



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2013-14

Planning Department
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur

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**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



Foreword

The Economic Review is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The '**Economic Review, 2013-14**' attempts to depict in brief, the macro economic scenario and social development of the State as well as a snapshot of the various developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

It is hoped, that this publication will be useful to public representatives, administrators, planners, economists and individuals who are interested in the study of the state's social and economic development status.

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)
Chief Minister

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2013-14

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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S No	Particulars	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		213079	224103	234230	244997
	(b) Current Prices		338348	403422	459215	513688
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Per cent				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		14.41	5.17	4.52	4.60
	(b) Current Prices		27.28	19.23	13.83	11.86
3.	Sectoral Contribution to GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices by	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		23.29	22.09	21.16	20.27
	(b) Industry		29.67	28.81	28.83	28.54
	(c) Services		47.04	49.10	50.01	51.19
4.	Sectoral Contribution to GSDP at Current Prices by	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		27.35	30.15	29.44	29.26
	(b) Industry		27.92	26.01	25.59	25.18
	(c) Services		44.73	43.84	44.97	45.56
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		185366	194651	203298	212523
	(b) Current Prices		300907	361067	410834	459322
6.	Per Capita Income	₹				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		27502	28429	29244	30120
	(b) Current Prices		44644	52735	59097	65098

Note: Estimates related to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2011-12, quick for 2012-13 and advance for 2013-14

Figure 1 Gross State Domestic Product

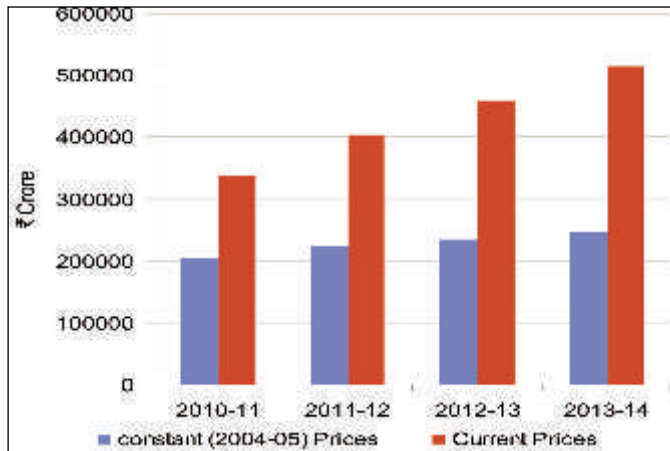


Figure 2 Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate

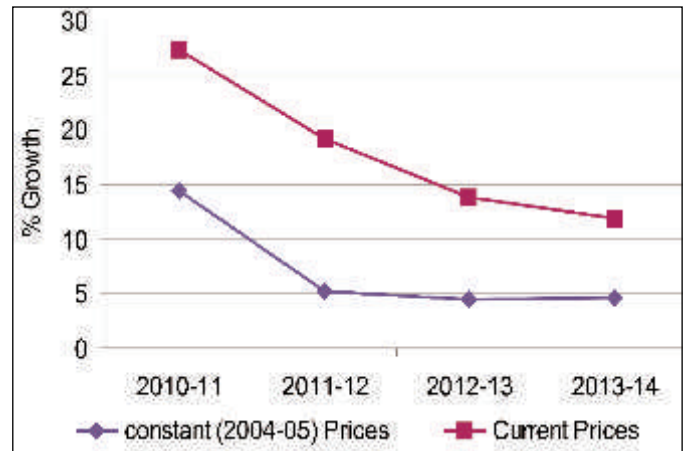


Figure 3 Sectoral Contribution to GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14

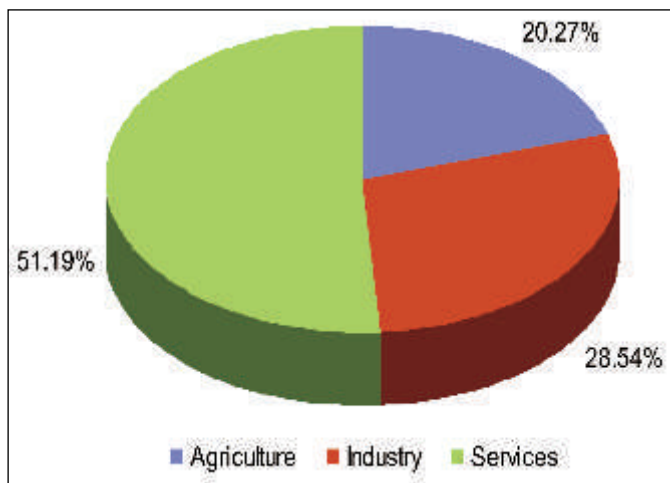


Figure 4 Sectoral Contribution to GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2013-14

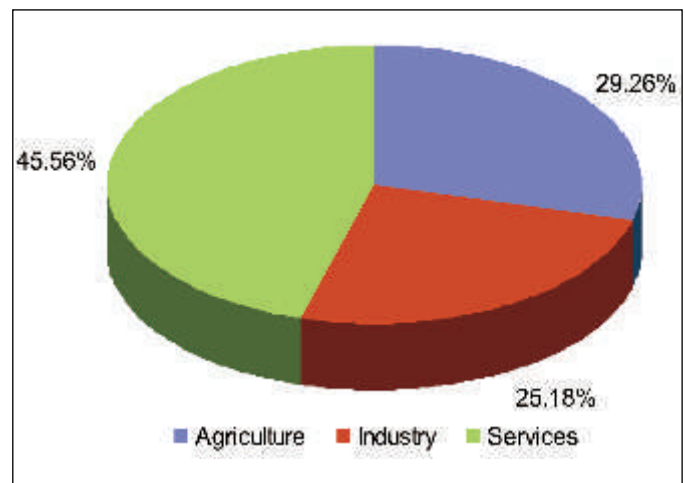


Figure 5 Net State Domestic Product

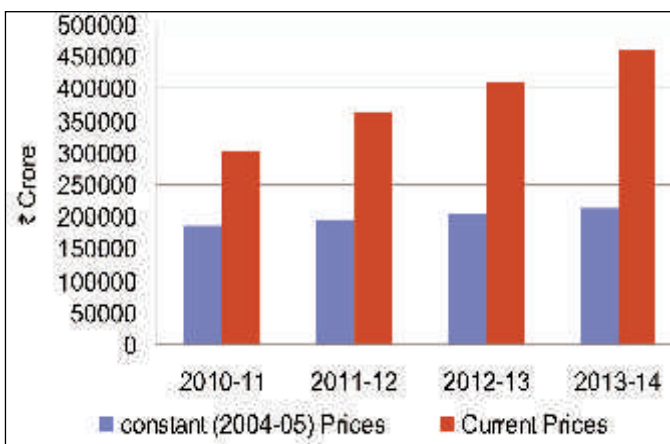
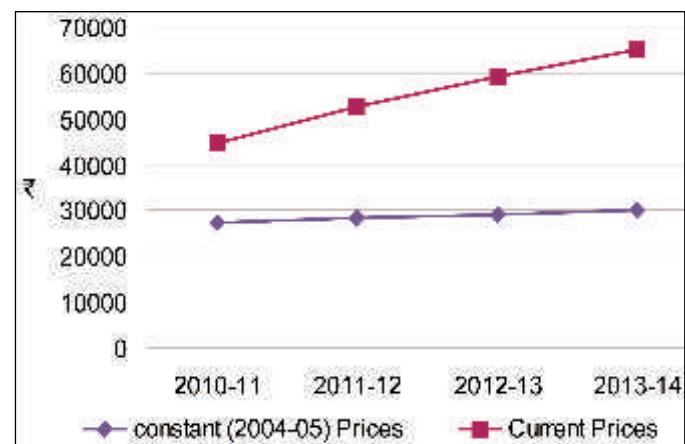


Figure 6 Per Capita Income



S No	Particulars	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices	₹ Crore	123919	129185	141945 @	-
8.	Index for Agricultural Production * (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94 = 100)		244.48	237.46	230.88	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production *	Lakh MT	235.74	219.25	200.19	198.88 @
10.	Index for Industrial Production** (Base 2004-05 = 100)		140.92	147.66	169.77	156.22 @
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100)		198.48	222.67	253.21	259.88 @
	Percentage change		8.14	12.19	13.72	2.63
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers** (Base 2001=100)					
	(a) Jaipur Centre		179	192	214	230
	(b) Ajmer Centre		175	191	215	233
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		176	192	215	236
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	9188	10308	12276	14372
14.	Commercial Bank Credit (December)	₹ Crore	107601	124514	148296	160326

* Relates to agriculture year

@ Provisional

** Relates to calendar year

General Review, 2013-14

1 Chapter

1.1 Rajasthan with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km. is the largest State in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and is surrounded by the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar-Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan.

1.2 The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hills range runs from south-west to

north-east through the heart of the State. The region to the west and the north-west of these hills, comprises of either desert or semi-desert and is known as the Great Indian Desert "Thar".

