



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

SIROHI

Vision-2022



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Message from District Collector



Sandesh Nayak
IAS, District Collector, Sirohi

It was a long pending desire to have a vision for the district. A planned strategy with clearly laid out goal and targets makes it easier for the aspirational district to provide a quality of life, social, economical and political to its every citizen

The address by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10th August'17 as part of "New India - Manthan" gave further impetus for creation of a plan for the districts. The faith that was reaffirmed in the institution of Collector signifies the role & the responsibility that this institution bears, helped us to put our best to gather all that we have. Efforts have thus been made to have a holistic approach to address the various sectors issues . Further, the various contextual aspects of the district Sirohi have been attempted to be incorporated in the document so as it inspires us in the future.

The vision document is aligned with the aim to transform the aspirational district based on the parameters given by the NITI Ayog. I extend my gratitude to my team of officers who have given their time and inputs to make this document. And I hope they will adhere to the strategies put in this document to bring innovative solutions to inclusive development.

Thank You,

Sandesh Nayak, IAS
District Collector Sirohi

Vision-2022

We Aspires to leverage our agricultural and tourism potential to improve the quality of life of our citizen through inclusive and innovative approach.

Sirohi- A Background

Sirohi city is one of the known name in the southern Rajasthan. Sirohi is an administrative headquarters of Sirohi district which covers five tehsils- Abu Road, Sheoganj, Reodar, Pindwara, and Sirohi itself. District has evolved its name from “Siranwa” hills on the western slope where it is situated. The name Sirohi was derived from head (Sir) of the desert (Rohi), according to Colonel Tod, who wrote about it in his book “Travels in Western India”. Another story about the origin of its name is that it derived from “Sword”. Deora Chauhans, the ruler of Sirohi state were popularly known for their bravery and famous swords.

Sirohi district is situated in the south-west part of Rajasthan between the parallel of 24°20' and 25°17' North Latitude and 72°16' and 73°10' East Longitude. It is bounded by district Pali in the north-east, district Udaipur in the east, Jalore in the west and Banaskantha district of Gujarat in the south. The total geographical area of the district is 5136 Sq. Km., which covers about 1.52 percent of the total area of Rajasthan. Sirohi is the third smallest district of Rajasthan, after Dungarpur and Banswara.

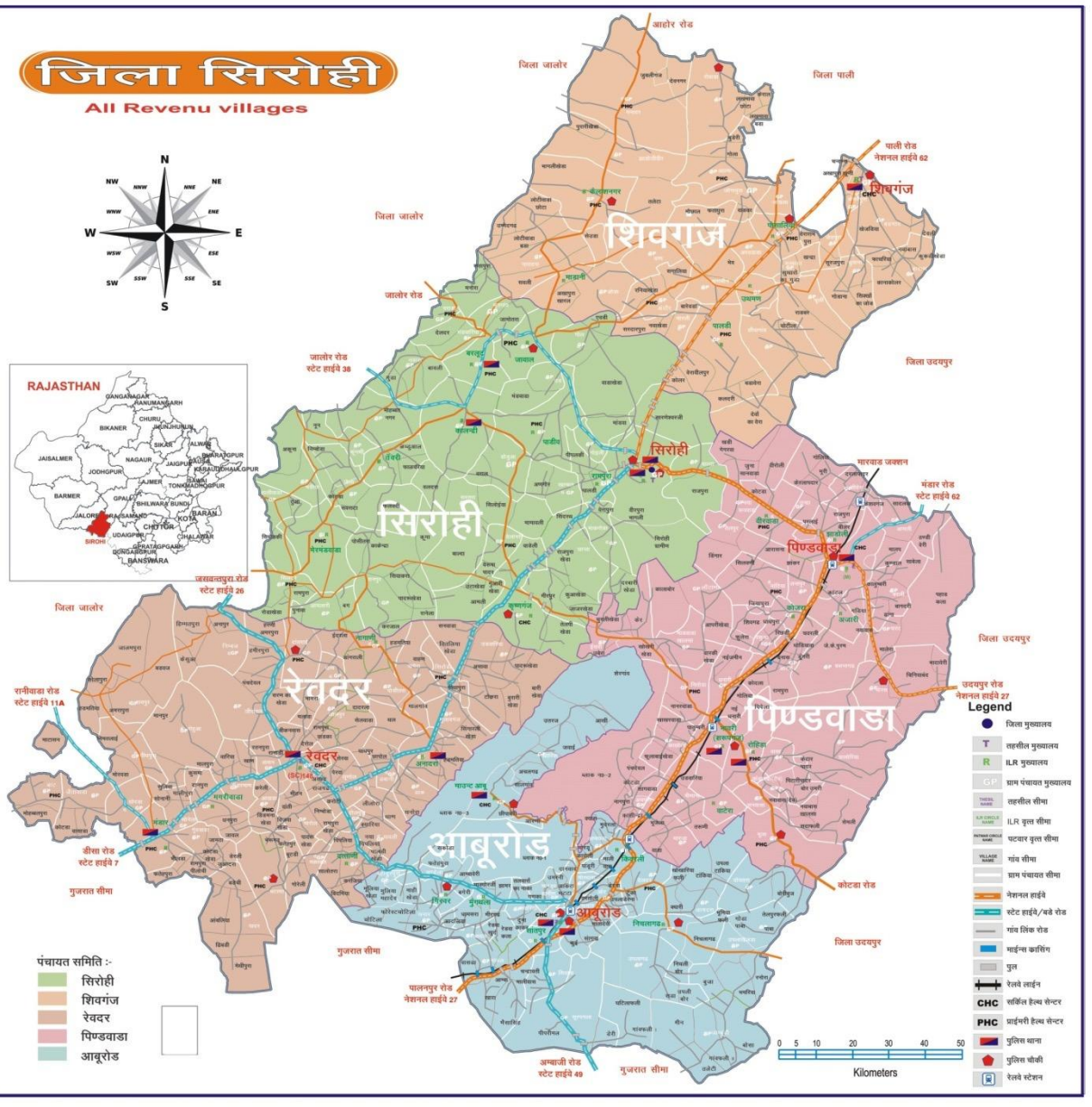
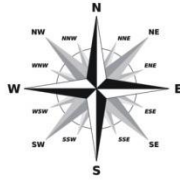
Sirohi district is broken up by hills and rocky ranges. The granite massif of Mount Abu divides the district into two portions, running from north-east to south-west. The south and south-east part of the district, which lies between Mount Abu and the main spine of the Aravallis, is mountainous and rugged, and is drained by the West Banas River. Abu Road, a station on the main Delhi-Ahmedabad rail line, lies in the valley of the West Banas. The dry deciduous forest is common in this part of the district, and the higher elevations of Mount Abu are covered in conifer forests. Abu Road is the biggest city and the main financial hub of Sirohi district.

