

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is imperative for improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented for planned development of the State benefit the rural areas and rural population. A separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programs through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj institutions at different levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in rural areas of the State. The major schemes include Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Gramin and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana which are being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLAD) is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics. Schemes which are sponsored by State Government include Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVVY), Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme and Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana (CM Area Development Scheme) etc.

These programmes/schemes aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, increase the avenues of wage employment and self-employment and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of development and rural housing. The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the State by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department :

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)- RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958 and through it the work of implementing all the rural livelihood programmes is being done with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional concept.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world. All rural poor are identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey.

Following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA :

- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across the State. The provision for the financial year 2023-24 is ₹412.30 crore. An expenditure of ₹541.75 crore has been incurred on this project against the total available fund ₹592.79 crore during the financial year 2023-24.
- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the State. Under this project, an expenditure of ₹34.44 crore has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹56.73 crore during the financial year 2023-24.

Financial Resources

In the above schemes, the contribution of the Government of India is 60 per cent and the contribution of the State Government is 40 per cent.

Economic Review 2023-24

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are Institution Building, Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood Intervention and Convergence.

Brief on the progress made under RAJEEVIKA

Till March, 2024, 46.67 lakh poor families were organized into 3,87,822 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 31,032 Village Organization (VOs) and 1,040 Cluster Level Federations under the project. Financial assistance has been provided to 2,69,279 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 1,53,387 SHGs received livelihood support (Community Investment Fund) from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 2,95,138 SHGs have their savings accounts opened in banks and have been provided loans amounting to ₹6,517.08 crore through banks.

Core achievements till March, 2024

- Total 5,270 Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis and 6,006 Digi pay Sakhis are working. Through these, business transactions worth ₹654.03 crore have been done during the financial year 2023-24.
- To increase the sales of SHGs, total 16 retail stores have been started at Rajasthali in Jaipur and other districts.
- Total 3.42 lakh women of SHGs have been registered as Suraksha Sakhi.
- Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. provided loans of ₹187.85 crore to 13,657 SHGs and 45,865 SHG members for day-to-day needs, self-employment of the group

- members and to empower the women financially.
- 271 canteens have been established across various districts and blocks to promote SHG livelihoods.
- In 8 Districts (Baran, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Kota and Udaipur) 461 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra formed under Van Dhan Vikas Yojana, in which 1,39,329 members have been added.
- 2,200 producer groups have been formed at village level for value addition and marketing of animal husbandry, agriculture, and non-farm related products and 1.30 lakh SHG members have been benefited.
- Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited has been formed in Kota, Bundi, Baran, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Jhalawar districts to promote milk producers, from which 30,000 families livelihoods have been improved by purchasing milk worth ₹201 crore from self-help families
- Hadoti Mahila Kisan Producer Company Limited has been formed in Kota and Baran district to develop Soyabean and Coriander value chain with the aim of benefiting the farmers through which 11,500 families have been benefited.
- Under the Lakhpati Didi Scheme, 193 Master Trainers have been trained as per the guidelines of the Government of India, 13,595 Lakhpati CRPs (Community Resource Person) have also been trained by these Lakhpati Master Trainers. Total 5.25 lakh women have been given Lakhpati Didi training.

Achievements under different projects in the financial year 2023-24, given in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Achievement Under Different Projects During the Year 2023-24

Sr. No.	Activities	Target (2023-24)	Progress (2023-24)	Cumulative Progress
1	SHG Formation	37813	47865	387822
2	No. of HHs Covered in SHGs	528982	631717	4666866
3	No. of VOs promoted	6500	6500	31032
4	No of CLFs promoted	180	229	1040
5	No. of SHGs availed Revolving funds@₹ 15000/SHG	64000	45838	269279
6	No. of SHGs availed CIF@₹ 75000/SHG	25000	33480	153387

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth. It is operational in the entire State. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the gram panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Job cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Unemployment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 km., 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Social audit by gram sabha.
- All wage payments through banks/post offices only.
- Gram sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- An effective grievance redressal mechanism is in place.