1.3 Its total population in 2001 was 5.65 crore which increased to 6.85 crore in 2011. The decadal growth rate of population in Rajasthan is 21.30 per cent, which is higher than the national average of 17.64 per cent. At present, there are 7 Divisions and 33 revenue districts in the State. The demographic indicators of the State vis-a-vis India are given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Demographic Indicators

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.05
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.30	17.64
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km.	200	382
Urban Population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.87	31.16
Sex Ratio	2011	Females Per 1,000 Males	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year)	2011	Female children Per 1,000 Male children	888	919

State Domestic Product

1.4 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the total monetary value of all the final goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time (generally a year) accounted without duplication. GSDP estimates are calculated as per methodology and guidelines issued by Central Statistics Office (CSO). The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from the year

2009-10 at current prices are given in table 1.2 and figure 1.1.

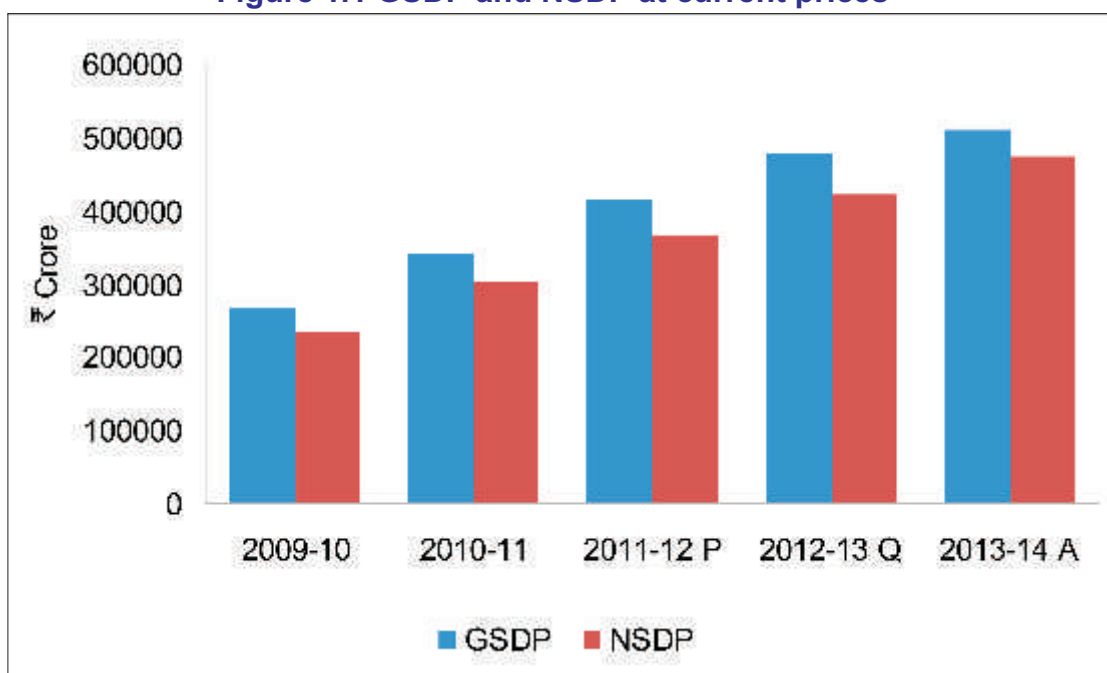
Table 1.2 GSDP and NSDP at Current Prices

(₹ Crore)

Year	GSDP	NSDP
2009-10	265825	233767
2010-11	338348	300907
2011-12 P	403422	361067
2012-13 Q	459215	410834
2013-14 A	513688	459322

P-Provisional Estimates, Q-Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

Figure 1.1 GSDP and NSDP at current prices



1.5 The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from the year 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.

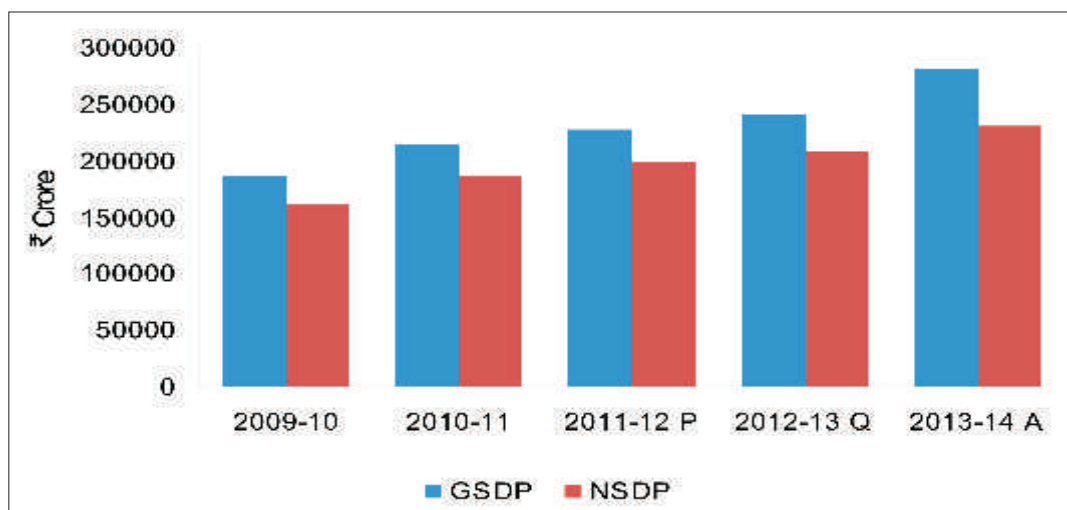
Table 1.3 GSDP and NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	GSDP	NSDP
2009-10	186245	161159
2010-11	213079	185366
2011-12 P	224103	194651
2012-13 Q	234230	203298
2013-14 A	244997	212523

(₹ Crore)

P-Provisional Estimates, Q-Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

Figure 1.2 GSDP and NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices



1.6 The advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 5,13,688 crore for the year 2013-14 as compared to ₹ 4,59,215 crore during the year 2012-13 (quick estimates), showing an increase of 11.86 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2013-14 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 2,44,997 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) of ₹ 2,34,230 crore, registering an increase of 4.60 per cent over the preceding year.

1.7 The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current prices are worked out to be ₹ 4,59,322 crore for the year 2013-14 as compared to ₹ 4,10,834 crore during the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 11.80 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2013-14 has been estimated at ₹ 2,12,523 crore as against ₹ 2,03,298 crore in the year 2012-13

(quick estimates) showing an increase of 4.54 per cent over the previous year.

1.8 The **per capita income** for the year 2013-14 at current prices worked out to be ₹ 65,098 as against ₹ 59,097 during the year 2012-13 registering an increase of 10.15 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices during 2013-14 is likely to be ₹ 30,120 as compared to ₹ 29,244 in the year 2012-13, registering an increase of 3.00 per cent over the previous year. Yearwise per capita income at current and constant price is given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

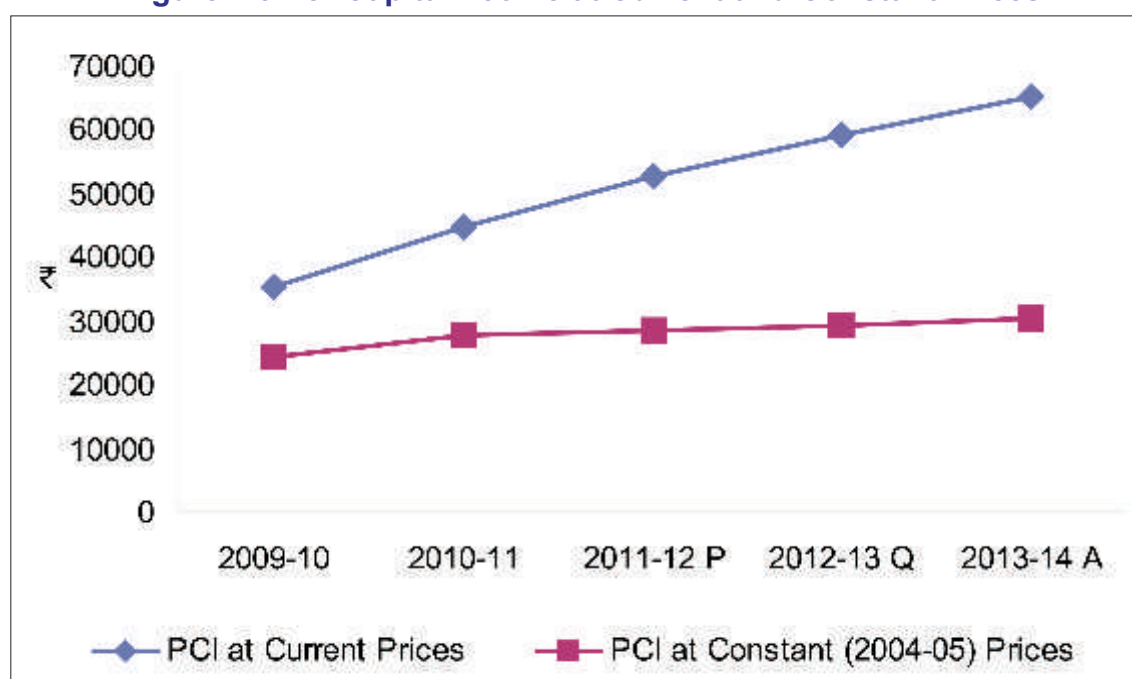
Table 1.4 Yearwise Per Capita Income

Year	PCI at Current Prices	PCI at Constant (2004-05) Prices
2009-10	35254	24304
2010-11	44644	27502
2011-12 P	52735	28429
2012-13 Q	59097	29244
2013-14 A	65098	30120

(₹)

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

Figure 1.3 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant Prices



P-Provisional Estimates, Q-Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index

1.9 The General Index of Wholesale Price of the State during the year 2013 stood at 257.55 as against 248.34 in the year 2012, which shows an increase of 3.71 per cent over the previous year. The Index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 1.67 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 15.95 per cent. Whereas Manufactured Product's Group marginally decreased by 0.04 per cent. A continuous rising trend in Consumer Prices has been observed during the year 2013. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2013 has recorded an increase of 7.48 per cent at Jaipur centre, 8.37 per cent at Ajmer centre and 9.77 per cent at Bhilwaracentre over the previous year.