The portion of the district west and north of Mount Abu is drier, lying in the rain shadow of the mountain, which blocks the southwest monsoon. The southwest corner of the district is drained by the Sukri River, an intermittent stream that drains the western slope of Mount Abu. The north-western portion of the district is drained by tributaries of the Luni River. The North-western thorn scrub forests cover the western and northern portion of the district. Warada is the last village of Sirohi located on Sirohi-Siyana Road.

After Independence an agreement was signed between Central Government and minor ruler of Sirohi State, with this the State Administration of the Sirohi State was taken over by Bombay Government from 5 January 1949 to 25 January 1950. The first administrator representing a bombay state was Prema Bhai Patel. After final merger with Rajasthan in 1950, an area of 787 km² consisting of Aburoad and Delwara tehsils of Sirohi district was renamed with the Bombay State on 1 November 1956, after the recommendation of the State organization Commission, which forms the present position of the district.

जिला सिरौही

All Revenue villages



- पंचायत समिति :-
- सिरौही
 - शिवगंज
 - रेवदर
 - पिण्डवाडा
 - आबूरोड

Legend

- विलास मुन्नावार
- T लक्ष्मील मुन्नावार
- R I.R. मुन्नावार
- GP ग्राम पंचायत मुन्नावार
- लक्ष्मील सीमा
- I.R. कूल सीमा
- पंचायत कूल सीमा
- गांव सीमा
- ग्राम पंचायत सीमा
- नेमन हार्डवे
- स्टेट हाईवे/एके रोड
- गांव लिंक रोड
- पुन
- रेवने सर्वे
- CHC सर्विल हेल्थ सेंटर
- PHC प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर
- पुलिस थान
- पुलिस चौकी
- रेवने स्टेशन



Description	Values
Area (Sq.Kms)	5136
Population (2011)	10.36 Lacs
Sub-Divisions	5
Tehsils	5
Sub-Tehsils	4
Revenue R.I.Circles	41
Patwar Mandals	165
Panchayat Samitis	5

Description	Values
Gram Panchayats	162
Revenue Villages	516
Municipal Council	1
Municipal Board	4
Sex-Ratio	940
Literacy %	55.3%
Literacy %(M/F)	70/37.7

Vision – Sector wise Targets

“Vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world...”

This chapter lays down the proposed sector-wise targets that shall be essential in giving an overall direction for the Vision 2022. In doing so, alignment with Rajasthan 2030 Vision and the PM’s Transformative Agenda has been attempted for a coordinated development strategy.