During the financial year 2022-23, total ₹10,186.69 crore has been spent and 3,571.92 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 63.46 lakh households. 4.53 lakh households have completed 100 days employment. During the financial year 2023-24, total ₹9,411.22 crore has been spent and 3,751.71 lakh

man-days generated, by providing employment to 63.85 lakh households. 5.09 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS), Rajasthan has been started in the State. Under this, on completion of 100 days of employment under MGNREGS additional 25 days of employment is being provided and 100 days additional employment is being provided to "Sahariya and Khairua" tribal families residing in Baran district and "Kathaudi" tribal families residing in Udaipur district and specially abled persons of the State. In the financial year 2022-23, ₹43.58 crore has been spent and 26.15 lakh man-days have been generated. Employment has been provided to 1.79 lakh families, out of which 0.44 lakh families have been given additional employment for 25 days and 1,404 families have been given additional employment for 100 days. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹28.00 lakh has been spent and 0.23 lakh man-days have been generated. Employment has been provided to 2,539 families, out of which 458 families have been given additional employment for 25 days under the CMREGS.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is "construction/development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) in every district", and the target of the State is 2,475. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pondage area of minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meter. During the financial year 2023-24, in all the districts 3,980 water bodies have been identified on the Amrit Sarovar Portal, 3,458 works (140 per cent of the target) have been started and 3,138 works (127 per cent of the target) have been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)

The Pradhan Mantri PVTG Vikas Mission has been launched to improve the socio-economic conditions of "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)". The mission aims to develop 75 PVTGs.

For the grant given to the houseless PVTG families residing in 08 Panchayat Samities of Baran district of the State, there is a provision of ₹2.35 lakh including ₹2.00 lakh for house construction and an amount of

Economic Review 2023-24

₹12,000 for toilet construction and the estimated remuneration payable per unskilled man day from MNREGA is ₹ 22,950. Under the scheme, all houseless PVTGs families are eligible except those having pakka house or families with government employees in the family. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, under the PM JANMAN, in the year 2023-24, a survey of the families of Sahariya tribe was conducted in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district and 23,559 eligible families were identified and uploaded on Awas Soft. Under the scheme, in the year 2023-24, the Government of India has sanctioned houses to 7,817 families by 15th January, 2024 and against the target of releasing the first installment, house sanction has been issued to 14,819 beneficiaries out of the identified eligible families. As per the instructions of the Government of India, the first installment amounting ₹87.66 crore has been transferred to 9,740 beneficiaries and the amount of second installment ₹10.14 crore has been transferred to 1,448 beneficiaries (total ₹97.80 crore) from the amount available in the State nodal account of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin was launched by Government of India on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages (up to 90 days) through MGNREGS. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government. During the financial year 2023-24, ₹69,956.64 lakh has been incurred and 96,743 new houses have been constructed.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well

as in urban areas. An allocation of ₹5 crore for each financial year has been fixed for each assembly constituency. At least 20 per cent of the total annually allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST habitations. Up to 20 per cent of yearly allocation can be recommended by Hon'ble MLA for repairing and renovation works of public utilities.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/ dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipments for government hospitals, hospital/ dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions and court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme.

In the financial year 2023-24, ₹721.66 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹2,964.38 crore and 21,108 works have been completed.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Member of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to ₹5.00 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire State may recommend works in any district of the State. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/State for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹90.75 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹791.31 crore and total 2,407 works have been completed.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara and Deeg districts. The programme covers 807 villages in above districts. The area inhabited by Mevs is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme, which is being implemented since 1986-87.

The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Under the scheme, the budget provision for the financial year 2023-24 is ₹40.00 crore, ₹2.86 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹60.69 crore and total 98 works have been completed in the financial year 2023-24.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme. BADP was initiated among the border population. This programme is being implemented in 16 blocks of 5 border districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer and Anupgarh. ensuring balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security.

In the financial year 2023-24, ₹9.60 lakh has been utilized and total 4 works have been completed.

Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

In February, 2020, Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY). The

objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas only. Under this scheme, 90 per cent funds for construction of Shamashan/ Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 per cent for construction of other community assets in case of village having more than 40 per cent SC/ST population, 80 per cent is provided by the State Government and the remaining amount is collected from the public.

For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provision of the scheme is ₹20.00 crore. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹11.78 crore has been utilized against the total available fund ₹ 60.16 crore and total 224 works have been completed

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The programme covers 2,192 villages of 9 districts (Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi).

For the financial year 2023-24, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated, total ₹13.21 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹60.90 crore and total 299 works have been completed under the scheme.