Banking

1.10 The deposits have increased by 14.37 per cent in Rajasthan in December, 2013 over December, 2012, while it was 15.41 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 85.50 per cent in Rajasthan and 76.89 per cent at all India level as on December, 2013, whereas it was 90.45 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.71 per cent at all India level in December, 2012. The credit percentage in Rajasthan upto December, 2013 over corresponding period of 2012 has increased by 8.11 per cent while it increased by 14.20 per cent at all India level.

Rainfall

1.11 During the year 2013, due to favorable conditions, the monsoon touched South East Rajasthan on 13.6.2013 in some parts of Udaipur and Kota Division, two days prior to its normal arrival date of 15th June. It further covered the entire state on 16.6.2013. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current

monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.7.2013 was more than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 01.6.2013 to 31.7.2013 is 249.38 mm, while actual rainfall received was 346.41mm. In the month of August, 2013 against the normal rainfall of 194.55 mm, actual rainfall received was 245.63 mm. The actual rainfall received in the State from 01.6.2013 to 15.9.2013 was 594.78 mm, which is 16.97 per cent higher than the normal rainfall.

Agriculture

1.12 As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2013-14, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 198.88 lakh tonnes as compared to 200.19 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year, 2012-13, which is showing a decrease of 0.65 per cent.

Irrigation

1.13 During the year 2013-14 an additional irrigation potential of 16,147 hectares has been created. Provision of ₹ 928.74 crore was made for various irrigation Schemes in the State during the year 2013-14, out of this ₹ 816.35 crore has been spent upto March 2014.

Industries

1.14 The department of Industries is working for the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. At present, 36 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are working for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) has been providing investment facilitation services, mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between the investors and the government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. The "Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011" has been introduced in

the state with the objective to provide time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals to the investment proposals. “Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy-2010” & “Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2010”, are being followed to achieve global competitiveness, accelerating the overall pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, ensuring sustainable development and strengthening small, medium and large industries. Under the I phase of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (IR) is being developed. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) is engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the State.

Oil & Gas

1.15 During the year 2013-14, 36 wells have been drilled, out of which 25 wells in Barmer – Sanchore Basin by M/s Cairn Energy, 8 wells in Jaisalmer and 3 wells in Barmer district by M/s Focus Energy.

1.16 A total of about 3.7-4.1 billion barrels (i.e.480-500 million tonnes) of Oil in-place have been proved alone in Barmer-Sanchore Basin. By the end of March, 2014 M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total number of about 313 wells.

- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 46 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer.
- M/s Focus Energy in another Block RJ-ONN-2003/2 has drilled 3 wells during the year 2013-14 and 37 wells drilled upto March 2014.
- 65.61 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced and revenue accrued of ₹ 5953.11 crore during the year 2013-14.

- A high quality gas has been discovered. The quality of gas is estimated as 88 to 91 per cent hydrocarbon bearing.

Power Capacity

1.17 Five following companies are functioning in the State for generation, transmission and distribution of power.

- Rajasthan Rajya Vidut Utpadan Nigam Ltd Jaipur.
- Rajasthan Rajya Vidut Prasarn Nigam Ltd Jaipur.
- Jaipur Vidut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
- Ajmer Vidut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
- Jodhpur Vidut Vitran Nigam Ltd.

The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2013 was 12,275.88 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2013-14 is 2,095.73 MW, as such the installed capacity as on March, 2014 is 14,371.61 MW.

Roads

1.18 The road density in the State is 57.23 km per 100 sq km area, against the national average of 148 km. In a state like Rajasthan, an integrated and efficient communication mode is absolutely necessary for rapid economic development. The Twelfth Five year Plan approach paper emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. Due to various efforts made to develop this sector the road length in the State during the year 2013-14 has reached to 1,95,850 km. During the year 2013-14, about 5,464 km Black Top (BT) Roads have been constructed under NABARD, RIDE-XVII, XVIII, XIX, PMGSY and Rural Roads. Mega road Projects are also being implemented in the State by Road Infrastructure Development Company of

Rajasthan (RIDCOR), Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation (RSRDCC) and National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Transport

1.19 The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State were 100.72 lakh upto March 2013, which have reached to 111.79 lakh by the end of March 2014, which shows an increase of 10.99 per cent.

Tourism

1.20 During the calendar year 2013 upto December, the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 317.35 lakh (302.98 lakh domestic and 14.37 lakh foreign). Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc. are the most popular tourist attraction points of the State. An amount of ₹ 58.39 crore has been spent for the promotion and development of tourism in the State during the year 2013-14.

Water Supply

1.21 The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas. During the year 2013-14, 4244 villages/habitations have been covered from water supply upto March, 2014, which includes 1182 quality affected, 615 SC dominated, 464 ST dominated and 288 Minority habitations. The Public Health Engineering Department has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 3,508.77 crore on

various water supply schemes during the year 2013-14.

Education

1.22 The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the social and economic status of people through better development of education and educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through implementation of various programmes/schemes. In elementary education, there are 54,758 Primary Schools, 38,803 Upper Primary Schools and 25,990 Secondary / Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment is 132.42 lakh. In view of achieving the goal of cent percent enrolment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been conducted and 12.10 lakh out of School and Never Enrolled Children have been identified through this survey. Intensive enrollment drive was conducted and 7.85 lakh out of school children have been mainstreamed upto the year 2013-14.

1.23 At present, 16,351 Secondary and 10270 Senior Secondary schools are functional in the State, out of which 8,837 Secondary and 4,418 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 37.23 lakh students including 15.15 lakh girls are studying.

Medical, Health and Family Welfare

1.24 The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people of the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream. During the year 2013-14, the sanctions for the upgradation of 100 PHCs/

Dispensaries to CHCs, establishment 50 new CHCs & 600 new PHCs and creation of various posts, have been issued. The “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana” scheme benefits the entire population of the State. Distribution of drugs is being ensured through 17000 free Drug Distribution Centres. In the state 307 Hospitals & Dispensaries, 567 CHCs, 2133 PHCs, 118 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 14407 Sub Health centres are providing medical & health services as on 31st March, 2014. In order

to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive Immunisation Programme is in operation in the State. Besides, National Health Programmes, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani-Shishu Suraksha Yojna, Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are also being implemented in the State. Status of Important health indicators in the state are given in table 1.5

Table 1.5 Important health indicators in the state in comparison to India

Indicator	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Birth Rate	2012	Per 1,000 population	25.9	21.6
Death Rate	2012	Per 1,000 population	6.6	7.0
Infant Mortality Rate	2012	Per 1,000 live births	49	42
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2010-12(SRS)	Per lakh live births	255	178

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin 2012.

Urban Infrastructure Development

1.25 Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Government of India has sanctioned 37 projects costing ₹ 609.93 crore in 35 cities for the State. To provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas, Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented in 66 urban areas. For comprehensive development of urban areas across the State, Government of Rajasthan has established “Rajasthan Urban Development Fund”(RUDF). Total amount of ₹ 630.31 crore has been disbursed to ULBs for fulfilment of their immediate requirements. For work of the Urban Infrastructure and

Governance (UIG) & Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), two cities namely Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar have been selected under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

1.26 A State Flagship Program "Mukhya mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana" has been launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for construction of own houses for Urban BPL families, Under this scheme, one lakh BPL families are to be benefited.

Jaipur Metro Rail Project

1.27 Jaipur Metro Rail Project has been planned for the rapid urban transport keeping in view the growing needs of the public transport for the next few decades. The project intends to spur economic development of the city while

preserving its heritage and culture. Thus, Jaipur Metro Rail Project promises to be a significant step in making Jaipur, a world class city. The Project is to be implemented in two Phases. Phase-I of the project is divided in two parts; Phase-IA and Phase-IB. Phase-IA is from Mansarover to Chandpole and IB is from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar. Major part of Phase IA has been completed and trial runs have commenced in one stretch. Phase-II of the project is from Ambabari to Sitapura.