Indicator	Factor Parameters	Status %			Sirohi 2022 %
		India Best %	Rajasthan Best %	Sirohi Current Status %	
Health & Nutritional	> Children under 5 year who are underweight (%)	0	19.5	50.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > AAA (ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi) Concept introduced By Administration So that integrated resolution of problem will be addressed and Joint efforts made by medical & health, Women and Child empowerment and ICDS Department. > 232 Anganwadis are shifted in the Elementary schools > District Administration will ensure 100% Anganwadis with buildings > All the Vacant Posts of ASHA,AWW will be filled through participatory method > Linkages with NGOs like CmF,TATA Trusts,Room to Read to extend better services at the Anganwadi > WASH concept of UNICEF to be used to make aware of cleanliness
	> Children age 12-23 Month fully immunized (BCG measles and 3 does each of polio/DPT) (%)	97.82	79.9	47.47	
	> Institutional Births (%)	100	96.98	84.16	
	> Children under 5 year who are stunted (height-for-age)(%)	8.1	28.38	42.25	
	> Children under 5 year who are stunted (Weight-for-age)(%)	1.8	11.51	36.64	
	> Mother who had full antenatal care (%)	83	21.32	9.15	

	➤ % Illiterate women	0.39	29.36	56.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Through preraks and bhamashahs extensive campagin will initiated and exams of illiterate womens are carried out and impact will come within 2 years. ➤ SMART CLASSROOMs will help both women and children
	➤ % of Village Declared ODF	100	99.89	6.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 100% ODF Target achieved ➤ Extensive training to ODF+ ➤ Using District Resource Groups ➤ Addition of 500 Odd Swachata Perks ➤ Using CSR funds to extend toilet facilities to the people who are left out from Govt scheme
Education	➤ Dropout Rate at elementary Level	0	1.4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For Elementry Education Administration Promotes through village level meetings and Door to Door campagin through all field functionary of Government (Teacher, ASHA, ANM, sathin Etc.) Classrooms for students of primary schools are designed and painted in such way which attracts them. Also anganwadies are also promoting children's below 5 Yrs to go to schools by telling stories and many communicative way. ➤ SMART CLASSROOMs 50 in no.s planned through Mining funds ➤ PPP Mode will encourage the private participation in the school education ➤ Focus on Tribal Area
	➤ Average Pupil Teacher Ratio at elementary Level	0	0	23	
	➤ Transition Rate(From primary to upper primary)	100	98.4	88.2	
	➤ Gender Parity Index at elementry level	1.23	0.91	0.74	
	➤ % Girl enrolment at elementry level	55.26	47.7	42.56	
	➤ Student to Classroom Ratio (SCR) at elementry level	0	0	21	
Infrastructure	➤ IHHL Coverage (SBM-G Household coverage 2017-18) (%)	100	100	90.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Making public awarenes through extensive ad campaign.

	➤ Unelectrified Rural Household (%)	0	7	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Camps organise for the same at local level and through field survey it will carried out. ➤ Pt Deen Dayal New Plan will help to cover the remains area ➤ 5000 odd habitation to be provided with Solar Lighting
	➤ Access to Drinking water (%)	100	99.91	58.52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potable water access for all will done through RO plants installation ➤ Solar Pumps with DFU units ➤ mining the Fluoride Minerals in the Areas of the Flouride affected areas will help both interms of Wealth creation and de flouridation
	➤ GPs having functional internet connectivity (%)	100	100	10.59	➤ Through RAJNET(State owned network) connectivity already provided upto GP Level, BBNL also provides internet connectivity over OFC.
	➤ PMAY house constructed partially (% 1st Instalment paid)	100	98.63	51.02	➤ Progress done through field officers visit and motivate people to complete their houses and make aware through extensive advertisement.
	➤ PMAY House Constructed Completely and inspeted (%)	68.1	16.05	0.84	
	➤ Unconnected PMGSY habitat (%)	0	0	28.98	➤ Survey conducted and populationwise prioritised the work and connect all feasible habitatby 2022
Poverty	➤ Head Count Ratio (% population BPL)	0	1.3	62.5	➤ Due to major population lives in rural area, Administration's initative to identify actual BPL and make them benifited through various schemes of government. For streangtining of Female
	➤ Landless household deriving a Major part of their income from manual labour (%)	0.66	11.7	25.21	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ D1 Deprivaion (SECC) Household eligible under PMAY Criteria (%) 	0.03	3.53	36.57	<p>members of house SHGs formed and make them active through providing assistance under various schemes. Administration also promotes fortified fodder to BPL families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District is mainly small farmers. Hencee focus is to increase their income from Honey Bee Keeping and Goat Farming ➤ Drip Irrigation facility for small farmers ➤ Farmers producers organisation at tribal area will help to promote their agriculture income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Female headed household with no adult male member between 16 and 59 as Per SECC (%) 	0.89	4.27	7.57	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Households with any one deprivation (d2 to d6) of SECC (%) 	1.89	19.58	53.61	
Financial Inclusivity Report Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loan to Deposit Ratio (Q3-2016-17)% 	162	162	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to migration of business communities from sirohi for higher aspects, LD ratio is less but now administration will try to bring them back organising Pravasi Sirohi Sammelan, and many other initiatives, Single windows clearance system. ➤ District has focussed its attention in the implementation of the PMEGP. ➤ Traditional Kansara, Artifacts, tribal artifacts and others will be promoted through the Urban Hats especially in the tourism zone
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Soil health card (printed in 2017-18) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three “Wadi Development” projects in Sirohi district were senctioned for providing livelihood, mitigate migration and generate employment to the 2000 tribal families in Sirohi district. District Initiative for Adopting the treadle pump for irrigation of their plot. Treadle pump saves time and energy. It increases productivity and production as flood irrigation would be controlled by introducing the pump.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Area under Fasal Bima Yojna 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ E-Nam, digitations of Mandi and Volume of Transaction on real time basis 				