Magra Area Development Programme

The central southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated in 2005-06. At present it is being implemented in 1,746 villages in above districts. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are being undertaken for development of the area.

Economic Review 2023-24

For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provision of the scheme is ₹40.00 crore. Total ₹12.96 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹ 63.86 crore and total 671 works have been completed in the financial year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana scheme was started to ensure equal development and centralized investment by inclusion of innovations at each district of State by the district collector as per the local needs. For the financial year 2023-24, ₹33.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme. Total ₹11.08 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹39.95 crore and total 331 works have been completed during the financial year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana

This scheme has been launched in the year 2022. Under the scheme, the holistic development has to be fulfilled keeping in view the regional differences, needs and possibilities at the geographical, economical and social level of the State for systematic infrastructure and rural development in the entire State including remote and backward areas. Total budget provision for the scheme is ₹100.00 crore.

Bio-Fuel Authority

Biofuel Authority was constituted in year 2007 subsequent to announcement of State Biofuel Policy, keeping in view the vast potential for production of bio-fuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oil seed crops in the barren land of the State.

Major Activities

1. Implementation of registration process for Biodiesel (B-100) manufacturers, suppliers and retailers for retail sale of Biodiesel for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purposes in the State under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules 2019.
2. Promoting plantation of non edible oil seed crops (Ratanjot, Karanj, Mahua & Neem) in convergence with MGNREGA & other departments to create alternative source of income in rural & tribal areas through organizing capacity building and training programmes.
3. Execution of functions and responsibilities of Rajasthan Waste Land & Pasture Development Board.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority (Till March, 2024)

- Rajasthan Biofuels Rules 2019 were formulated in compliance of the notification dated 30th April, 2019 issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purpose. A registration process developed under these rules for Biodiesel (B-100) producers, distributors and retailers. Rajasthan is the first State in India to formulate & implement rules for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100).
- Production capacity of 4.20 lakh litres per day of Biodiesel (B-100) created for retailing in the State through registering 12 Biodiesel (B-100) producer firms under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.
- 102 Biodiesel (B-100) Mobile Retail Outlets registered under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.

Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been renamed as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board in the year 2016 with the objective to develop wasteland and pasture of the State. The "Wasteland and Pasture Development Board reconstituted on 11th February, 2022.

- Waste Land & Pasture Land Development Committees at District, Block and Gram Panchayat level have been formed.
- Formulation of programme and activities for capacity building on the roles and responsibilities of the members of the committees and other stake holders.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger a process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These Gram Panchayats are selected by Hon'ble MPs. Phase wise progress of SAGY are shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Phase wise Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Phase	No. of GPs Selected	Baseline survey and VDP complete works	Total works in VDP	Works completed	Works in Progress
I	34	34	1424	1391	19
II	31	31	1999	1914	50
III	17	17	601	588	9
IV	30	30	1202	544	89
V	22	19	754	398	116
VI	16	14	718	213	79
VII	23	23	1074	460	139
VIII	17	12	412	128	45

VDP-Village Development Plan

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer State in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. 24th April, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of State policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to village panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-governance. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayati Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village of Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat Samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government

body at district level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/ Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional amendment.
- Effective implementation of rules: Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA).
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of elected representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various states schemes (FFC, SFC-VI) including State and Central flagship programmes-Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan

(RGSA) of the government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.

- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through enablement.

Various development programme including State and central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural areas and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 365 Panchayat Samities and 11,208 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission is for five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. According to the recommendations of State Finance Commission-VI, the amount will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 among the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively on the basis of population of year 2011 and proposed district wise weightage.

In the final report of the 15th FC, Government of India, 40 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of basic untied grant and the remaining 60 per cent as basic tied grant. Untied grant can be used to fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) except salary or other establishment expenses. Such as street light & lighting system, other public buildings/ assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub-centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair & maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds, cremation sites.

According to recommendations of Panchayati Raj Ministry, Finance Ministry, Department of Expenditure, Government of India, the grant will be released in two instalments of 50 per cent each. Out of which 50 per cent of the tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and remaining 50 per cent can be utilized for basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling.