Information Technology and Communication (IT & C)

1.28 According to the guidelines of Government of India under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), four Committees have been constituted by the State Government to provide impetus and right direction to IT and e-Governance in the State. These are: State e-Governance Council, State Level Apex Committee, Project e-Governance Mission Team and State e-Governance Mission Team. All Government Departments are required to earmark 3 per cent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives. Under NeGP, a State Data Centre in IT Building has been established with Storage Area Network (SAN) capability of 43 racks Data Centre is 125 TB (Terabyte). State-of-the-art Voice, Data & Video network connected about 5000+ users, 156 Government Buildings (including Police Stations) under SecLan Project through computers, IP phones and I-Pads are provided to ministers and senior officers in the State. In the State a total 7,769 kiosks have been made operational. In order to provide money

directly to the Bank account of the beneficiary, "cash transfer scheme" is being implemented in six districts of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer, Alwar, Udaipur, Kota, Pali and Jhunjhunu. Under single-window project, the SUGAM application has been implemented at all district collectorates and tehsil head quarters. The e-Procurement application has made mandatory for all departments/ autonomous bodies/ government undertakings to process all tenders having value of ₹ 50 lakh and above only through e-Procurement portal. In case of PWD, this limit has been reduced to ₹ 25 lakh. Aarogya-online project is being implemented in SMS Hospital, Jaipur and 15 District hospitals. Under the e- Secretariat project, Touch Screen has been installed at Secretariat and "e-office" scheme is being implemented in 43 departments of Secretariat and Touchscreen enabled, Biometric Attendance System has also been implemented in Secretariat, DoIT&C and all District Collectorates.

Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP)

1.29 The Central Statistical Office, Government of India, the nodal agency in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) is implementing the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) for the strengthening of Indian Statistical System with a special focus on improving the state statistical system. Under this project, the Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) has been prepared and it is being implemented since

2011-12. The major strategies and inputs to strengthen the State Statistical System under this plan are as follows:

- Setting up of high-level technical committee to guide and suggest improvement
- Strengthening of identified 20 key Statistics
- Statistical civil infrastructure at the district and block level
- Establishment of Block Statistical Office (BSO) in each block for better, timely and sustainable statistical data flow
- IT enabled infrastructure at the State,

District and Block level offices

- Capacity building and strengthening of the analytical capacities
- Creation of additional human resources.

1.30 The Government has initiated various measures to reduce fiscal deficit and reverse back the economy on accelerated economic growth of the State. The concerted efforts are also being made to implement a number of schemes for the benefit of the people both in the Rural and Urban areas of the State. It is hoped that the efforts taken recently by the Government will definitely improve the development process of the State in the near future.

Public Finance

2 Chapter

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

2.1 The fiscal management in the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 resulted into revenue surplus and fiscal deficit below 3 per cent of GSDP. During the year 2012-13, fiscal deficit was only 1.9 per cent of GSDP which was well below the target of 3.0 per cent fixed under

FRBM Act. While this contained debt built up, it also implied lack of utilization of fiscal space for investment in productive assets.

2.2 The performance of the State Government during 2012-13 in terms of key fiscal targets prescribed under the FRBM Act., 2005 is summarised in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Fiscal Variables

Fiscal Variables	As per TFC / FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Deficit to Zero (31.03.2013)	(+) 772	(+) 3451
Revenue Surplus/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	-	1.1	5.2
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-) 11203	(-) 8535
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	* (-) 2.4%	*(-) 1.9%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	38.3	25.7	25.7

* With reference to quick estimates of GSDP

TFC – Thirteenth Finance Commission

MTFPS – Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

2.3 Trends in deficit: - The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total net borrowings of the State, was ₹ 8,535 crore in 2012-13, as against ₹ 11,203 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2012-13. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio was 1.9 per

cent in 2012-13, against 2.4 per cent estimated in Revised Estimates 2012-13.

2.4 The trend in fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 2.2 and figure 2.1 to 2.11

Table 2.2 Fiscal position / parameters

(₹ crore)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1. Revenue Receipts					
(i) Own Taxes	14943	16414	20758	25377	30503
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	3889	4558	6294	9175	12133
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	8999	9258	12856	14977	17103
(iv) Grants-in-aid	5638	5155	6020	7482	7174
Total	33469	35385	45928	57011	66913
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	93	121	332	1245	1109
3. Total Receipts	33562	35506	46260	58256	68022
4. Total Expenditure	40536	45805	50386	61882	76557
5. Revenue Expenditure					
Revenue Exp.	34296	40132	44873	53654	63462
of which Interest payment	6224	6769	7369	7892	8340
6. Capital Expenditure					
(i) Capital Outlay	5900	5175	5251	7119	10683
(ii) Loans & Advances	340	498	262	1109	2412
7. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP - at current prices) (base year 2004-05)	230949	265825	338348	#403422	*459215
8. Revenue surplus / Deficit	-827	-4747	1055	3357	3451
9. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	-6974	-10299	-4126	-3626	-8535
10. Primary surplus/ Deficit	-750	-3530	3243	4266	-195
11. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	-3.0	-3.9	-1.2	-0.9	-1.9
12. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	8.7	5.7	29.8	24.1	17.4
13. Rate of Growth of Own Tax Revenue (%)	12.6	9.8	26.5	22.3	20.2
14. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	14.5	13.3	13.6	14.1	14.6
15. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.6
16. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	11703	14030	14570	15847	17595
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	35.0	39.7	31.7	27.8	26.3
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	47.3	49.3	45.0	39.8	36.5
17. Expenditure on Interest Payments					
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	18.6	19.1	16.0	13.8	12.5
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	18.2	16.9	16.4	14.7	13.1
18. Fiscal Liabilities	84023	91533	99285	106560	117809
as % of GSDP	36.4	34.4	29.3	26.4	25.7