Situational analysis

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Abundance of land and natural resources ❖ Tourism Opportunities ❖ Widespread mineral & Stones base ❖ Huge livestock base ❖ Rich heritage and natural beauty ❖ Better law and order situation 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Limitations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Arid and semi-arid climate ❖ Mismatch between existing and required skills ❖ Availability of water ❖ Lack of world class training/education infrastructure ❖ Huge fiscal deficit and financial liabilities ❖ Backward social status of majority of households.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Energy-base for the region ❖ Availability of medicinal plants, herbs, spices and dairy products ❖ Global destination for heritage and natural tourism ❖ Cluster and SHGs oriented development ❖ Organic modern farming 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fiscal management ❖ Water conservation, watershed development, and mapping production activities with water requirement and availability ❖ Skill development and mapping existing skill base with production activities ❖ Improvement in health and education, so as to achieve better productivity ❖ Development of infrastructure for economic activities

"A goal without a plan is just a wish."

Action Plan

Health & Nutritional Status

Target

Ensure 0% Children under 5 year who are underweight

100% Immunized (BCG measles and 3 does each of polio/DPT)

Achieve 100% Institutional Births

Ensuring 0% Children under 5 year who are stunted (height & Weight-for-age)

Way to Achieve

AAA Concept*

NHM

AYUSH

PCPNDT

BSBY

RBSK

AAA*- AAA (ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi) concept introduced by the administration. So that integrated resolution of problem will be addressed and joint efforts will be made by medical & health, Women and Child empowerment and ICDS Department.

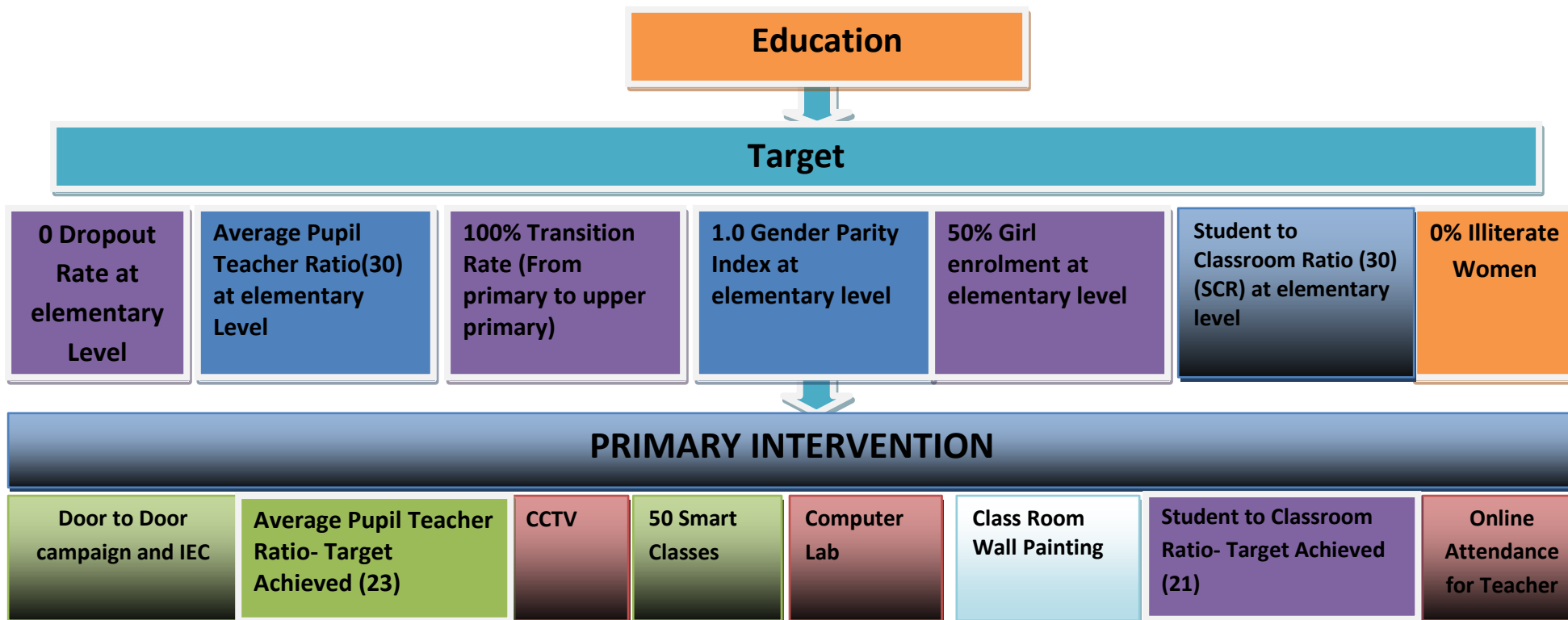
NHM:- To reduce MMR and IMMR to 0% by field and institutional efforts. Improvising environmental and habitant factors which effects health directly. Such as establishing RO Plants in each GP level to ensure safe and clean water.

