemented independently from the year 1996-97. Under this scheme cent percent government subsidy was being provided to small and marginal framers for construction of irrigation wells. During the 1996-97 year, 21.72% wells had been constructed by the end of December, 1996 and 78.28% wells under construction. During the 1997-98 year, 26.01% wells had been constructed by the end of December, 1997 and 73.99% wells were under construction. An amount of Rs. 5.92 crores has been spent on construction works.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY)/ Gramin Awas-

In order to achieve the objective of sustainable development at the village level, the Government of India had introduced a new scheme namely, “Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana” from the year 2000-01. This scheme is based on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and is being implemented exclusively in the rural areas. In addition, proposals regarding houses for the poor may include the provision of roads, drainage, drinking water, plantation, improvement of habitation and construction of houses. Under this centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India provides 70 percent amount on loan and 30 percent as grant to the State Government.

Under this yojana for the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs 1,446.00 lakh had been allotted for rural housing\(^\text{10}\). It was proposed to construct 5,061 new houses and convert 2,892 unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca houses during the year 2001-02. Upto December, 2001, 60.09% fund had been spent and 45.01% houses were completed. Besides, 25.25% houses had also been upgraded. For the year 2002-03, a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores had been provided for construction 3,713 new houses and 99.33% houses had been constructed and 83.69% utilized\(^\text{11}\). For the year 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 10.60 crores was fixed for construction of 3,173 new houses and upgradation of 2,123 houses. But 7,140 houses and 2,720 houses have been constructed and upgraded respectively. For the year 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores had been

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\(^\text{10}\) Report of Special Scheme Organisation, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 2001-02, pp.35.
fixed for construction of 3,061 new houses and upgradation of 1,529 houses against which an amount of 65.31% fund was utilized up to December 2004; 1,874 new houses were constructed and 902 houses upgraded. In the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 1.67 crores was utilized up to December 2005; 363 new houses were constructed and 207 houses upgraded\(^\text{12}\).

(ii) Development of Infrastructures and Generation of Employment Programmes-

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Sampoorana Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Battis Zila Battis Kaam (BZBK) Yojana, Un-Tied Fund Yojana, Apna Gaon Apna Kaam (AGAK) Yojana and Gramin Vikas Kendra (GVK) Yojana are covered under the development of infrastructures and generation of employment programmes.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)-**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage empowerment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This scheme was renamed on 2nd October 2009 as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

**MGNREGA Goals:**

- Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment source when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate.
- Growth engine for sustainable development of an agriculture economy. Through
  - the process of providing employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable

assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.

- Employment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based law.
- New ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

Thus, NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy.

Coverage:

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under the MGNREGA with effect from April 1st 2008. Thus MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a 100% urban population.

Salient Features of the Act:

i. Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.

ii. The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a job card. The job card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under MGNREGA and is free of cost.

iii. The Job card should be issued within 15 days of application.

iv. A Job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.

v. The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.

vi. Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
vii. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.

viii. Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wage Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.

ix. Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.

x. At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.

xi. Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.

xii. The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Zila Panchayat.

xiii. At least 50% of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.

xiv. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works.

xv. A 60:40 wage and mental ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.

xvi. The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers.

xvii. Social audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha.

xviii. Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.

xix. All accounts and record relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

In Rajasthan MGNREGA programme is initiated from February, 2006 in six districts viz. Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Karauli, Sirohi and Jhalawar in accordance with the MGNREGA. The main objective of the programme is to provide wage employment to every rural household for 100 days in a financial year. MGNREGA came into force w. e. f. 2nd February 2006. National Food for Work programme has been merged in MGNREGS. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, a total of 708.78 lakh mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 449.12 crores. The Government of India has included 6 more districts viz. Barmer,
Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk of the State under MGNREGS in the year of 2007. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, a total of 1082.54 lakh mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 866.48 crores. From 1st April, 2008, this programme is being implemented in all districts of the State. During 2008-09, a total of 4,829 lakh man days have been generated by incurring an amount of Rs. 6,175.55 crore. During the year, 2009-10 upto December, 2009, 39.69 crore Mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 4,928.00 crore. During the year, 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 25.07 crore Mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 2,493.16 crore. During the year, 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 15.72 crore Mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 2,293.74 crore.

**Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)-**

The primary objective of JRY was to generate additional employment for unemployed and under employed persons in rural areas. 63.42% lakh man days employment was generated upto December, 1995 against a target of 322.84 lakh man days. 79.82 lakh man days had been generated by spending Rs. 41.52 crores under this scheme upto December, 1996. Nearly 109.77 lakh man days have been generated by spending Rs.55.48 crores up to December 1997.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is the comprehensive version of the erstwhile JRY. The primary objective of JGSY is creation of demand-driven assets to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Another objective is the generation of supplementary employment. Around 78.69% fund had been incurred against the allocation of Rs.71.25 crores upto December 1999. During the year 2001-02, Rs.73.57 crores was received and was 76.82% of the total release incurred upto December, 2001. The achievement of the programme was the creation of 46.68 lakh man days of employment upto December, 2001.

With a view to provide employment to the poor sections of the community in rural areas, an Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been announced. A sum of Rs. 172.00 crores has been kept for the year 1995-96 but 49.64% fund had been spent by December, 1995. This was being implemented in 204 blocks out of total 239. The total 159.67 lakh man days employment had been generated by spending Rs. 75.99 crores upto December, 1996. Upto December, 1997 Rs. 87.94 crores were spent and 147.99 lakh man days were generated. About 70% of the total funds were released to
Gram Panchayats, remaining 30% to Zila Parishads. Upto December, 1999, an amount of Rs 70.88 crores was released, against which expenditure of 94.12% had been incurred. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), Rs. 70.80 crore have been released and an expenditure of 69.38% had been incurred. The volume of employment generated through this scheme in the State was 41.68 lakh man days up to December, 2001.

The Government of India launched a scheme namely, ‘Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)’ the on 15th August, 2001 by merging two erstwhile schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme, wheat is allotted free of cost by the Government of India. The objective of SGRY was wage employment and food security in rural areas along with infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works like soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, a forestation and village infrastructure are taken up. An expenditure of 16.89% had been incurred upto December, 2002 and 226.02 lakh man days generated. In the year of 2003-04, an expenditure of Rs. 220.76 crores has been incurred and 268.62 lakh man days generated.

In the year 2004-05, against the receipt of Rs. 177.38 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 192.01 crores has been incurred upto December 2004 and 189.08 lakh mandays were generated. In the year 2005-06, against the release of Rs. 172.93 crores, an expenditure of 82.90% fund has been incurred upto December 2005 and 124.31 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 99,558.18 MT wheat has also been distributed to labourers in the form of wages. In the year 2006-07, against the release of Rs. 164.96 crores, an expenditure of 71.78% fund has been incurred upto December 2006 and 99.57 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 46,981.75 MT wheat has also been distributed to labourers in the form of wages. In the year 2007-08, against the release of Rs. 108.85 crores, an expenditure of 87.83% fund has been incurred upto December 2007 and 82.05 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 31,223.56 MT wheat has also been distributed to labourers in the form of wages.

Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana (AGAK) –

Apna Gaon Apna Kaam yojana was taken up from 1\textsuperscript{st}, January, 1991 for creating additional employment through construction of public utility assets in the rural areas. During 1995-96, an amount of 53.07\% had been spent and 1,069 works were completed. In addition to this 2,126 works were under progress. During 1996-97, an amount of Rs.20.46\% had been spent upto December, 1996 and 1,390 works were completed. In addition to this 2,678 works were under progress.

Under this scheme 30\% of the estimated cost of works came through public participation while the remaining 70\% funds were provided out of SGRY State plan funds. During 1997-98 an amount of 60.78\% had been spent. The total 1,350 works were completed and 2,728 works remained under progress upto December, 1997. An amount of Rs. 638.82 lakhs had been spent upto November, 1999 and 757 works were completed. Till December, 2001, 62.90\% fund had been spent against the works sanctioned in previous years.

Battis Zila Battis Kaam Yojana (BZBK) –

With a view to best utilization of available local resources by the district itself, the scheme of Battis Zila Battis Kaam Yojana was launched in the State in the year 1991-92. A sum of 30.00 crores had been made available but out of this 56.27\% had been spent upto December, 1995. About 35.80\% had been spent for providing drinking water facilities up to December, 1996. During the year 1997-98, 68.35\% fund had been spent under this scheme. During the year 1999-2000, Rs.568.02 lakh had been spent and 64.37\% works were completed whereas Rs. 486.73 lakh had been spent upto December, 2001.

Un-Tied Fund Yojana-

To give due importance to the needs and aspirations of the local people, it became necessary that some of the State plan funds should have been transferred to the districts under the scheme known as Un-Tied Funds. Under the scheme 41.83\% amount of the allotted fund had been spent upto December, 1995. Around 35.05\% fund had been spent upto December, 1996\footnote{Annual Plan Review, Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan, 2001-02, pp.43.}. The works costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs
relating to public utility such as water supplies, link roads, bridges, schools, medical and health centre buildings etc. sanctioned by the MLA. An amount of Rs.13.05 crores had been spent and 1,133 works got completed up to December, 1997. For the year 1999-2000, outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been kept and 472 works were completed up to November, 1999. An amount of Rs. 478.75 lakh was utilized up to December, 2001, against previous sanctioned works. Under this, the State Government has made an allotment of Rs. 1 crore to all the districts in the budget announcement 2007-08 so as to create permanent assets in the rural areas on the basis of priorities identified by local people. During the year 2008-09, Rs 50 lakh has been allotted to each district (total Rs. 16 crore) against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.54 crore has been incurred. Under this scheme sanctions of 1,469 works have been issued, out of which 52.07% works have been completed, 36.96% works are in progress and remaining 10.97% works have to be started. During the year 2009-10 up to December 2009, against the provision of Rs.16.50 crore, Rs 16.00 crore has been transferred to PRIs. An expenditure of 52.75% has been incurred during the year 2009-10 up to December 2009. Under this scheme against the target of 1,107 works, 44.35% works have been completed. During the year 2010-11, up to December 2010, against the provision of Rs. 16.50 crore, 50.00% fund has been transferred to PRIs. During the year 2011-12, up to December 2011, against the provision of Rs. 16.50 crore, 50.00% has been transferred to PRIs.

**Gramin Vikas Kendra Yojana (GVK)** -

This scheme was being implemented since 1995-96 in the State. Under this scheme, the works relating to infrastructural development were being carried out in 1,185 selected villages and 54.46% had been spent by the end of December, 1996. Rs. 6.95 crores had been spent by the end of December, 1997\(^\text{16}\). Against the provision of Rs.100 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 453.01 lakhs were spent till December, 1999 and 252 works were completed. An amount of Rs.165.58 lakh was spent till December, 2001.

(iii) **Area Development Programme**- Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Mewat Area Development Programme (MDAP), Dang Area Development Programme (DADP) and Border Area

\(^{16}\) Ibid, 1997-98, pp.56.
Development Programme (BADP) are the main programmes of area development programme.

**Desert Development Programme (DDP) –**

The Desert Development Programme, a centrally sponsored programme, has been in operation since 1977-78 with objective to restrict the expansion of desert in the State. At present this Programme is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts (Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur) of the State. Under this programme, Rs. 52.58 crores had been sanctioned for the year 1995-96, and 70.00% fund were spent upto December, 1995. An amount of Rs.14.46 crores had been spent upto December, 1996. Now this programme is being implemented on watershed and catchments basis. About 1,110 watershed projects had been sanctioned upto December, 1997. But now it has decided to provide 75: 25 cost as Central and State share from April, 1st 1999. Government of India had also sanctioned 1,457 projects under special project “Combating Desertification”, costing Rs.19.50 crores. Upto December, 1999, 71.54% fund were utilised. In the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), total receipt had been Rs. 60.73 crores against which an expenditure of 76.42% were incurred\(^\text{17}\).

To involve the community, new watershed projects were being allotted to PRIs in the capacity of project implementation Agency. Under the DDP, during the year 2002-03 (upto December, 2002), total receipts had been of Rs. 43.07 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 58.76 crores had been incurred. During the year 2003-04, total receipt had been of Rs. 128.56 crores and an expenditure of 85.91% had been incurred\(^\text{18}\). Under DDP, during the year 2004-05, total receipts had been of the Rs. 63.43 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 97.17 crores has incurred upto December 2004. During the year 2005-06, total releases have been of Rs. 134.70 crores and an expenditure of 94.20% was incurred upto December 2005. Under this scheme, during the year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 197.63 crores was incurred upto December 2006. In the year 2009-10 upto December, 2009, Rs. 133.97 crore has been spent under DDP & DDP-Combating. In the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010,


Rs. 88.53 crore has been spent under DDP and DDP Combating. In the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, Rs. 44.06 crore has been spent under DDP and DDP Combating.\textsuperscript{19}

**Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) -**

This programme was initially started in the year 1974-75 on 50:50 matching basis. From 1\textsuperscript{st} April, 1999, funding pattern is 75:25 from Central and State Government. A sum of Rs. 13.00 crores have been kept for implementation of DPAP under State plan in 1995-96 and out of this 53.08\% had been spent on new works by the end of the December, 1995. At present this programme is being implemented in 33 blocks of 11 drought affected districts and an amount of 1.98\% had been spent for various watershed development works upto December, 1996. During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 5.20 crores were spent up to December, 1999. In the first phase of the programme, the Government of India had allotted 176 projects\textsuperscript{20} which were to be completed by 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2002. Under DPAP, the Government of India had been also allotted 385 new projects. Upto December, 2001 Rs. 8.30 crore were received and 93.97\% were utilised\textsuperscript{21}. Rs. 11.98 crores were received against which Rs. 13.45 crores were utilized upto December, 2002. Under this programme, Rs. 11.66 crores have been received and Rs. 20.53 crores were utilized up to December 2004. Rs. 23.13 crores have been released and 98.87\% fund were utilized upto December 2005. Rs. 29.69 crores were utilized upto December 2006. Under DPAP, Rs. 20.20 crores were utilised upto December 2007. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 35.87 crore was incurred. In the year 2009-10 upto December, 2009, Rs. 18.76 crore has been spent under DPAP. In the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, Rs. 10.99 crore has been spent under DPAP. In the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, Rs. 11.06 crore has been spent under DPAP.