The revised provision for this financial year 2023-24 is ₹3,500.00 crore. In the Financial year 2023-24, total ₹3,416.07 crore (₹1,493.00 crore of the financial year 2022-23 and ₹1,923.07 crore of the financial year 2023-24) has been transferred to PRIs. During the financial year 2023-24, total ₹2,221.66 crore has been spent against the total available fund ₹4,601.90 crore and 78,344 works have been completed.

Sixth State Finance Commission

The period of Sixth State Finance Commission is for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. According to the action taken report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under interim report (for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22) submitted by the commission, 6.75 per cent of the State's own net tax revenue should be distributed between Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 75.10 and 24.90 per cent on the basis of the census report for the year 2011. The amount has been recommended to be distributed on the basis of district-wise weightage i.e. 5 per cent to the Zila Parishads of the State, 20 per cent to the Panchayat Samities and 75 per cent to the Gram Panchayats.

As per recommendations for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of National and State priority schemes and remaining 5 per cent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works and programmes.

The revised provision for this financial year 2023-24 is ₹3,112.32 crore. In the financial year 2023-24, total ₹3,897.61 crore (₹2,573.24 crore of the financial year 2022-23 and ₹1,324.37 crore of the financial year 2023-24) has been transferred to PRIs. During the financial year 2023-24, total ₹4,057.13 crore has been

spent against the total available fund ₹6,187.68 crore and 1,08,657 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Rajasthan has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31st March, 2018. The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for five years. The key objective of SBM-G Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

Actual Performance and Achievements financial year 2023-24

- **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) :** The Incentive amount of ₹12,000 is being provided for the construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM-G to all eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Families. In the financial year 2023-24, total 1,16,507 toilets have been constructed.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat with special provision of specially abled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15th Finance Commission. During the financial year 2023-24, total 2,292 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management:** With adequate management of locally generated Solid and Liquid Waste, health and hygiene can be improved and all-round development of the community can be achieved. Villages are being developed as ODF Plus villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this financial year 2023-24, total 27,391 villages are developed as ODF Plus villages.

In the financial year 2023-24, total ₹217.94 crore has been spent on Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

Panchayat Award-

National Panchayat Award –Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was promoted by the Government of India with the objective of evaluating and encouraging the implementation of devolved activities in accordance with the 73rd constitutional amendment. The best performing Panchayats are honoured with National Panchayat Awards (on 24th April every year by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India). Financial incentives is given to award winning Panchayats to recognize their performance under various priority areas/themes.

The National Panchayat Awards have been restructured to encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions for a systematic planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability towards achieving the sustainable development goals at the Panchayat level.

Categories of National Panchayat Awards - National Panchayat Awards are given to panchayats in the following subjects/categories for their performance –

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sustainable Vikas Puraskar – The award is given to best three Gram Panchayats, three Block Panchayats and three Zila Panchayats of the country. This award is provided for their performance in Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village, Healthy Village, Child-Friendly Village, Water Sufficient Village, Clean and Green Village, Village with Self-sufficient Infrastructure, Socially Just & Socially Secured Village, Village with Good Governance and Women Friendly Village.

Special Category Awards

- **Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar (GUSVPP) -** The award is given to the best three Gram Panchayats of the country for their performance in adopting and using renewable sources of energy.
- **Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar (CNVPP)–** The best three Gram Panchayats of the country are being awarded, which have done exemplary work towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions.

16 Gram Panchayats were recommended from the State under different categories. 12 Gram Panchayats

Economic Review 2023-24

were recommended for Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sustainable Development Award and 2 Gram Panchayats were recommended for Gram Urja Swaraj Special Panchayat Award and 2 Gram Panchayats were also recommended for Carbon Neutral Special Panchayat Award. No Panchayat has been selected for the National Panchayat Award.

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

Gram Panchayat Development Plan is being prepared since the year 2015 as per the directions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Gram Panchayat Development Plan is the process of planning the financial resources received from various sources by the Gram Panchayats. On the basis of the proposals received regarding the needs and priorities of the Gram Panchayat which are approved by the Gram Sabha, after approval of Gram Sabha action plan is uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj Portal developed by the Government of India.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has adopted the thematic approach for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the grassroots level through Panchayats. Accordingly, to prepare development plans (GPDP, BPDP & DPDP) for the year 2023-24, Jan Yojana Abhiyan 2022 (2nd October 2022 to 31st January 2023) “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” was launched. According to the activities and time line participatory and coordinated development plans (GPDP, BPDP & DPDP) for the year 2023-24 have been prepared and uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.