AYUSH:-IEC of AYUSH scheme at each GP level and ensuring each PHC and CHC having AYUSH setup.

PCPNDT:- Regular and efficient monitoring by monthly random visits to targeted centers. Promoting "Mukhbir Yojna".

BSBY:- Door to door survey for BPL and NFSA families and members, so that no beneficiary is left.

RBSK:-Organizing camps to identify each child found with major health issues and ensuring medical benefits.



Door to Door Campaign:- For Elementary Education Administration Promotes through village level meetings and Door to Door campaign through all field functionary of Government (Teacher, ASHA, ANM, sathin Etc.)

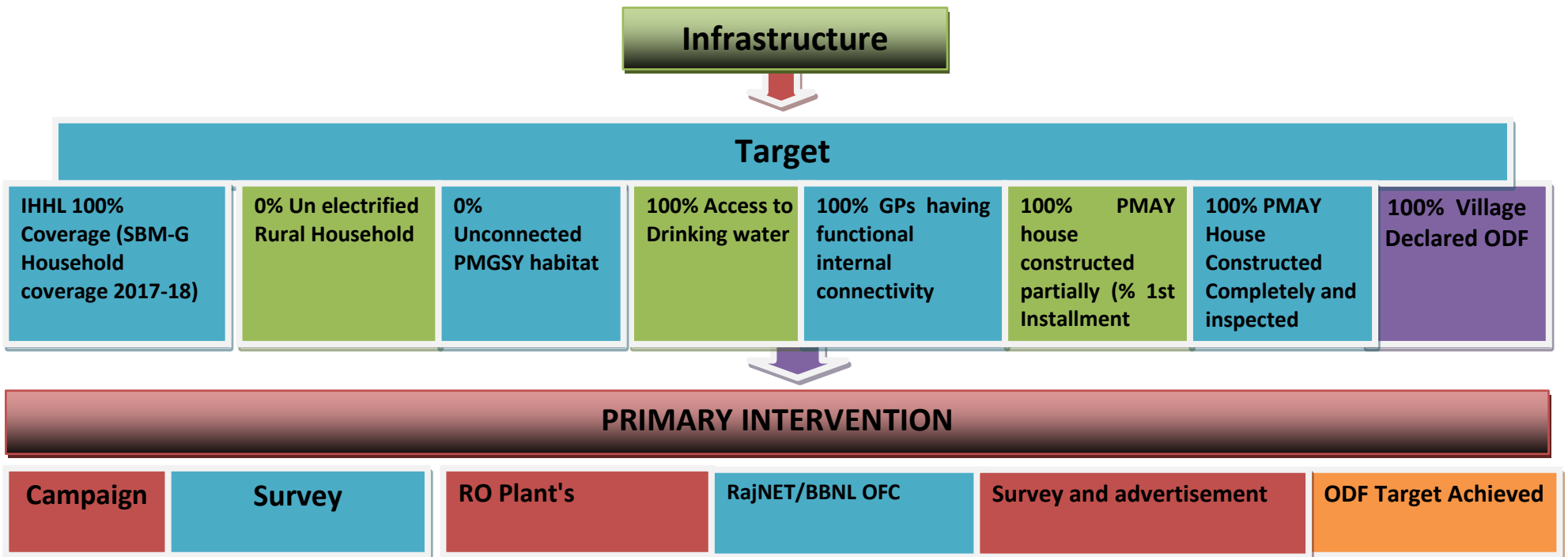
CCTV:- CCTV establishment in each co-educated schools for effective monitoring.

50 Smart Classes - Use of technology such as video lecturers/conferencing facility in each school with the help of local Bhamashah.

Computer Lab - Ensuring modern digital education.

Wall Painting - To make educational environment attractive and friendly.

Online Attendance - Biometric attendance for Teachers.



Campaign:- Effective and continuous IEC for IHHL/SBM projects. Smooth and Faster implementation by data entry mechanism at departmental levels.

Survey:- Survey to identify and cover 100% Electrification and PMGSY. Covering each individual family and village respectively.

RO Plant's:- To ensure clean and safe water at village level especially covering Fluoride affected areas.

RajNET/BBNL OFC:- Almost all Gram Panchayat HQ offices are covered by internet connectivity using RajNET project. Alternative internet connection is also being provided under BBNL OFC project.

Economic Prosperity

Target

Head Count Ratio
(0% population
BPL)

Landless household
deriving a Major part of
their income from manual
labour (5%)

D1 Deprivation (SECC)
Household eligible
under PMAY Criteria
(1%)

Female headed household with
no adult male member between
16 and 59 as Per SECC (1%)

Households with any
one deprivation (d2
to d6) of SECC (5%)

PRIMARY INTERVENTION

Poverty
Minimization (SHGs)

Identification (PMAY)

Startup india
loan

SME
Promotion

24*7 Electricity
(DDUG)

Skill
Development

Poverty Minimization : Increasing livelihood factors (Ex: Bee Keeping) and strengthening SHGs under financial Inclusive scheme. Reviewing each BPLs household status every year.