**Mewat Area Development Programme (MADP) –**

This programme covered 10 Gram Panchayats (7 of Alwar and 3 of Bharatpur district). Under this programme, a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores had been kept for

\textsuperscript{21} Op. Cit. 2007-08, pp.71.
The development of Meo\textsuperscript{22} Area in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur during 1995-96. The highest priority had been given to the construction of roads in the Mewat area and 59.50\% had been spent upto December, 1996. An amount of Rs. 2.59 crores had been spent upto December, 1997 for roads, water supply, education, medical and health institutions. Against the revised plan outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 56.05\% had been spent upto December, 1999. Under this programme, against the plan outlay of Rs 250.00 lakh, an amount of 62.13\% had been spent upto December, 2001 on developmental works in Mewat area. Upto December, 2002, 73.33\% works were completed by spending Rs. 2.86 crores. During the year 2003-04, 144 works were completed by spending Rs. 2.85 crores. During the year 2004-05, 92 works have been completed upto December 2004 by spending Rs. 1.27 crores. Under this scheme, during the year 2005-06, 122 works have been completed upto December 2005 by spending Rs. 1.70 crores. 70 works have been completed upto December 2006 by spending Rs. 1.12 crores. Under this scheme, during the year 2007-08, 17 works have been completed upto December 2007 by spending Rs. 0.83 crores. Under this scheme, during the year 2008-09, 282 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 7.55 crore. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 722.50 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 25.39\% fund has been spent and 56 works have been completed. In the year 2010-11, allocation of Rs. 750.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 33.72\% fund has been spent and 110 works have been completed. In the year 2011-12, allocation of Rs. 1,500.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 5.68\% fund has been spent and 27 works have been completed\textsuperscript{23}.

**Dang Area Development Programme (DADP)**

This programme is also being implemented since 1995-96 in 332 Gram Panchayats of 8 districts (Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli, Kota, and Sawai Madhopur). Around 48.15\% had been spent upto December, 1996 for various developmental works whereas Rs. 3.52 crores had been spent upto December, 1997. In the financial year 1999-2000, Rs. 237.29 lakhs were spent on various developmental works upto December, 1999\textsuperscript{24}. About 70.80\% were spent till December, 2001, against the works sanctioned in the past year. A provision of Rs.

\textsuperscript{22} Meo is a tribe, is belongs to Muslim community, inhabited in Mewat area.


500.00 lakha has been made for the year 2005-06. A provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made for the year 2006-07 and 365 works have been completed by spending 75.4% fund upto December 2006. A provision of Rs. 5.50 crores has been made for the year 2007-08 and 166 works have been completed by spending 46.72% fund upto December 2007. In the year 2008-09, 252 works have been completed by incurring Rs. 7.97 crore. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 100 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, Rs. 264.92 lakh has been spent and 73 works have been completed. In the year 2010-11, an allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, Rs. 236.77 lakh has been spent and 32 works have been completed. In the year 2011-12, an allocation of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 26.38% fund has been spent and 27 works have been completed25.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) –

BADP is being implemented since 1993-94 in 13 blocks of 4 districts situated on International Border of the State (Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer). At present these entire districts have been brought under the programme for maintaining security, law and order. During the year 1996-97, an amount of Rs.9.09 crore had been spent upto December, 1996. An amount of Rs.16.79 crore had been spent upto December, 1997. An amount of Rs. 14.30 crores had been spent upto December, 1999. During the financial year 2001-02, an amount of 50.00% was released and 83.34% was spent to the released amount upto December, 2001. Upto December, 2002, 51.09% works costing 57.37% had been completed. During the year 2003-04, 715 works costing Rs.43.73 crores were completed. During the year 2004-05, 306 works costing Rs. 23.19 crores have been completed upto December 2004. During the year 2005-06, 486 works costing Rs. 32.37 crores have been completed upto December 2005. During the year 2006-07, 372 works costing Rs. 25.62 crores have been completed upto December 2006. During the year 2007-08, 319 works costing Rs. 32.66 crores have been completed upto December 2007. During the year 2008-09, 1,219 works costing Rs. 85.14 crore have been completed. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 86.96 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 61.66% fund has been spent and 593 works have been completed. In the year 2010-11, an allocation of Rs. 86.96 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 50.27% fund has

been spent and 405 works have been completed. In the year 2011-12, an allocation of Rs. 114.09 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 45.11% fund has been spent and 661 works have been completed\textsuperscript{26}.

**Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLAD) –**

Under this programme, there was a provision for undertaking various works amounting to Rs. 1.00 crore in each Parliamentary constituency area in the State. From the year 1998-99 this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 crores for each of the MPs. Upto December, 1997, 4,653 works had been completed with an investment of Rs. 20.68 crores while 2,666 works were in progress. In the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs 10.01 crores had been spent upto December, 1999. During the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 95.82 crore had been utilized against the release of Rs.88.00 crore upto December, 2001\textsuperscript{27}. Upto December, 2002, Rs. 70.00 crores had been received and with utilising 83.96% fund, 4,863 works were completed. Under the scheme, community works like construction of school buildings, community halls, library buildings, roads, hospital buildings, drinking water facilities, ambulance for Government hospitals etc. have been taken up for the benefit of the common people. During the year 2003-04, a sum of Rs.70.00 crores was received and with spending Rs. 80.79 crores, 781 works were completed. During the year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 38.35 crores have been incurred upto December 2004 and 2,433 works completed. During the year 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 47.28 crores has been incurred upto December 2005 and 2,833 works completed. During the year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 49.74 crores has been incurred upto December 2006 and 3,717 works completed. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 44.71 crores has been incurred upto December 2007 and 2,085 works completed. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 81.80 crore has been incurred and 4,316 works have been completed. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 72.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 33.05% fund has been spent and 1,097 works have been completed. In the year 2010-11, allocation of Rs. 70.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 44.81% fund has been spent and 1,245 works have been completed.

\textsuperscript{26} Ibid, 118.
\textsuperscript{27} Op. cit, 2002-03, pp.43.
In the year 2011-12, an allocation of Rs. 175 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 18.70% fund has been spent and 1,162 works have been completed\textsuperscript{28}.

**Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD) –**

This is cent percent State sponsored scheme introduced in the year 1999-2000. Under this scheme, each MLA, works to the tune of Rs.25.00 lakhs per year to be taken in their constituencies, but this amount has been increased to 60 lakhs from 2000-01. In the financial year 1998-99, Rs. 12.50 lakhs were released to each MLA and 96.72% amount had been spent upto December, 1999. Around 71.50% fund were released up to December, 2001 and 76.50% were spent. Nearly 20.00 % of the allocation was proposed for the maintenance of community assets already created in the constituency. For the year 2002-03 an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores had been made. Till December, 2002, Rs. 57.75 crores had been released and 8,930 works had been completed with the utilization of 67.08% of the fund. For the year 2003-04, an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores was made; and 16,579 works completed with utilization of Rs.137.79 crores\textsuperscript{29}. For the year 2004-05, an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores has been made; 6,945 works completed upto December 2004 with utilization of 51.55% fund. In the year 2005-06 upto December 2005, Rs 91.45 crores have been spent against the release of Rs. 72.90 crores and 8,027 works have been completed. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 95.40 crores have been spent and 6,592 works have been completed. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 101.49 crores have been spent and 5,704 works have been completed. In the year 2008-09, Rs.199.62 crore have been incurred and 13,699 works have been completed. In the year 2009-10, allocation of Rs. 180.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2009, 46.56% fund has been spent and 4,578 works have been completed. In the year 2010-11, allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, 48.98% fund has been spent and 6,676 works have been completed. In the year 2011-12, allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, 52.86% fund has been spent and 5,513 works have been completed\textsuperscript{30}.

\textsuperscript{28} Economic Review, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, (2011-12), pp.117.
\textsuperscript{29} Op., cit., 2003-04, pp.44.
District Rural Development Administration (DRDA) –

A new centrally sponsored scheme “DRDA Administration”, has been introduced from 1st April, 1999. The funding pattern of the programmes is in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State. The admissible amount for the year 2001-02 was Rs. 19.30 crore against while 41.09% fund were released and an expenditure of 55.13% had been incurred till December, 2001.

(iv) Irrigation Potential and Energy Development Programme-

Irrigation Potential Programme-

This programme is being implemented in all the districts of the State since 1991-92. Under this programme, assistance is being provided by the State Government to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation works, in view of the increasing the agricultural production in the State. During the year 1996-97, an amount of 4.74% had been spent upto December, 1996 and also 2,210 small and marginal farmers have been benefited. ‘The community water lift irrigation scheme’ is also being implemented in the State with the assistance of World Bank. Under Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), community water lift irrigation scheme has been implemented after training the farmers in groups. With the implementation of this programme, the agriculture production has increased. Out of 312 projects sanctioned under ADP in the State and 32.05% projects had been completed during the year of 1997-98. During 1999-2000, an amount of 86.47% had been spent upto December, 1999 against the provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. Till December, 2001, the 86.26% fund had been utilized against the previous balances.

Bio-Gas-

For the development of non-conventional sources of energy in the rural areas, Bio-Gas Development Programme is being implemented since 1981-82. Under this programme 58.71% amount had been spent for the year 1995-96 and 56.90% plants had been installed by the end of December, 1995, against a target of 4,000 plants.31 Around 57.13% Bio-Gas plants had been installed by the end of the December, 1996 and 14.73% plants were under construction. Nearly 44.00% Bio-Gas plants had been

installed and 17.07% plants were under construction during the year of 1997-98. During the 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs and 30.00 lakhs under the Central share and the State plan had been kept. A target of 1,000 small plants and five big plants was proposed, against which 32.00% small plants have been complete upto November, 1999 and 11 big plants have sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 72.00 lakh had been kept and 17.01% and 20.83% had been received, from the Central and State Government respectively upto December, 2001. A target of installation of 500 Bio-Gas plants was proposed during the year 2001-02, against which 45.80% plants had been installed upto December, 2001.

(v) Apart from these programmes, many other programmes have been implemented such as Allotment of Residential land, Mid-Day Meal Yojana and Unnat Chulha Yojana.

Under the scheme of ‘Allotment of Residential Land’, families belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, Gadiya Luhars, Scavengers, handicapped persons, landless labourers, flood affected houseless persons residing in the village and families living BPL are entitled to get a piece of land measuring 150 sq. yards. During the financial year 2001-02, against a physical target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates (Rs. 2 to 10 per sq. metre) 83.31% families to total target had been benefited upto December, 2001. During the year 2002-03, against a target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots and 99.47% families to the total target had been benefited upto December, 200232. During the financial year 2003-04, against a target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots, 83.52% target had been achieved. Around 51.49% and 22.08% of SCs and STs families had been benefitted respectively. During the year 2004-05, against a target of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates, 64.13% residential plots have been allotted. Besides, 53,105 plots have also been allotted to houseless eligible families under Prashashan Aapke Dwar Abhiyan-2004. During the year 2005-06, 70.58% families were benefited against a target of 30,000 upto December 2005. During the year 2006-07, rural shelter-less 19,806 poor families have been given house sites wherein 32.94% Scheduled Caste families and 33.67% Scheduled Tribe families are benefited. During the year 2007-08, Rural Shelter-less 57,721 poor families have been

32 Annual Plan Review, Planning (group-iii) Department, Government of Rajasthan, 2002-03, pp.47.
given house sites. During the year 2008-09, 36,832 residential plots have been allotted, out of which, 45.65% plots have been allotted on concessional rates and 54.35% plots free of cost. During the year 2009-10, 16,673 rural families have been benefited out of which free residential plots have been allotted to (52.40%) BPL families and 47.60% plots have been allotted to eligible rural families on concessional rates. Besides this, 20,948 pattas have also been issued to rural families. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 18,080 rural families have been benefited out of which free residential plots have been allotted to 60.81% BPL families and 39.19% plots have been allotted to eligible rural families on concessional rates. Besides this, 52,763 pattas have also been issued to rural families. In the campaign of “Prashasan Gaon ke Sang” residential house sites on reduced rate and residential plots have also been provided free of cost. During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 23,469 rural families have been benefited out of which free residential plots have been allotted to 68.16% BPL families and 31.84% plots have been allotted to eligible rural families on concessional rates. Besides this, 28,279 pattas have also been issued to rural families.

Under National Nutrition Programme, ‘Mid- Day Meal scheme’ is being run throughout the State wherein cooked food (Ghooghari) is being distributed among the children studying in class 1st to 5th of all the government and aided schools. Accordingly, cooked food of 100 gm. wheat having at least 300 calories and 8-12 gm. Protein per educational day is being made available to every student for his / her presence on that day. In the year 2001-03, Rs. 88.99 crores was expected to be spent under this programme. During the financial year 2003-04, the Government of India provided Rs.100 crores including Rs.30 crores additional central assistance to the State. During the financial year 2004-05, Rs. 25.00 crores had been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as against the target of Rs. 75.00 crores. For the year 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 280.00 crores including Rs. 180.00 crores of central assistance has been kept and about 100.11 lakh children of 74,121 schools are benefited under this programme. During the financial year 2006-07, Government of India had allotted 1, 33,312 MT foodgrains and Rs 190 crores for implementation of MDM programme. Around 7.50 lakh children in more than 4,400 schools are being

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34 Op. cit., 2008-09, pp.134,
supplied hot cooked meal prepared under hygienic conditions from 15 mechanised kitchens set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 3.05 lakh children by means of 8 more centralised kitchens are in the pipeline. It is likely that by the end of March 2008, nearly 10.50 lakh children would be getting hot meal cooked from mechanised kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions. Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committees and by involving mothers of schools going children for supervision on a rotational basis. Special arrangements have also been made to supply mid-day meal to 12 lakh children of nearly 12,000 schools in drought affected areas during summer vacations 2008-09. The participation of community was introduced in 2009-10 with the objective to mobilize assistance from each section of the society to enhance the local participation in improving the quality of Mid-Day Meal. Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samitis are successfully supplying hot cooked meal to nearly 2.92 lakh children in more than 3,102 schools spread over all the districts. The Government of India has increased the cooking conversion cost under MDM during the year 2009-10. These rates become effective in the state from 1.04.2010 to provide adequate nutrition meals as per the prescribed menu of MDMS. Now the cost provided for class I to V is Rs. 2.69 per student per meal and for class VI to VIII, it is Rs. 4.03 per student per meal\textsuperscript{35}.