Jan Yojana Abhiyan 2023 (2nd October 2023 to 31st March 2024) “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” has been launched to prepare thematic Panchayat Development Plans for the year 2024-25. The development plans for the year 2024-25 are prepared according to resolutions taken by Gram Panchayats on 9 themes of localization of Sustainable Development Goals. Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plans of all the Gram Panchayats for the year 2024-25 have been uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal. Block and District Panchayat Development Plans are being prepared.

Svमितva Yojana

- The Svमितva Yojana was launched on Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2020. The programme is being jointly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department, the Survey of India Department and the Revenue Department.

- Under the scheme, the Survey of India Department will prepare a digital map of the population areas of all the villages of the State through drones and present it to the concerned Gram Panchayat.
- On the basis of the map, the concerned Gram Panchayat will issue Patta to the concerned person under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1996.
- In the State, drone survey work has been completed in 32,977 villages out of total 36,317 surveyable villages. At present, drone survey work has been completed in 07 districts (Ajmer, Banswada, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Jhunjhunu and Kota) and is in progress in the remaining districts.
- After the drone survey on the basis of received Map-2 from the Survey of India in 6,692 villages 57,148 new pattas and 3,96,040 earlier issued pattas are distributed to the land owners with property parcels.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

Like all the urban bodies of the State, Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (formerly Indira Rasoi Yojana) was also started in rural towns on 10th September, 2023. Through the scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided as per local taste at affordable rates.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) is being operated by women SHGs through Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) in all the identified rural towns of the State.

Under Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, lunch and dinner are being provided through 982 kitchens, in which there is a provision to provide maximum of 100 lunches and maximum of 100 dinners per day in each kitchen in rural towns. ₹8 per thali is being taken from the beneficiary and ₹22 per thali is being paid by the State Government.

Each beneficiary is being served a thali of 600 grams of food (300 grams of chapati, 100 grams of pulses, 100 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of rice/millets khichdi and pickles)

A total of more than 1.68 crore meals have been served from 10th September, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 through 982 operated kitchens in rural areas, which is 99.5 per cent of the total food capacity.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India launched the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in the financial year 2018-19 with duration of up to 31st March, 2022. Presently, it is being operated under the name of "Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Revamped RGSA)", the duration of which is scheduled till 31st March, 2026. This campaign is a centrally sponsored scheme to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and to provide capacity building and training of elected representatives and personnel. Financial provision under the scheme is in the form of 60 per cent central share and 40 per cent State share.

Under the scheme, in this financial year 2023-24, an amount of ₹141.28 crore action plan has been approved. An amount of ₹34.13 crore has been received in the financial year 2023-24 and ₹26.67 crore was available as unspent amount on 1st April, 2023 against which ₹40.21 crore has been incurred.

Village Master Plan (VMP)

- In view of importance of the planned development, master plan will be prepared for the residential area of the villages of the State. In master plan, land required for future need of education, health, residential area extension, sports, parks, government buildings & roads will be assessed. After assessment with the help of patwari, land will be identified.
- The village master plan will be prepared keeping in view the requirements of 2050 i.e. the next 30 years.
- In 1st phase with the help of Science & Technology Department, Land Settlement Department and Department of Information Technology and Communication an application has been prepared for 110 villages having population more than 10,000. Testing of beta version of app is under process.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

The buildings of Gram Panchayats (GP) have been proposed to be constructed at least with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus, for providing facility to common

man. Model drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh.

Out of 723 newly formed GPs in the year 2014, 10 GP offices are being operated in school building campus. For the construction of office buildings 713 new gram panchayats, land has been allotted for 707 buildings and 704 financial sanctions have been issued. 667 GP bhawan have been completed and 31 works are under progress. The land for 06 GP bhawan are being identified. A Model drawing of GP bhawan and the facilities to be provided with in the campus have already been approved.

Out of 1,452 newly formed GPs in the year 2019 (04 Gram Panchayats out of 1,456 newly formed GPs have been declared municipalities), 9 GP offices are being operated in school buildings campus. For the construction of office buildings 1,443 new gram panchayats, land has been allotted for 1,435 buildings and 1,423 financial sanctions have been issued. 1,102 GP bhawan have been completed and 288 works are under progress. Land marking work of remaining 8 GPs is in progress.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

Out of 47 newly constituted Panchayat Samities (PS) in 2014, the financial sanctions for all 47 PS bhawan has been issued. 43 PS bhawan have been completed and 03 are under progress. 1 work is stayed due to Hon'ble Court's order. The tentative cost of each Panchayat Samiti building is ₹250.00 lakh.