Identification (PMAY) : Survey to identify eligible individual household of all 162 GP's beneficiary(SECC) of under PMAY.

Startup/Standup India loans :- 25000 merchants/ entrepreneurs are targeted for MUDRA and other loan.

SME Promotion :- Mela twice/year, online sale portal, mandatory petty Government purchases.

24*7 Electricity :- Electrifying remaining 25% households in the district under DDUG.

Agriculture

Target

Net Irrigated area
(in hectare 2014-15)

Net Sown area
(in hectare,
2014-15)

Fertilizer use
(tonnes in financial
year 2010-11)

Soil health
card (printed
in 2017-18)

Area under Fasal
Bima Yojna

E-Nam, digitations of Mandi
and Volume of Transaction
on real time basis

PRIMARY INTERVENTION

Maximizing
Production

Treadle Pump and
Drip Irrigation
Initiative

SHC Distribution

Organic Farming

Honey Bee Rearing
Initiative

WADI Project

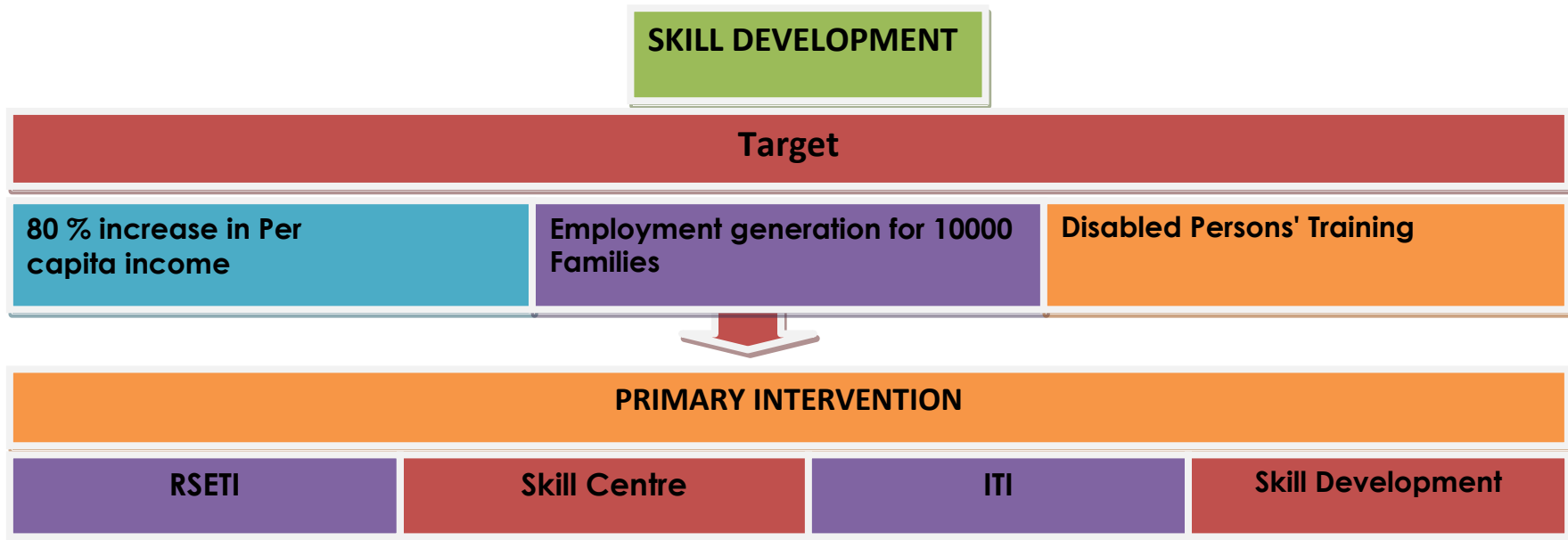
Maximizing Production :- Increasing irrigated and sown area by restructuring agricultural activities such as chakbandi, hadbandi.

Organic Farming :- Reducing fertilizer uses dependency and increasing organic farming. IEC and Awareness programs among people and involving SHGs to develop organic fertilizers institutes. Organic farming with registration is planned to be done at 2000 farmers fields.

SHC Distribution :- 80000 SHCs(around 50%) have been distributed and remaining also will be distributed on priority as soon as printed. Ensuring maximum profit and crop patterns as per Soil Health Card reports.

Treadle Pump and Drip Irrigation initiative- For small holding tribal farmers where electricity and traditional large drip irrigation systems are not economically and technically feasible, we are introducing Treadle pump operated drip irrigation systems. 1000 such small drip installations are planned.