‘Unnat Chula Yojana’ is a cent percent centrally sponsored scheme. In the financial year 1997-98, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs had been made. Against the target of 75,000 Unnat Chula in 1999-2000, 21.25\% Unnat Chulhas were installed upto December, 1999\textsuperscript{36}. In the financial year 2001-02, a financial provision of Rs. 33.00 lakh has been made along with a physical target of 30,000 Unnat Chulhas. Upto December, 2001, 26.20\% Unnat Chulhas were completed.

\textsuperscript{36} Planning Department (20-point programme), Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 2000-01, pp.38.
5.5.1 Rural development in Alwar District-

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)-

The Alwar IRDP total target for the financial year 1995-96 was Rs. 985.00 lakh. The IRDP consists of loans and subsidies for productive assets to people below the poverty line (BPL). In 1995-96 the amount of subsidies was 21.49%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Benefited families</th>
<th>Expenditure amount (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SC%</th>
<th>ST%</th>
<th>Loan %</th>
<th>Subsidy %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>4851</td>
<td>985.00</td>
<td>37.23</td>
<td>13.67</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.51</td>
<td>21.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>3269</td>
<td>863.87</td>
<td>34.69</td>
<td>16.46</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.33</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>3489</td>
<td>1072.79</td>
<td>23.22</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.83</td>
<td>14.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>3341</td>
<td>1067.75</td>
<td>18.95</td>
<td>14.34</td>
<td></td>
<td>87.06</td>
<td>12.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000*</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>587.97</td>
<td>23.79</td>
<td>12.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.08</td>
<td>21.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>3458</td>
<td>1018.37</td>
<td>26.34</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.35</td>
<td>22.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>850.12</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.39</td>
<td>23.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From 1999-2000 year this yojana is called as Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar yojana (SGSY)

Source: D.R.D.A., Alwar

The subsidies is payable at the rate of 30% of unit cost to the BPL but at the rate of 50% unit cost to SCs / STs families. Group subsidies are 50% to the maximum limit. The loan was 78.51% were given in financial year 1995-96. The number of total targeted beneficiaries was 4,851 for Alwar in 1995-96 this was highest among these seven years (1995-96 to 2001-02).

The allocation of fund was Rs. 1,072 lakh for the year of 1997-98. This allocation was highest in these seven years whereas in 1999-2000 the amount of Rs. 587.97 lakh allocated. Similarly, the number of total benefited families also lowest as 185 for 1999-2000. From 1999-2000 year this yojana is called as Swaranjayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana (SGSY).
In Alwar, Laxmangarh Panchayat Samiti ranked first in terms of expenditure amount and total number of beneficiaries that was Rs. 116.98 lakhs & 633 in the year of 1995-96, whereas Kathumar Panchayat Samiti got Rs. 146.11 lakh both for subsidies and loans in the financial year of 1997-98.

The number of benefited families was 510 families. Out of this total number 25.10% was of SC families and 13.73% was of ST families. Again Kathumar has ranked first in terms of expenditure value and number of benefited families in the year of 1998-99. The spending money as well as no. of beneficiaries was Rs. 73.93 lakh & 259 to Tizara Panchayat Samiti for the 1999-2000 year. While for the Behror Panchayat Samiti the allocation of fund was Rs. 106.90 lakh that was largest in the year 2000-01.
Figure No. 5.4

Benificiaries Under SGSY in Panchayat Samitis of Alwar 2005-06

Persons
- 40 and below
- 40 - 80
- 80 - 120
- 120 - 160
- 160 and above

Scale: 0 - 10 - 20 - 40 Kilometers
Figure No. 5.5

Benificiaries Under SGSY in Panchayat Samitis of Alwar 2009 - 10

Persons
- 40 and below
- 40 - 80
- 80 - 120
- 120 - 160
- 160 and above

Scale: 0 - 10 - 20 - 40 Kilometers
Table No. 5.7: SGSY in Alwar in 2005-06 to 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Fund Allocation (Rs. in Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1148</td>
<td>476.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1513</td>
<td>587.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>533.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>490.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>698.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Alwar (2005-06 to 2009-10)

The total numbers of beneficiaries were 1148 families and the allocation of funds was Rs 476.48 lakhs during 2005-06 year. For the year 2006-07, the beneficiaries under SGSY were 1513 families while the allocation of funds was Rs. 587.41. In the year of 2007-08, the SGSY total beneficiaries were 1,248, spending Rs 533.46. During the year 2008-09, around 970 families were benefited under the scheme spending Rs. 490.68. The total benefited families under SGSY were 1,397 while Rs. 698.78 was allocated for the beneficiaries during the year of 2009-10.

In Laxmangarh Panchayat Samiti, the highest number of benefited families (180) among Panchayat Samitis in Alwar was found during the year of 2005-06 and the allocated fund (Rs. 63.48 lakhs) under the scheme was also found highest as well. While during 2006-07 year, Bansur got the first rank in terms of beneficiaries (207) under SGSY but Laxmangarh Panchayat Samiti got the first rank in terms of fund allocation (Rs. 80.78 lakhs). The Kathumar Panchayat Samiti got highest number of beneficiaries (168) as well as the allocation of funds (Rs. 67.11 lakhs) was also highest during the year of 2007-08. In the year of 2008-09, the highest number of beneficiaries among the Panchayat Samitis in Alwar was in Thanagazi (125) but the fund allocation was highest in Rajgarh (Rs. 67.37 lakhs). The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was highest in Kathumar Panchayat Samiti (217) and the highest allocation of funds under this scheme was in Rajgarh (Rs. 117.09 lakh) Panchayat Samiti during the year 2009-10 in Alwar.

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**-

The highest expenditure amount was Rs. 534.86 lakh for IAY in 1996-97. The largest number of SC beneficiaries was 1,996 in 1996-97 year and 1,451 of ST
families in the year of 2001-02. Laxmangarh Panchayat Samiti has ranked first in terms of expenditure for both JRY & IAY schemes in both year of 2000-01 and 2005-06. The Bansur and Rajgarh Panchayat Samiti had the expenditure amount Rs. 46.76 & Rs. 32.54 lakhs in the year of 2003-04. In the year 2006-07, Kathumar and Ramgarh got largest expenditure under both JRY & IAY Schemes.