Out of 57 newly constituted Panchayat Samities in 2019, land has been allotted for 55 Panchayat Samiti Bhawans and administrative approval has been issued to 55 Panchayat Samitis for construction of buildings. Technical and financial approval of 50 buildings has been issued and work has been started on 31 buildings after the tender process.

In the year 2022-23, 03 new Panchayat Samities Sikri (Bharatpur), Bagdi (Pali) and Bhanokhar (Alwar) have been formed. In the year 2023-24, 10 new Panchayat Samiti Narayanpur (Alwar), Ganoda, Chhoti Sarva (Banswara), Hada (Bikaner), Siddhamukh (Churu), Mandawar (Dausa), Paldeval, Gamdi Ahada (Dungarpur) and Khemli, Devla (Udaipur) have been formed. Sanctioning process is under progress.

Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except in Nagar nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Palika headquarters. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹50.00 lakh.

For construction of 124 buildings for Ambedkar Bhawans, amount per building of ₹25.00 lakh was transferred from the State fund to the personal deposit account of Zila Parishads in September, 2022. The remaining amount will be arranged through convergence of other schemes. Financial sanction for 124 buildings has been issued and total 78 works have been completed and 46 works are in progress.

Panchayat Mini Secretariat

It was decided to set up a Panchayat Mini Secretariat for the Gram Panchayat level personnel of Agriculture, Revenue and Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department to work under one roof. In the first phase, a survey of 4,983 Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras, Kisan Seva Kendras, Patwar Ghar and Gram Panchayat buildings located in the same premises was conducted. According to the report received, 1,862 Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras, Kisan Seva Kendras, Patwar Ghar and Gram Panchayats are located in the same premises, out of which 1,792 were converted into Panchayat Mini Secretariat. Out of 2,176 new Gram Panchayat buildings 438 Gram Panchayat buildings were converted into Mini Secretariats. Thus, a total of 2,230 Gram Panchayat buildings have been converted into Panchayat Mini Secretariat.

Prashashan Gaavo Ke Sang Abhiyan (MRC) 2023

For the disposal of works related to general public like issuing birth and death registration certificates, settlement of pending leases, maintenance of asset registers etc. Prashashan Gaavo Ke Sang Abhiyan 2023 (MRC) was organized from 24th April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023.

Progress of Panchayati raj Department under this abhiyan -

- Total 96,113 Pattas have been issued.
- Total 96,019 Birth, Death and Other certificates have been issued.

- Payment to 20,968 families for toilets under SBM (G) scheme.

Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra

Hamara Sankalp Viksit Bharat is a nationwide campaign to raise awareness through outreach activities to achieve saturation of schemes of Government of India across the country covering all Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies with the objectives of:

- i) Reaching to the unreached people - reach out to the vulnerable who are eligible under various schemes but have not availed benefit so far
- ii) Dissemination of information and generating awareness about schemes
- iii) Learning from the citizens - Interaction with beneficiaries of government schemes through their personal stories/ experience sharing
- iv) Enrolment of potential beneficiaries through details ascertained during the Yatra.

The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra was organized in rural areas from 16th December, 2023 to 26th January, 2024.

- The yatra passed through all gram panchayats.
- Immediate benefits were given to the general public in the following activities:
 - Health Checkup and Ayushman Bharat Card E-KYC: Medical Department.
 - PM Ujjwala Yojana: Gas Companies.
 - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Insurance Scheme and Kisan Credit Card: State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC).
 - My Bharat Volunteer: Sports Department.
 - Quiz: Panchayati Raj Department.
- Rajasthan stood first overall in the country in the entire yatra.
- The Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted online with the beneficiaries of Kota and Dungarpur districts
- Key outcomes of Yatra: Public participation – 3.70 crore, P.M. Suraksha Bima Yojana-10.63 lakh, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana - 6.10 lakh, Kisan Credit Card - 15.31 lakh, P.M. Ujjwala Yojana - 8 lakh, Health Checkup - 2.90 crore, Ayushman Bharat Card e-KYC-95 lakh, My Bharat Volunteer Registration - 11 lakh, beneficiaries of Meri Kahani Meri Jubani - 80 lakh, number of

people participating in the quiz - 29 lakh, participation in 432 camps by Hon'ble MPs and 1,660 camps by Hon'ble MLAs.