Provisional estimates

* Quick estimates

Figure 2.1 Revenue Receipts

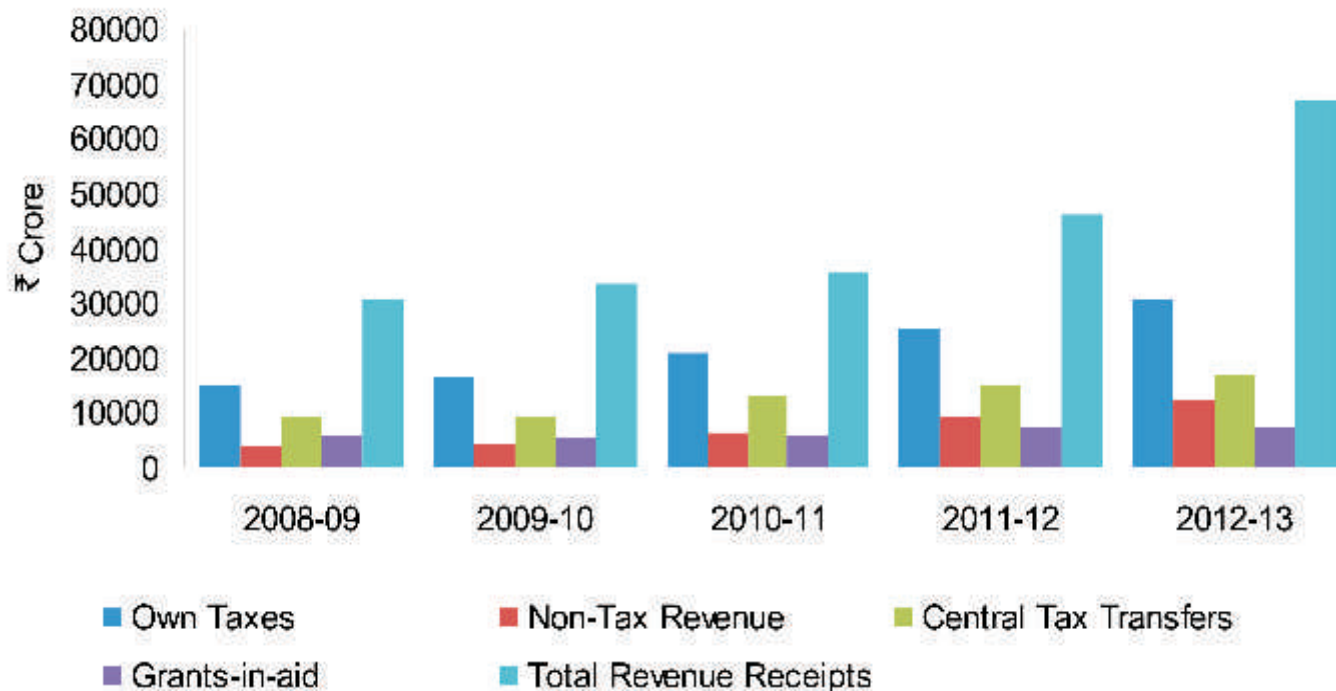


Figure 2.2 Per cent Growth of Revenue Receipts Over Previous Year



Figure 2.3 Fiscal Deficit

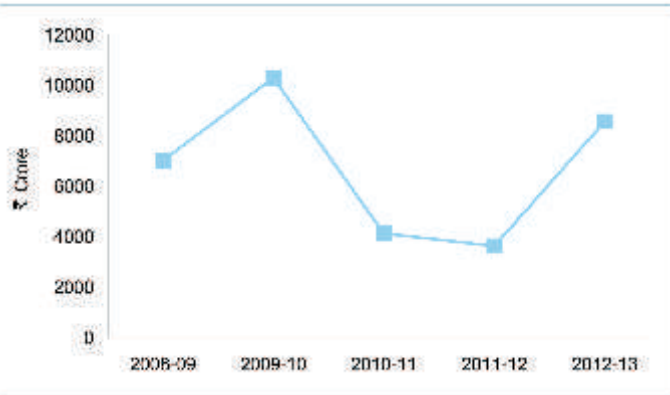


Figure 2.4 Fiscal Deficit as % of GSDP

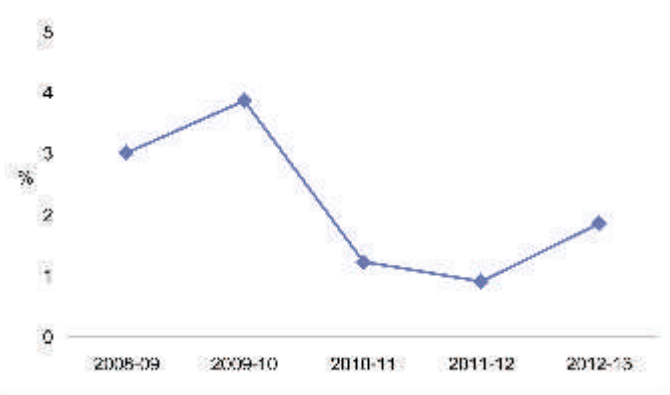


Figure 2.5 Revenue Surplus/Deficit (as % of GSDP)

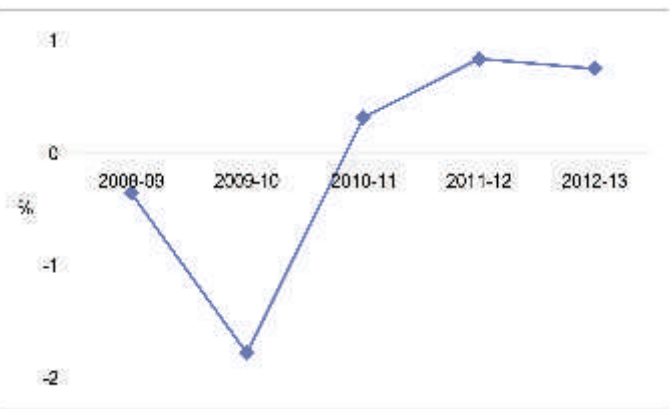


Figure 2.6 Revenue Surplus/Deficit (as % of Revenue Receipts)