Table No. 5.8: IAY Yojana in Alwar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>264.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>534.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>1364</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>273.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>339.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>284.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-01</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>1188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-02</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>136.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: D.R.D.A., Alwar

Figure No. 5.6

Fund Allocation under IAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. in lakh</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure No. 5.7

Number of IAY Beneficiaries: Alwar District Year 2005-2006
Figure No. 5.8

Number of IAY Beneficiaries: Alwar District
Year 2009-2010

PS Wise
- 23.0 - 29.0
- 29.0 - 87.0
- 87.0 - 109.0
- 109.0 - 134.0
- 134.0 - 222.0
Table No. 5.9: IAY in Alwar in 2005-06 to 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Fund Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>69.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>299.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2284</td>
<td>71.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>3648</td>
<td>1152.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>263.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Alwar (2005-06 to 2009-10)

Under IAY the total numbers of benefited families were 562 and the allocated fund was Rs. 69.11 laks during 2005-06 in Alwar. During 2006-07, 1198 families were benefited under this scheme, spending Rs. 299.5 lakhs. While in 2007-08 year, 2284 families were benefited and Rs. 571 lakhs were allocated for the same. Around 3648 families were benefited and the amount Rs. 1152.69 lakhs spent on the beneficiaries under IAY during 2008-09 in Alwar. During 2009-10, the total benefited families were 1505 and the amount spent on the scheme for the beneficiaries was Rs. 263.37 lakhs. Among all Panchayat Samitis of Alwar, the highest numbers of beneficiaries were in Kotkasim (84) while highest fund allocation was in Reni Panchayat Samiti during 2005-06. Tijara Panchayat Samiti got first rank in terms of both benefited families and allocation of fund under the scheme in the year of 2006-07. Similarly, Umren got highest number of beneficiaries’ as well as highest funds under this scheme during 2007-08. Again Umren got first rank in terms of both beneficiaries and fund allocation during 2008-09. Laxmangarh have the highest beneficiaries and fund allocation in the year 2009-10.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

MGNREGS scheme was launched in Alwar in 2008 year. Under this scheme the total numbers of generated mandays for employment were 120.57 lakh in Alwar. The allocation of fund under the scheme was Rs. 16,025.11 lakhs for the year of 2008-09. During 2009-10 year, under this scheme the total employment generated were 90.68 lakhs mandays while the spending amount was Rs. 10,296.56 lakhs. The total
Figure No. 5.9

Number of MGNREGA Beneficiaries: Alwar District 2008-09
Number of MGNREGA Beneficiaries: Alwar District 2010-11

PS Wise (Mondays in lakhs)
- 0.9 - 1.6
- 1.6 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 4.4
- 4.4 - 5.4
- 5.4 - 9.9
generated employment was 53.77 lakhs mandays, spending amount of Rs. 6,650.05 lakhs during the year of 2010-11.

Table No. 5.10: MGNREGS in Alwar in 2008-09 to 2010-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries (Mandays in Lakh)</th>
<th>Allocation of fund (Rs. In Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>120.57</td>
<td>16025.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>90.68</td>
<td>10296.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>53.77</td>
<td>6650.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Alwar (2008-09 to 2010-11)

During 2008-09, Rajgarh Panchayat Samiti has generated highest employment (18.95 lakh mandays) among the Panchayat Samitis in Alwar while the expending amount under the scheme in Kathumar Panchayat Samiti (Rs. 2,338.16 lakhs) was highest in the same year. In Kathumar the highest rank in terms of both generated employment rate (17.63 lakhs mandays) and the expenditure amount (Rs. 2,138.91 lakhs) during the year of 2009-10 in Alwar. During 2010-11, Thanagazi has the highest employment generated (9.91 lakhs mandays) and the spending amount (Rs. 1,089.48 lakhs) also highest under this scheme.

Table No.5.11: SGSY in Nagaur (1995-96 to 2001-02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>SC (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>4541</td>
<td>42.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>3797</td>
<td>37.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>3808</td>
<td>39.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>3422</td>
<td>35.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>2557</td>
<td>40.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>00-01</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>44.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-02</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>31.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Nagaur
5.5.2 Rural Development in Nagaur District-

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) –

From these data we can say that the highest allocation of funds under this programme was Rs. 763.858 lakh in the financial year of 1998-99. The loan amount also highest in this year. Inspite of the highest allocation of funds the number of benefited families was not so high, was 3,422 families whereas the total number of benefited families were 4,541 in the 1995-96 year which was highest. Similarly, the no. of beneficiaries of SC families was also highest in the 1995-96, whereas this ratio was quite low in the year of 2001-02.

Figure No. 5.11

Number of benefitted families under IRDP/SGSY in Nagaur

![Bar chart showing distribution of benefitted families by years and categories SC, ST, Others]

Figure No. 5.12

Distribution of fund under IRDP/SGSY in Nagaur

![Bar chart showing distribution of fund by years and categories Loan, Subsidy]

For Jayal Panchayat Samiti the spending amount was Rs. 71.81 lakh which was highest in 1995-96. Whereas the total no. of benefited families was in Nagaur Panchayat Samiti in the year of 1995-96 was 558 families. Contrary, in the year of
1996-97, this situation was just opposite, the fund was highest in Nagaur but no. of benefited families was highest in Jayal. Fortunately, in Makrana Panchayat Samiti both fund and no. of beneficiaries was highest in 1997-98. Jayal Panchayat Samiti has largest expenditure value but Kuchaman Panchayat Samiti has the first rank in terms of total benefited families in 1998-99. Again Kuchaman got the first position both in terms of spent money and no. of beneficiaries in 1999-2000. This situation replace to the Nagaur Panchayat Samiti in 2000-01.

Table No. 5.12: SGSY in Nagaur in 2005-06 to 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Fund Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>304.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>327.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>368.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>456.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>660.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Nagaur (2005-06 to 2009-10)

The total numbers of beneficiaries were 1300 families and the allocation of funds was Rs 304.29 lakhs during 2005-06 year. For the year 2006-07, the beneficiaries under SGSY were 1098 families while the allocation of funds was Rs. 327.53. In the year of 2007-08, the SGSY total beneficiaries were 1301, spending Rs 368.59. During the year 2008-09, around 835 families were benefited under the scheme spending Rs. 456.68. The total benefited families under SGSY were 413 while Rs. 660.93 was allocated for the beneficiaries during the year of 2009-10.