- Under the Viksit Bharat- Viksit Rajasthan, an inauguration/foundation stone-laying program was organized in all 200 Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Rajasthan on 16th February, 2024, in which more than 15 lakh people participated.

"Har Ghar Tiranga" program –

During the financial year 2023-24 under the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, "Har Ghar Tiranga" program was celebrated from 13-15 August, 2023. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India nominated Panchayati Raj Department as the nodal institution for successful implementation of the "Har Ghar Tiranga" program.

This nationwide campaign was made successful by getting 14 lakh flags in Rajasthan supplied from vendor firms directed by the Central Government and hoisting the "Tiranga" at private residences, government/non-government offices, etc. in all the districts.

Watershed Development

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land. Despite being the largest State in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the State. Moreover, due to less rainy days, high intensity of rains and scattered rainy pattern & a large percentage of this rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and cultivable land is converting into waste land.

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan – 2.0

Under this, in 349 Panchayat Samiti of the State, 5,000 to 8,000 hectare area will be selected phase wise and

water harvesting and conservation works will be done in 20,000 villages. Under the first phase, about 1.50 lakh works will be done through convergence at a cost of ₹3,500 crore in 5,135 villages selected in 349 Panchayat Samitis of all districts of the State.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component 2.0)

PMKSY-WC 2.0 was started by the Department of Land Resources, GoI and total 149 projects covering 7.51 lakh hectare area for treatment costing ₹1,858.86 crore were sanctioned in 2021-22 & 2022-23. Under this, so far, a total of 2,280 hectare degraded/rainfed area have been developed, soil and moisture conservation activities done in 52 hectare area, Saplings (afforestation/horticulture plants) were planted in 2,300 hectare area, 62 water harvesting structures created/rejuvenated and 1,16,772 Man days generated. In the financial year 2023-24, total expenditure is ₹522.39 crore.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Rural Roads

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The road network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. Village road length in the State is given in table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Village Road Length in the State as on 31st March, 2023

(KM)

Black Top	Metal Road	Gravel Road	Fair Weather	Total
150394.88	5653.08	33228.76	2270.87	191547.59

Economic Review 2023-24

During the year 2023-24, the important achievements of road development are given below:

- 707 km roads have been constructed and connected by BT Roads under State Road Fund in 153 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census.
- In Tribal and Desert area, 1,360 km roads under NABARD and Rural Roads have been connected by BT roads in 329 Villages declared after 2011 census and 39 villages as per 2011 census having population 250 and above.

During the financial year 2023-24, the following new sanctions have been issued:

- **Rural Road:** Sanctioned of Road works for construction and development of 6,120 road works of 18,259 km including 10 ROB/HLB works with a cost of ₹8,541.65 crore.
- **PMGSY-III:** Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8,662.50 km length have been selected for upgradation and strengthening. The main rural roads of 8,600.02 km amounting to ₹5,128.50 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Under which, 7303.45 km of road up-gradation work has been done with an expenditure of ₹2,859.77 crore till March 2024.

Rural Electrification:

To achieve the 100 per cent rural electrification in the State, the State Government has electrified 43,965 villages up to March, 2024. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhans and 105.64 lakh rural households have also been electrified up to March, 2024. Total 1,24,427 agricultural connections have been released to farmers during the financial year 2023-24.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November, 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the State. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, organizing fairs and training camps. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

The impact of these interventions of RUDA can be seen as an alternate avenue of sustainable income through self-employment with enhanced capabilities to the participating artisans in core sub sector like Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals, in drought prone State like Rajasthan. This is a unique organization working in non-farm sectors in India.

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration: RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like, Pokran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer and Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives.

RUDA carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors, which are as follows:

- Leather
- Wool and Textile
- Minor Mineral

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for conducting RUDA activities. In this head, a target has been set to benefit 1,500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹210.00 lakh against which ₹186.25 lakh has been incurred to benefit total 743 artisans during the financial year 2023-24.