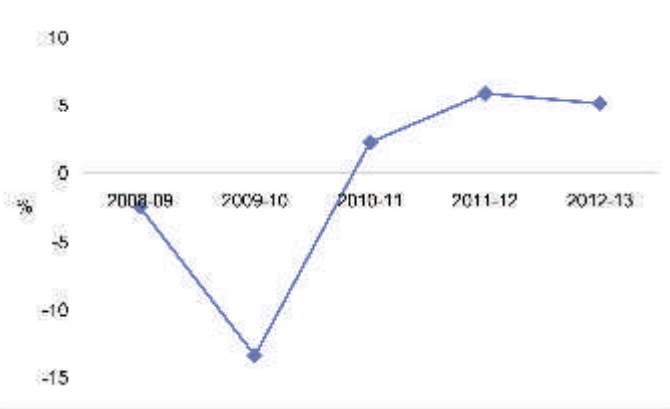


Figure 2.7 Total Revenue Receipts as % of GSDP

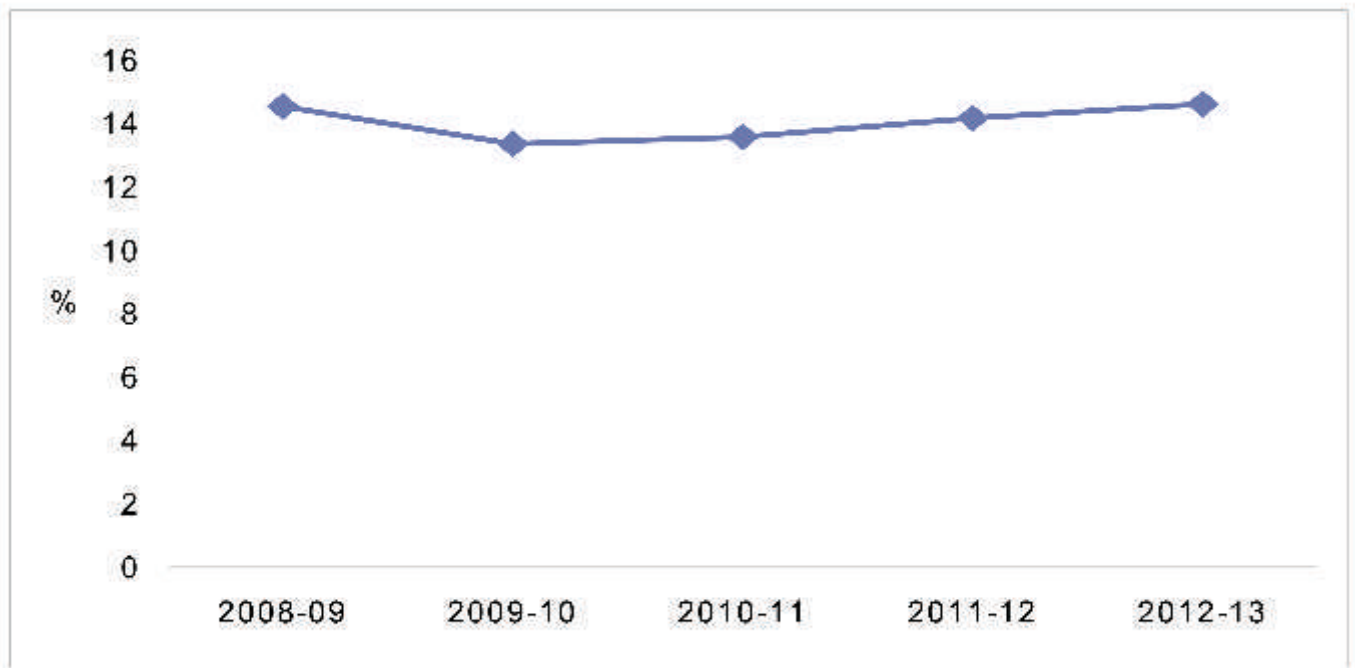


Figure 2.8 Revenue Expenditure

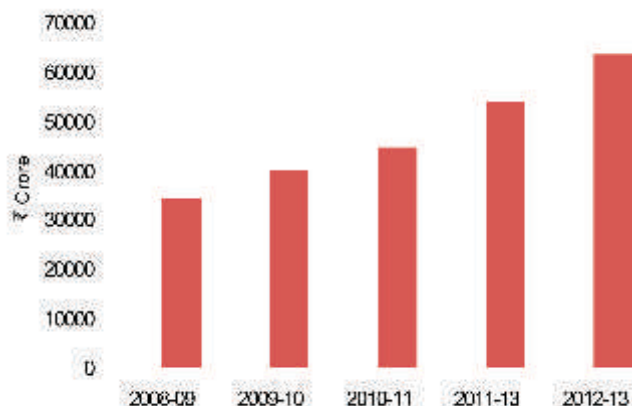


Figure 2.9 Growth Rate of Revenue Expenditure

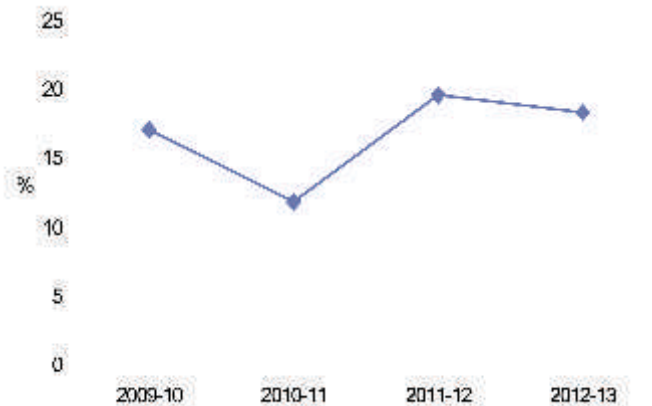


Figure 2.10 Interest Payments

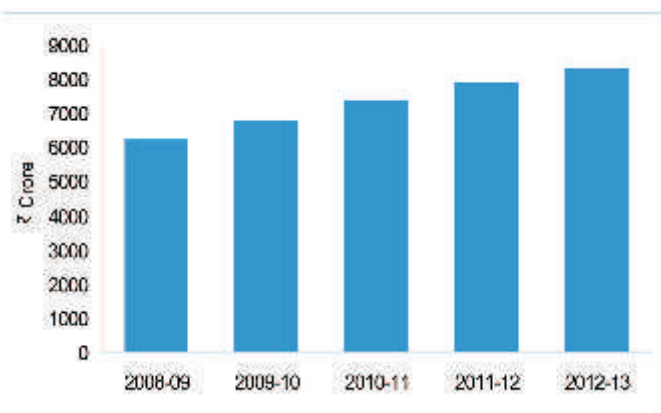
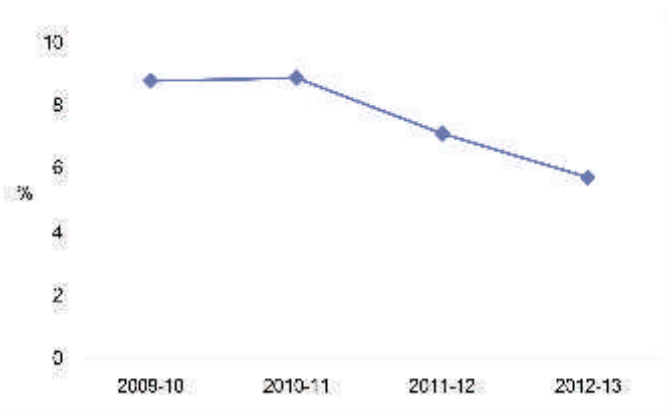


Figure 2.11 Growth Rate of Interest Payments



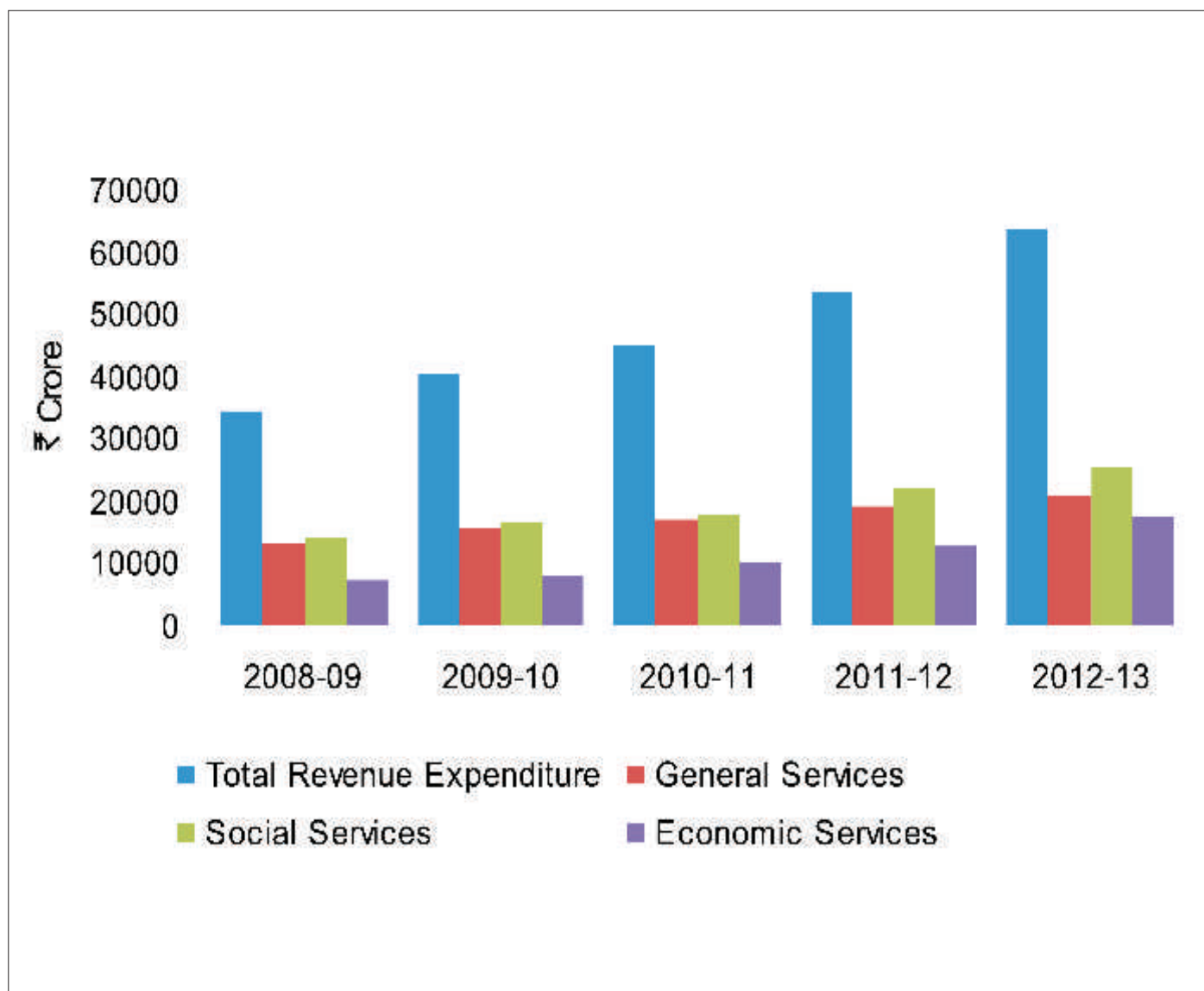
Comparative statement of sector-wise revenue expenditure is given in table 2.3 and figure 2.12

Table 2.3 Comparative statement of sector-wise revenue expenditure

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Revenue Expenditure	34296	40132	44873	53654	63462
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	12976 (37.83%)	15666 (39.04%)	16758 (37.34%)	18982 (35.38%)	20761 (32.71%)
Social Services	14053 (40.98%)	16494 (41.10%)	17895 (39.88%)	21928 (40.87%)	25293 (39.86%)
Economic Services	7267 (21.19%)	7972 (19.86%)	10220 (22.78%)	12744 (23.75%)	17408 (27.43%)

Note :- Figures in parentheses are the percentage of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Figure 2.12 Sectorwise Revenue Expenditure



Salient features of fiscal operation during 2012-13 are as under:

Receipts

2.5 During the year 2012-13, the revenue receipts increased by 17.4 per cent over previous year. The increase in growth rate of own tax revenue is due to higher growth of 17.8 per cent in Sales Tax, 21.3 per cent in State Excise,

18.5 per cent in Vehicle Tax, and 25.8 per cent in Stamps and Registration in the year 2012-13 over the previous year.

Expenditure

2.6 During 2012-13, 87.4 per cent of total expenditure was met out from revenue receipts in comparison to 92.1 per cent in the year 2011-12. The remaining expenditure was made

from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted plan expenditure has increased by ₹ 6,301 crore in 2012-13 showing 34.4 per cent increase over previous year. The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during 2012-13 is 11.0 per cent over previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages during 2012-13 has been 36.5 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The development expenditure was ₹ 55,547 crore during 2012-13, which is 72.6 per cent of aggregate expenditure viz.-a-viz. development expenditure of ₹ 42,696.00 crore during 2011-12, which was 69.0 per cent of aggregate expenditure in that year only.

Interest Payment

2.7 Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure was 12.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively in 2012-13.

Capital Outlay

2.8 The capital outlay during the year 2012-13 was of the order of ₹10,683 crore, which was 2.3 per cent of GSDP and 95.0 per cent of the net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

Fiscal Liabilities

2.9 The fiscal liabilities was ₹1,17,809 crore as on 31.3.2013 showing net increase of ₹11,249 crore over the previous year. It is composed of (i) internal loan of ₹ 69,973 crore, (ii) loan of ₹ 6,981 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹ 26,744 crore, and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹ 14,111 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was

10.6 per cent during 2012-13. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 176.1 per cent during 2012-13. The fiscal liabilities stood at 2.8 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of 2012-13. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP, which were 39.6 per cent in the year 2007-08 have come down to 25.7 per cent in the year 2012-13 and are lower than the ceiling of 38.3 per cent recommended by 13th FC for State of Rajasthan.

Fiscal Consolidation

2.10 The Fiscal Deficit was restricted to 1.9 per cent of GSDP in the year 2012-13 against the target of 3.0 per cent as prescribed under FRBM Act, 2005.