In Nagaur Panchayat Samiti, the highest number of benefited families (160) among Panchayat Samitis in Nagaur was found during the year of 2005-06 and the allocated fund (Rs. 37.06 lakhs) under the scheme was found highest in Degana. While during 2006-07 year, Didwana got the first rank in terms of both beneficiaries (160) under SGSY and fund allocation (Rs. 39.37 lakhs).
Figure No. 5.13

Number of SGSY Beneficiaries: Nagaur District
Year 2005-06

PS Wise
- 59.0
- 59.0 - 107.0
- 107.0 - 121.0
- 121.0 - 144.0
- 144.0 - 160.0
Figure No. 5.14

Number of SGSY Beneficiaries: Nagaur District
Year 2009-10

PS Wise
- 10.0 - 11.0
- 11.0 - 27.0
- 27.0 - 39.0
- 39.0 - 49.0
- 49.0 - 88.0
The Jayal Panchayat Samiti got highest number of beneficiaries (184) as well as the allocation of funds (Rs. 45.51 lakhs) was also highest during the year of 2007-08. In the year of 2008-09, the highest number of beneficiaries among the Panchayat Samitis in Nagaur was in Kuchaman (120) but the fund allocation was highest in Nagaur (Rs. 66.14 lakhs). The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was highest in Didwana Panchayat Samiti (88) and the highest allocation of funds under this scheme was in Rajgarh (Rs.92.08 lakh) Panchayat Samiti during the year 2009-10 in Nagaur.

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)-**

Under IAY total expenditure was highest Rs. 251.82 lakhs allocated money in 1998-99.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>70.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>144.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>101.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>251.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>19.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-01</td>
<td>227.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-02</td>
<td>120.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: D.R.D.A., Nagaur

Figure No. 5.15
Didwana Panchayat Samiti completed of its largest no. of works under IAY in 1995-96. Under IAY the largest value of expenditure was spent in Didwana Panchayat Samiti in 1995-96. Again Didwana Panchayat samiti had first position in terms of value of expenditure under IAY in 1998-99. In terms of total completed works and expenditure under IAY in 1999-2000 & 2001-02 Didwana Panchayat samiti got first rank.

Table No. 5.14: IAY in Nagaur in 2005-06 to 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Fund Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>387.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>431.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2521</td>
<td>630.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>438.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>4811</td>
<td>1683.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Nagaur (2005-06 to 2009-10)

Under IAY the total numbers of benefited families were 1,548 and the allocated fund was Rs. 387.00 lakhs during 2005-06 in Nagaur. During 2006-07, 1,726 families were benefited under this scheme, spending Rs. 431.5 lakhs. While in 2007-08 year, 2,521 families were benefited and Rs. 630.25 lakhs were allocated for the same. Around 1,254 families were benefited and the amount Rs. 438.9 lakhs spent on the beneficiaries under IAY during 2008-09 in Nagaur. During 2009-10, the total benefited families were 4,811 and the amount spent on the scheme for the beneficiaries was Rs. 1,683.85 lakhs.

Among all Panchayat Samitis of Nagaur, the highest number of beneficiaries (186 families) and the allocated fund (Rs. 46.5 lakhs) was highest in Didwana Panchayat Samiti during 2005-06. Jayal Panchayat Samiti got first rank in terms of both benefited families and allocation of fund under the scheme in the year of 2006-07. Again, Jayal got highest number of beneficiaries’ as well as highest funds under this scheme during 2007-08. Similarly, Mundwa got first rank in terms of both beneficiaries and fund allocation during 2008-09. Degana have the highest beneficiaries and fund allocation in the year 2009-10.
Figure No. 5.16

Number of IAY Beneficiaries: Nagaur District
Year 2005-06

PS Wise
- 111.0
- 111.0 - 123.0
- 123.0 - 132.0
- 132.0 - 156.0
- 156.0 - 186.0

Legend

Scale: 0 - 80 Kms
Figure No. 5.17

Number of IAY Beneficiaries: Nagaur District
Year 2009-10

PS Wise
- 279.0
- 279.0 - 350.0
- 350.0 - 399.0
- 399.0 - 528.0
- 528.0 - 618.0
Figure No. 5.18

Number of MGNREGA Beneficiaries
Nagaur District
2008-09

P/S Wise (Mundays in lakhs)
- 0 - 9.0
- 9.0 - 15.2
- 15.2 - 21.4
- 21.4 - 27.7
- 27.7 - 34.0
Number of MGNREGA Beneficiaries
Nagaur District
2010-11

PS Wise (Mundles in lakh):
- 0 - 4.0
- 4.0 - 8.0
- 8.0 - 14.0
- 14.0 - 19.0
- 19.0 - 86.0
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)-

MGNREGS scheme was launched in Nagaur also in 2008 year. Under this scheme the total numbers of generated mandays for employment were 234.42 lakh in Nagaur. The allocation of fund under the scheme was Rs. 27,141.89 lakhs for the year of 2008-09. During 2009-10 year, under this scheme the total employment generated were 272.60 lakhs mandays while the spending amount was Rs. 34,084.80 lakhs. The total generated employment was 207.17 lakhs mandays, spending amount of Rs. 17,582.53 lakhs during the year of 2010-11.

Table No. 5.15: MGNREGS in Nagaur in 2008-09 to 2010-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries (in Lakh)</th>
<th>Allocation of fund (Rs. In Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>234.42</td>
<td>27141.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>272.60</td>
<td>34084.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>207.17</td>
<td>17582.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDA, Nagaur (2008-09 to 2010-11)

During 2008-09, Nagaur Panchayat Samiti has generated highest employment (30.72 lakh mandays) among the Panchayat Samitis in Nagaur while the expending amount under the scheme in Nagaur Panchayat Samiti (Rs. 3,660.82 lakhs) was highest in the same year. In Degana the highest rank in terms of both generated employment rate (31.47 lakhs mandays) and the expenditure amount (Rs. 3,767.83 lakhs) was highest in Riya during the year of 2009-10 in Nagaur. During 2010-11, Nagaur has the highest employment generated (86.29 lakhs mandays) and the spending amount (Rs. 2,305.48 lakhs) was highest in Jayal under this scheme.

5.6 Infrastructure Development in Alwar and Nagaur Districts

For better understanding about the infrastructure facilities in Alwar and Nagaur districts at the Panchayat level, we have worked out a composite index to assess the local physical and social infrastructure facilities at the village level and we also found out the its impact on the society at the local level in the districts. For that we have worked out the composite index of social indicators for both Alwar and Nagaur districts at Gram Panchayat level.
The selected indicators to assess physical and social infrastructure at Panchayat level in both districts are as follows:

Figure No. 5.20: Infrastructure Development Indicators

Physical infrastructure
- Road facilities
- Postal facilities
- Telecommunication facilities
- Banking facilities
- Electricity facilities

Social infrastructure
- Educational facilities
- Medical and Health facilities
- Recreational and cultural facilities

The selected indicators used to make a composite index of social indicators are as follows:

Figure No. 5.21: Social Indicators

- Literacy rate
- STs Population
- SCs population
- Population 0-6 age group
- Householdsize
- Work participation

5.6.1 Infrastructure and Social Development in Alwar District:-

5.6.1.1 Infrastructure Development in Alwar-

From the figure it is observed that, the pattern of infrastructure both physical and social has been seen highest in the north western and south eastern part of the Alwar district. The north western part of the district consists of Nimrana, Behror, Bansur and Mandawar Panchayat Samitis. In this region, the infrastructure facilities are highest because this region is situated along the National Highway No. 8. It helps in availability of technical services and labour mobility. Furthermore, this belt is highly industrialised in the district. Having links to National Capital Region (NCR), in terms of people-people mobility, industrial linkages, it has great opportunity for further
Western parts of the district have availability of most of the required infrastructural facilities and resources. Therefore, a few units of large/medium scale apart of the units of small scale sector have been proposed for such zone. Another developed region is south eastern part of the district which constitutes the Laxmangarh, eastern part of Umren and the part of Kathumar Panchayat Samitis. Those localities have the highest number of infrastructural facilities. Location of this belt, the nearest of Alwar district headquarter and highly industrial belt is another advantageous factor. The density of population is also highest in both regions in the district.