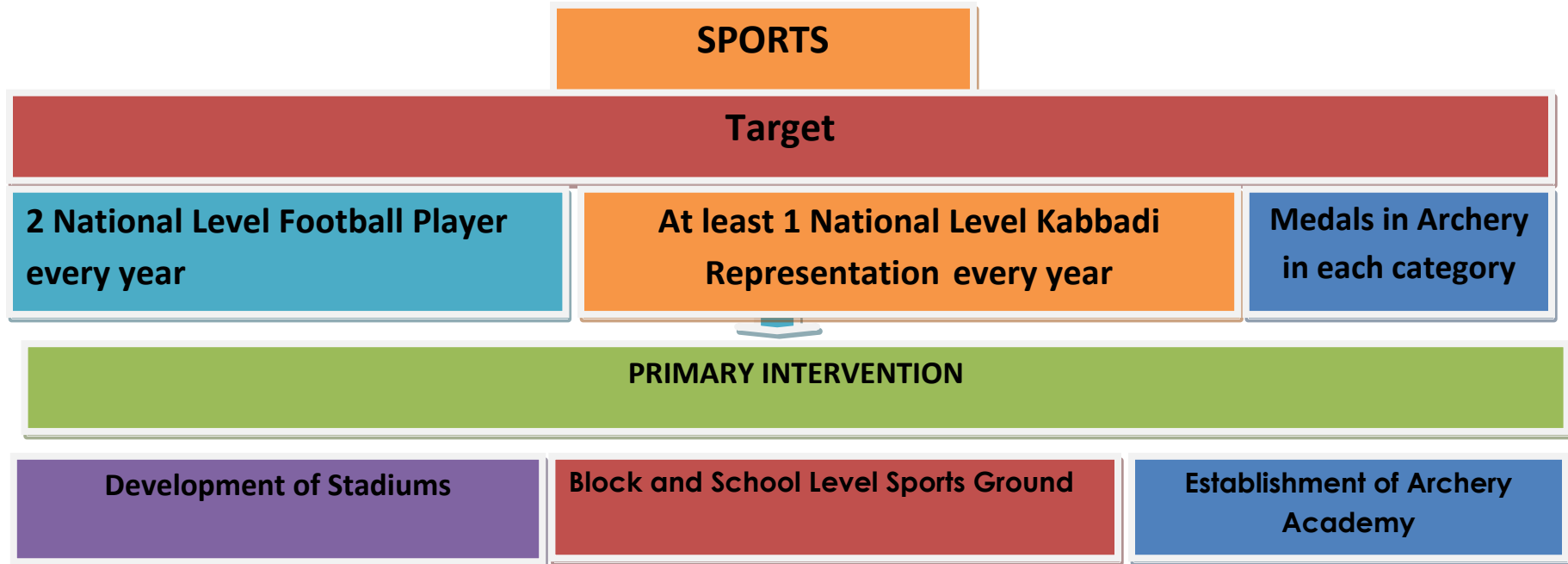
Honey Bee Rearing initiative- Introduction of bee keeping in the district provided positive responses from farmers . 4000 bee colonies are planned to be installed in district.



RSETI :- With the help of financial institutions, gearing and enabling youth towards entrepreneurship in various livelihood projects such as bee-keeping, dairy farming, etc. Target to cover 500 families from each block every year.

Skill Center:- By imparting training and skill up gradation for targeted households such as 43000 BPL families with the help of locally developed Skill development programmes approved by RSLDC. Scope in Hospitality, Hand tools with market linkage, etc.

ITI:- Target to provide training to 2000 youth each year by mean of ITI and Polytechnic education. Proposal to establish Govt. polytechnic colleges in Aburoad and Pindwara blocks too.