Projections of resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan

2.11 The size of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is estimated at ₹ 1,96,992 crore. A comparison of approved Annual Plan of Eleventh Plan with projections of Twelfth Plan (at current prices) will reveal that the State has estimated contribution of State's Own Funds at 16.87 per cent against 9.18 per cent approved during Eleventh plan period. Similarly, the borrowings have been projected to contribute 35.36 per cent against 33.24 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. While projecting resources, the dependence on I&EBR of Public Sector Undertakings and Local Bodies has also been reduced to 33.96 per cent against 42.94 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. The size of XIIth Five Year Plan has also increased to more than double of XIth Plan at current prices as shown in table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Details of Total Resources for Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan

(₹ crore)

Items	Tenth Plan			Eleventh Plan			Twelfth Plan Projections at current prices
	Projections at 2001-02 prices	Projections at current prices	Actual at current prices	Projection at 2006-07 prices	Approved Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Pre Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)							
Balance from Current Revenue	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-394	-366	-1418		1122	80	880
Plan Grants	716	827	362		1386	1376	3772
Additional Resources Mobilisation	636	776					
Adjustment of Opening Balance							
Total	-8275	-9117	-6587	8552	8674	18302	33231
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	27470	31564	29246	31398	33311	31314	69650
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	19195	22447	22659	39950	41985	49616	102881
SOB as % of SOR	143.11	140.62	129.07	78.59	79.34	63.11	67.70
C. Central Assistance							
Grant Component	3310	3822	4565	9602	11954	10356	27204
D. Public Sector Enterprises & Urban Local Bodies	4813	5564	4480	22180	40587	34223	66907
Total Resources	27318	31832	31704	71732	94526	94195	196992
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	64840	75774	78478	152414	160601	174653	347860
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	74073	86128	84009	143862	154435	157807	319281
Balance from Current Revenues	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579

2.12 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five year /Annual Plan are given in table 2.5

Table 2.5 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five year /Annual Plan

(₹ crore)

Plan period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)	64.50	54.15
Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)	105.27	102.74
Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plan (1966-1967)	48.87	48.90
Annual Plan (1967-1968)	43.65	39.88
Annual Plan (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	2120.45
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	961.53	975.57
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	1170.00	1184.41
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)	71731.98	93954.34
Annual Plan 2012-13	36363.78	32611.37

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

2.13 An outlay of ₹ 1,96,992 crore has been proposed for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major

head-wise proposed allocations are given in table 2.6 and figure 2.13.

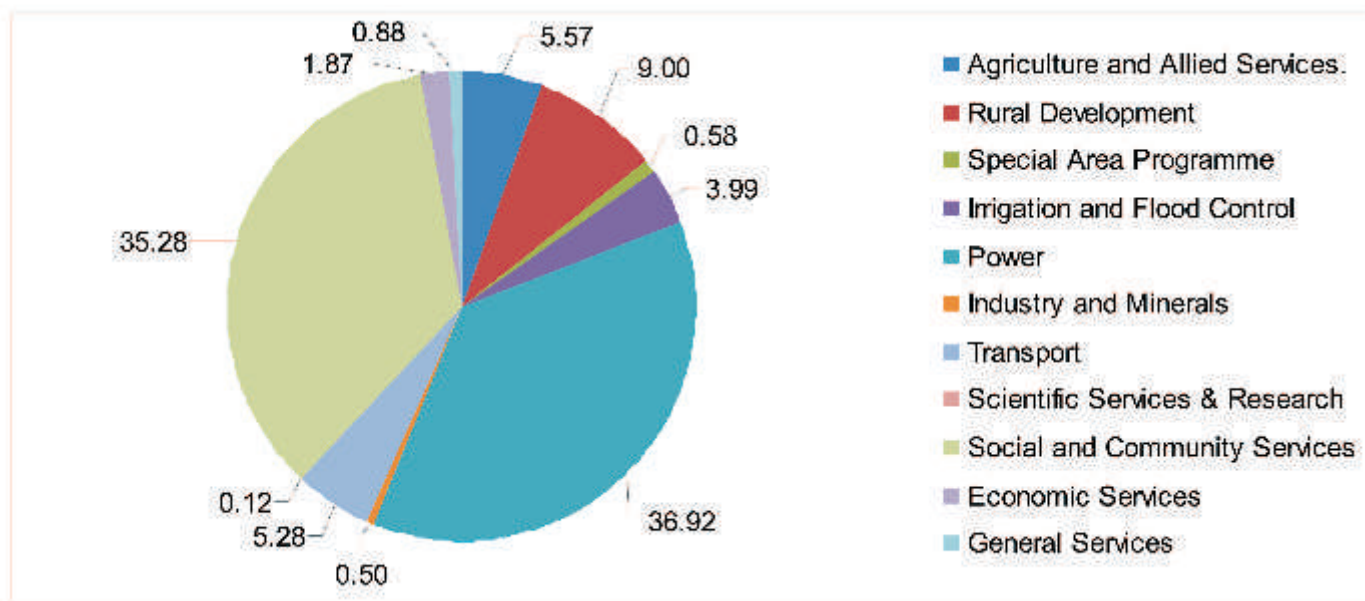
Table 2.6 Proposed Outlay

(₹ crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Plan Proposed Outlay (2012-17)	per cent to total outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	10977.13	5.57
2. Rural Development	17738.39	9.00
3. Special Area Programme	1151.94	0.59
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7853.91	3.99
5. Power	72723.25	36.92
6. Industry & Minerals	993.52	0.50
7. Transport	10408.22	5.28
8. Scientific Services and Research	242.07	0.12
9. Social & Community Services	69490.58	35.28
10. Economic Services	3673.83	1.87
11. General Services	1739.16	0.88
Total	196992.00	100.00

Figure 2.13 Major Headwise Outlay of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

(%)



2.14 There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Twelfth Plan. The Eleventh Plan total outlay was ₹ 71,731.98 crore whereas size of Twelfth Plan has been proposed (revised) to the Planning Commission is ₹ 1,96,992.00 crore which is 174.62 per cent higher than Eleventh Five Year Plan approved outlay. The Economic Growth and Monitorable targets are given in

table 2.7 and 2.8

Table 2.7 Economic Growth Targets

(Per cent)

Sector	Target for Twelfth Plan, Rajasthan
Agriculture	3.50
Industries	8.00
Services	9.50
Total Growth Rate	7.70

Table 2.8 Socio-Economic Monitorable Targets

S. No.	Social Indicators	Unit	Twelfth Plan Goal Rajasthan
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant deaths per thousand live births	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Maternal deaths per lakh live births	200
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Birth per Woman	2.5
4.	Malnutrition among Children under 3 years	per cent	25.3
5.	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	per cent	24.3
6.	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Girls per thousand Boys	912
7.	Total Literacy Rate	per cent	79.57
8.	Male Literacy Rate	per cent	91.89
9.	Female Literacy Rate	per cent	66.22

Annual Plan (2013-14)

2.15 The revised Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2013-14 has been kept at ₹ 42,498.81

crore. The major head wise allocations are given in table 2.9 and figure 2.14.

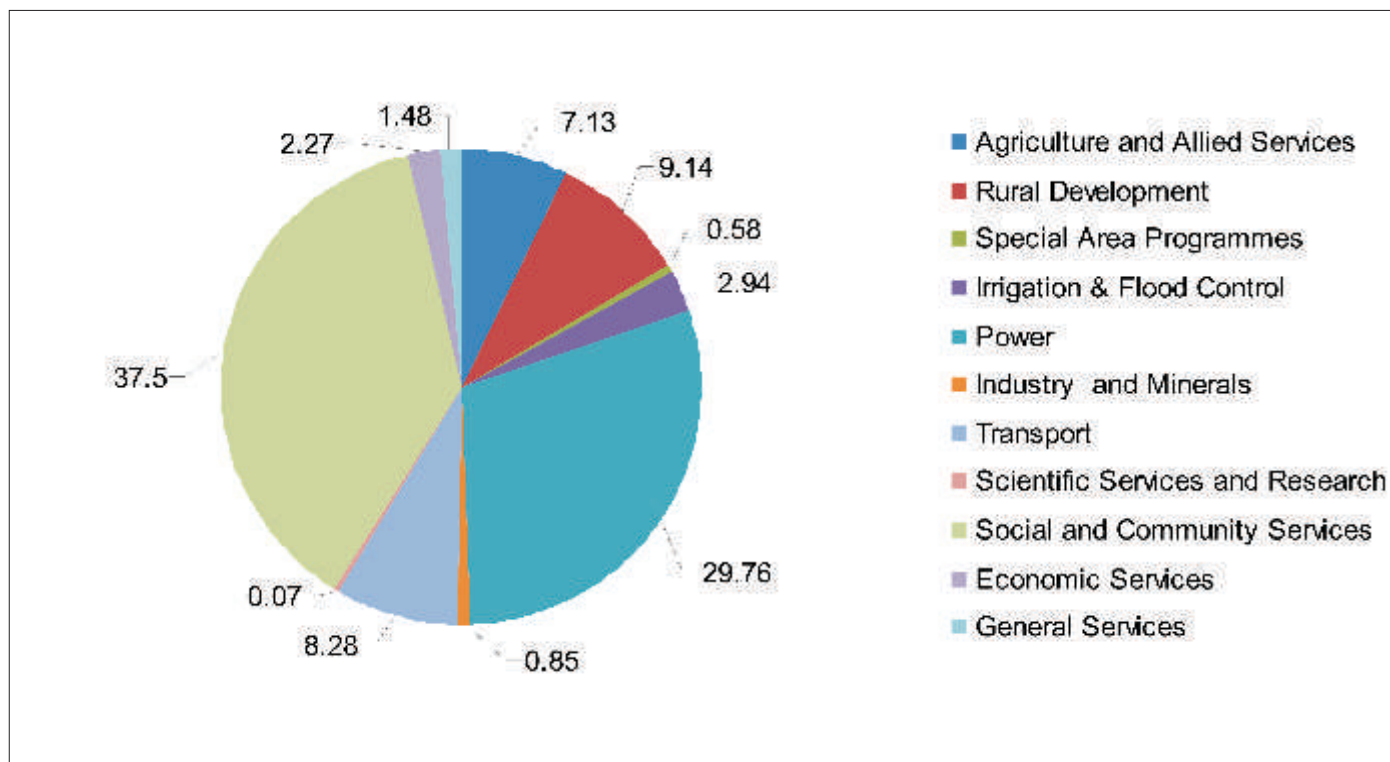
Table 2.9 Annual Plan

(₹ crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Revised Outlay (2013-14)
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	3029.17
2. Rural Development	3885.70
3. Special Area Programme	248.10
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	1250.50
5. Power	12648.50
6. Industry & Minerals	359.65
7. Transport	3520.71
8. Scientific Services and Research	28.45
9. Social & Community Services	15937.17
10. Economic Services	960.66
11. General Services	630.20
Total	42498.81