At present there are twenty two industrial areas developed by RIICO at Alwar district. The details related to existing industrial areas in the district is found as given under.

Table No. 5.16: Existing Status of Industrial Areas (As on 31st Dec, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Areas in Acres</th>
<th>Plots Developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M.I.A.</td>
<td>1804.32</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M.I.A. Ext., Alwar</td>
<td>201.15</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>AgroFood Park, M.I.A. Ext. Alwar</td>
<td>185.94</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MIA (South &amp; East), Alwar</td>
<td>51.75</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kherli</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rajgarh</td>
<td>40.59</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khairthal</td>
<td>69.93</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Thanagazi</td>
<td>33.12</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Old Ind. Area Alwar</td>
<td>179.76</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Behror</td>
<td>280.50</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sotanala</td>
<td>151.91</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bhiwadi Phase I to IV</td>
<td>2138.00</td>
<td>1701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Khuskhera</td>
<td>825.83</td>
<td>1017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>IID, Centre Khuskhera</td>
<td>151.77</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Patheri</td>
<td>538.1</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Chopanki</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Tapukra</td>
<td>781.44</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Shanjahanpur</td>
<td>203.09</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Neemrana (Phase I to III)</td>
<td>2125.96</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>EPIP Neemrana</td>
<td>210.51</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sare Khurd</td>
<td>94.55</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manjara Path (Japanese Zone)</td>
<td>1166.33</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12045</td>
<td>7039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO)
From the table it is apparent that out of 12,045 acres industrial areas allotted by government, 7,039 acres plot developed so far. Bhiwandi Phase I to IV, M.I.A, Neemrana (Phase I to III), Manjara Path (Japanese Zone), Khuskhera, Tapukra has largest areas under industrial belt. However, a few areas have developed their plot for industrial purposes. Bhiwadi which is located to near National Capital Region has highest total industrial area. Most of nodal areas have been developed as industrial areas. Those are Kherli, Rajgarh, Khairthal, Thanagazi, Behror, Bhiwadi and Neemrana. There are industrial agglomerations in Central region of Alwar and in western part as Nimrana. As per infrastructure index, we have got maximum concentration of the villages under second size class i.e 0.52 to 1.19, which itself suggests future development of infrastructure.

There are 87 large and medium scale industrial units in the district. Most of them are located in various industrial area of Alwar district.

**Infrastructure Development in Rajgarh Panchayat Samiti**

Rajgarh panchayat Samiti shows seven villages of highest level of infrastructure development. Those villages are namely Shobhapura, Roopbas, Rundh Dabkan, Shivnagri, Tahla, Talab and Shreenagar. Interestingly, abovementioned villages are located in interdistrict boundary and requirements of essential infrastructure such as medical facilities, electricity and education institutions are of major concern.

**5.6.1.2 Social Development in Alwar**

From the figure 5.23, it is observed that northern area has highest level of social development. Those areas has progressive in terms of literacy, education, medical facilities and recreational and cultural facilities. Industrialisation and urbanization also influences highest level social development. Northern parts comprising Nimrana, Behror, Mandawar, Khairthal, Bhiwadi, Tijara are educational and cultural centre of Alwar. Western and southern parts have medium level of social development. Eastern parts and extreme south west suffers from lowest level of social development. Township like Bansur, Alwar, and Kathumar shows highest social development amidst surrounding lowest social developed area. Lowest level of literacy rate, low output driven agriculture is the causes of lowest social development in southern district.
Figure No. 5.22

Infrastructure Development: Alwar District 2001

Kilometers

IDI (No of Villages)
- 0.00 - 0.52 (81)
- 0.52 - 1.19 (843)
- 1.19 - 1.78 (425)
- 1.78 - 2.75 (646)
Social Development: Alwar District
2001

SDI (No of GPs)
- 0.20 - 0.55 (60)
- 0.55 - 0.79 (197)
- 0.79 - 1.04 (113)
- 1.05 - 1.5 (127)

Kilometers

0 10 20 40
Social Development in Rajgarh-

Social development in Rajgarh Tehsil is not encouraging, as large number of villages falls under lower ladder in terms of literacy rate, education and recreation facilities. However Sitapura, Rundh Beegota and Rundh Rajor are advance than other villages.

5.6.2 Infrastructure and Social Development in Nagaur District:-

5.6.2.1 Infrastructure Development in Nagaur-

Infrastructural development in Nagaur district is not homogenous. From the figure it is observed that Kheenvar, Sankhwas, Khajwana, Harsolao, Goredi Chancha, Degana, Indawar, Thanwala, Parbatsar, Dhankoli have highest level of infrastructural development. Central region has moderate level of development. Western parts have poor level of infrastructure development. Those areas have poor level of electricity, postal banking, tele communication and road facilities.

Infrastructure Development in Kuchaman-

Some villages of Kuchaman Panchayat Samiti shows exceptional in infrastructure development including Kanpura, Gurha Salt, Chosla, Loonwa, Moondgasoi and Minda. Those were the districts where co-operative operations in terms of dairy and dairy products are emerging and infrastructural growth promotes such enterprises.

5.6.2.2 Social Development in Nagaur District-

Social development in Nagaur District is not equal in all villages. Villages of Kheenvar, Sankhar, Jayal, Goredi Chancha, Indawar, Degana, Riyan, Parbatsar, Landu, Dhankeli and Ghatwa have highest social development. Western region village’s have reported lowest level of development. Central villages of Nagaur have moderate level of development. Eastern parts of Nagaur have poor social development because of poor literacy, poor level of agricultural development. In case of social development indes, what we found is the uneven social development across the GPs where bottom two classes have 229 GPs.
Infrastructure Development: Nagaur District 2001

IDI (No of Villages)

- 0.00 - 0.52 (217)
- 0.52 - 1.19 (267)
- 1.19 - 1.78 (567)
- 1.78 - 2.67 (389)
Social Development in Kuchaman-

Social development in Kuchaman is highly uneven. Only a few villages show highest level of social development such as Karkeri, Jiya, Kanpura, Gurha Salt, Takiya and Minda. Thikariya Khurd, Dediya Ka Bas are poorest in terms of social development as such area suffers from illiteracy and lack medical facilities.

Thus, the PRIs are involved in rural development through involvement in planning and execution at the village level. Efforts are being made by the State to empower the Gram Sabha to involve all the people in decentralized planning. Even though funds and sanctioning power may still be at different levels, but when the question comes for execution of programmes, there is no alternative to involve the PRIs at the village level. True democracy really means that the power to plan and execute by the people at the grass roots level.