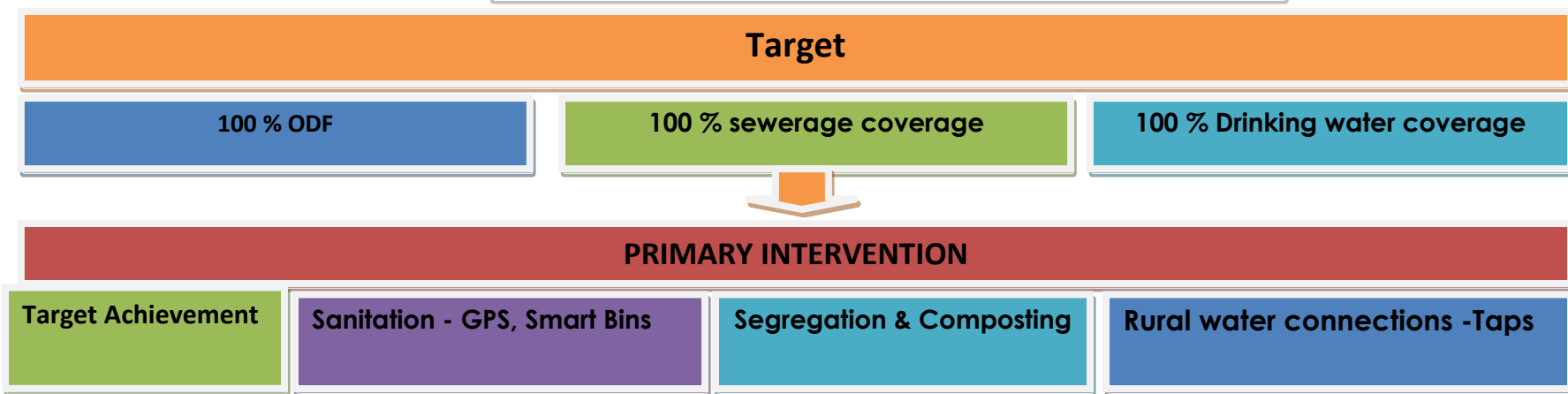


Development of Stadiums: To promote sports, one Modern stadium with all major sports facilities will be proposed and developed at district HQ and nominal stadium with basic amenities at each block level.

Sports Ground: Development of grounds in each senior secondary schools, facilitated with major outdoor sports infrastructural equipments(Court, Poles, etc.).

Establishment of Archery Academy: Development of modern Archery academy at District HQ level and one at each block level.

SEWERAGE-DRAINAGE-ANITATION

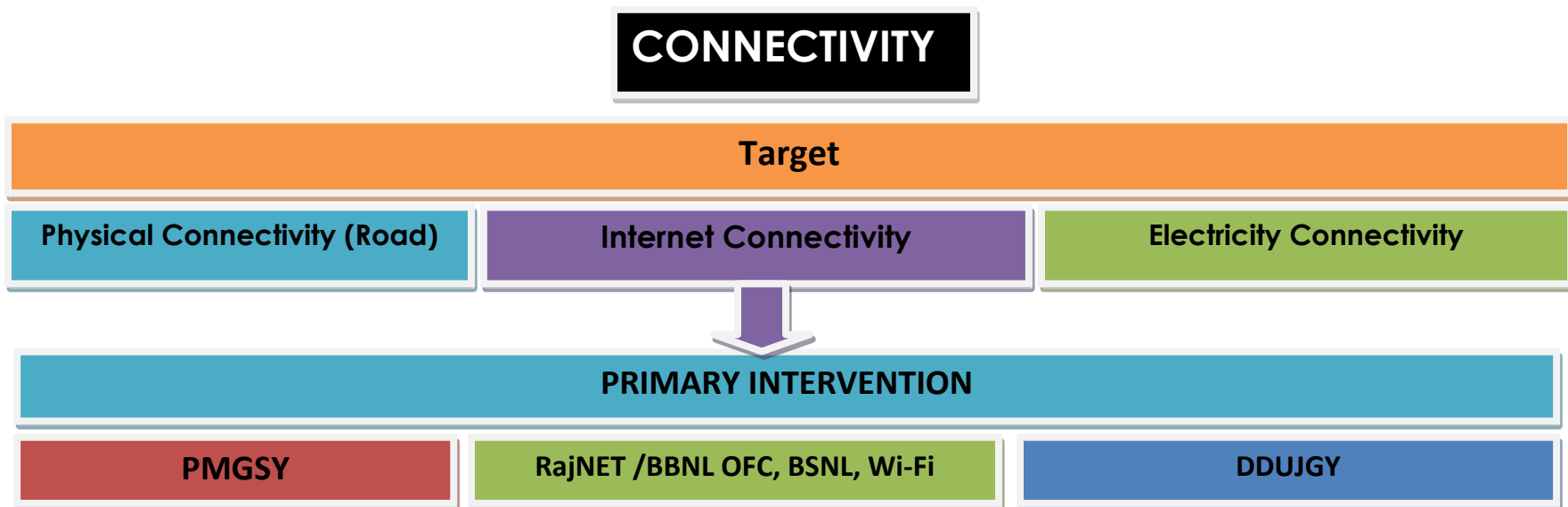


ODF Target :- 100% odf target has been achieved.

Sanitation – GPS, Smart Bins:- Distribution of dust bins for segregated waste items (dry and wet waste). Deploying Garbage collecting vehicles in the cluster (of Gram Panchayats).Tracking of garbage collection vehicles using GPS system. IEC for promoting neat and clean district on regular basis.

Segregation and Composting:- Developing and promoting use of organic and composed fertilizers from above garbage collected. Cluster wise identification and development of hub of the composed fertilizers from waste.

Rural water connections – Taps :- Facilitating and Covering all GPs with Tap water connection by 2022.



PMGSY:- Targeting 100% coverage of rural road connectivity. At present 82% rural villages are connected by roads.

Internet Connectivity : For e-Governance, 148 Gram Panchayats are connected from internet among 162 GPs under Rajnet Project. Alternatively Dept of Telecom, GoI also laying OFC at each Gram Panchayat level under BharatNet project through BBNL. 53 GPs has been already connected under BharatNet, rest of the GPs will be also covered by 2018. All GPs are also being covered by Raj WiFi project of state government.

DDUJGY:- At present 75% households are covered by electricity. Target is to provide electricity connection to each and every households in the district under DDUJGY scheme.