Figure 2.14 Revised Annual Plan Outlay (2013-14)

(%)



BANKING

2.16 Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the state by mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. The Government has increasingly begun to tap institutional finance from banks and other term lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State in view of need to supplement plan financing. Banks/Financial institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in prudent manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

2.17 Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the

State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of weaker section of the society with the active involvement of banks. The banks including the regional rural banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

2.18 The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level as on December, 2012 and 2013 is presented in the table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Comparative data of bank offices, deposits and credits

S.No.	Type of Banks	Rajasthan		All India	
		December,2012	December,2013	December,2012	December,2013
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1129	1170	16711	17524
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	11758	12815	189085	215379
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	9106	9816	128685	148027
2.	SBI with its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	1234	1316	19939	21469
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	59761	68749	1453737	1666204
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore))	38022	42593	1137520	1292885
3.	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1990	2261	50509	55920
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	67144	77639	3330672	3868761
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore))	81994	85225	2509488	2883199
4.	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	8	7	312	301
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	497	576	282092	342871
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	551	732	257907	281062
5.	Old Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	31	36	5633	6199
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	985	1244	320111	359067
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	2962	2964	246675	279801
6.	New Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	628	711	8463	10365
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	23815	26495	890621	1010730
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	15661	18997	744609	853640
	Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)				
	(a) No. of Offices	5020	5501	101567	111778
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	163959	187518	6466317	7463012
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	148296	160326	5024884	5738614

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks- December, 2012 and 2013 of Reserve Bank of India

2.19 It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2013 (upto December) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto December, 2012. The deposits have increased by 14.37 per cent in Rajasthan in December, 2013 over December, 2012 while it was 15.41 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 85.50 per cent in Rajasthan and 76.89 per cent at all India level as on December, 2013, whereas it was

90.45 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.71 per cent at all India level in December, 2012. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto December, 2013, over corresponding period of 2012 has increased by 8.11 per cent while the increase was 14.20 per cent at the all India level.

2.20 One bank branch is catering to the needs of 12,827 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 705.59 lakh as on 1st October, 2013) and covers an average area of 62 sq. km. of the State.

Macro-Economic Aggregates

3.1 The economic status and progress achieved by the State in various segments and sectors in composite and concise forms are expressed by certain important macro-economic indicators/ aggregates, i.e. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Per Capita Income (PCI) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation, etc., which measure overall impact of various developmental programmes on the economy and well being of the State.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

3.2 The State Domestic Product (SDP) is usually estimated by "Income originating approach" wherein income generated by various factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State are aggregated. It represents the value in monetary terms of all finished goods and services rendered by an economy, accounted without duplication during a given period of time, generally a year. The estimates of SDP and its related aggregates are generally prepared both

at current and constant prices.

3.3 Overall performance of the economy is measured by Gross State Domestic Product. The economy of Rajasthan is broadly agrarian in nature hence, the growth of the economy varies, according to increase or decrease in agricultural production.

GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

3.4 As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 2,44,996.71 crore, as against ₹ 2,34,229.67 crore, for the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) indicating growth of 4.60 per cent. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 0.22 per cent in agriculture, 3.55 per cent in Industry and 7.05 per cent in Service sector.

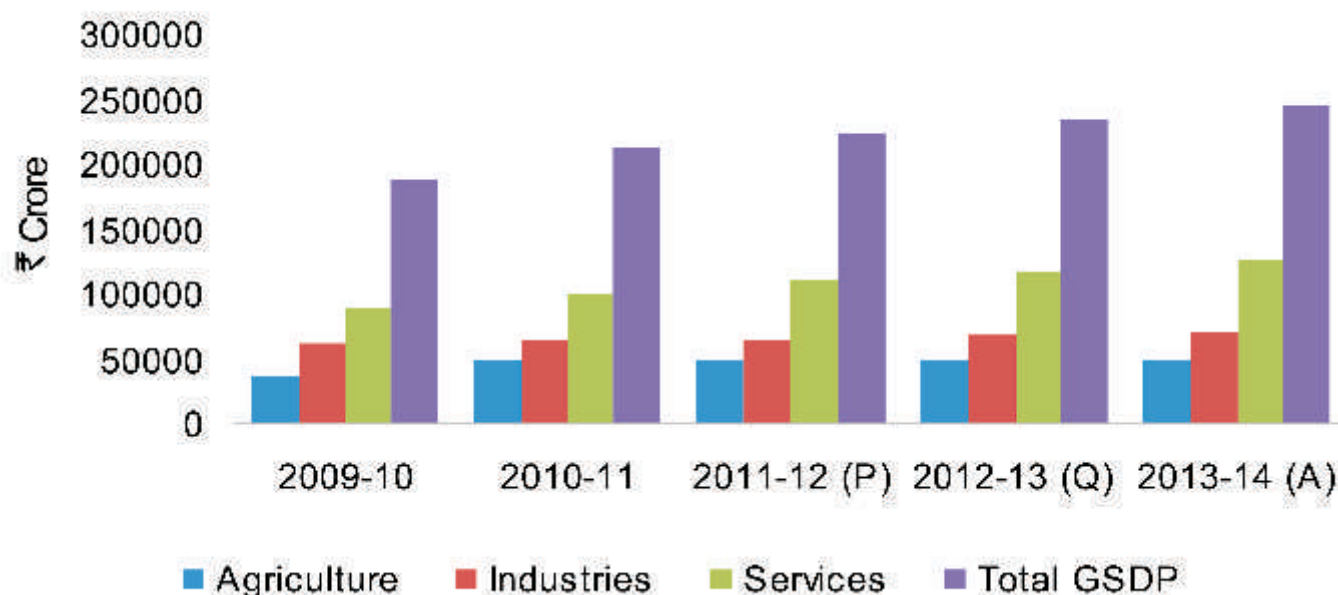
3.5 The composition of sector wise Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2009-10 onwards, at constant (2004-05) prices, is depicted in the table 3.1 and figure 3.1.

Table 3.1 Sector wise Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹ crore)				
Sector /Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total GSDP
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	36364.97	60667.54	89212.03	186244.54
% share	(19.53)	(32.57)	(47.90)	(100.00)
2010-11	49621.31	63225.65	100232.33	213079.29
% share	(23.29)	(29.67)	(47.04)	(100.00)
2011-12(P)	49495.99	64562.12	110045.03	224103.14
% share	(22.09)	(28.81)	(49.10)	(100.00)
2012-13(Q)	49549.42	67533.80	117146.45	234229.67
% share	(21.16)	(28.83)	(50.01)	(100.00)
2013-14 (A)	49657.52	69933.11	125406.08	244996.71
% share	(20.27)	(28.54)	(51.19)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage to total GSDP, P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates

Figure 3.1 Sector wise Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices



P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates

3.6 Certain distinct characteristics of the sector wise gross state domestic product at Constant (2004-05) prices are:

3.7 The contribution of agriculture sector which includes agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing sectors decreased to 20.27 per cent in the year 2013-14 from 22.53 per cent the average of 2004-05 to 2012-13. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹ 49,657.52 crore in the year 2013-14 showing a marginal increase of 0.22 per cent over previous year.

3.8 In the context of agriculture sector being the largest employment provider in the State, there is acute need of speeding up improvements in agriculture sector.

3.9 The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing registered, manufacturing unregistered, electricity, gas & water supply and construction sector decreased to 28.54 per cent in the year 2013-14 from 30.86 per cent the average of

2004-05 to 2012-13. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹ 69,933.11 crore in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 3.55 per cent over previous year.

3.10 The contribution of Service sectors which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, banking & insurance and other service sectors increased to 51.19 per cent in the year 2013-14 from 46.61 per cent the average of 2004-05 to 2012-13. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹1,25,406.08 crore in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 7.05 per cent over previous year. Service Sector, with its consistently surging share in the GSDP, is to act as the engine for pushing overall growth in the State. Along with the development in agriculture and industries is also required to be speed up to ensure sustained and inclusive growth in the State

GSDP OF RAJASTHAN AND GDP of INDIA

3.11 GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All

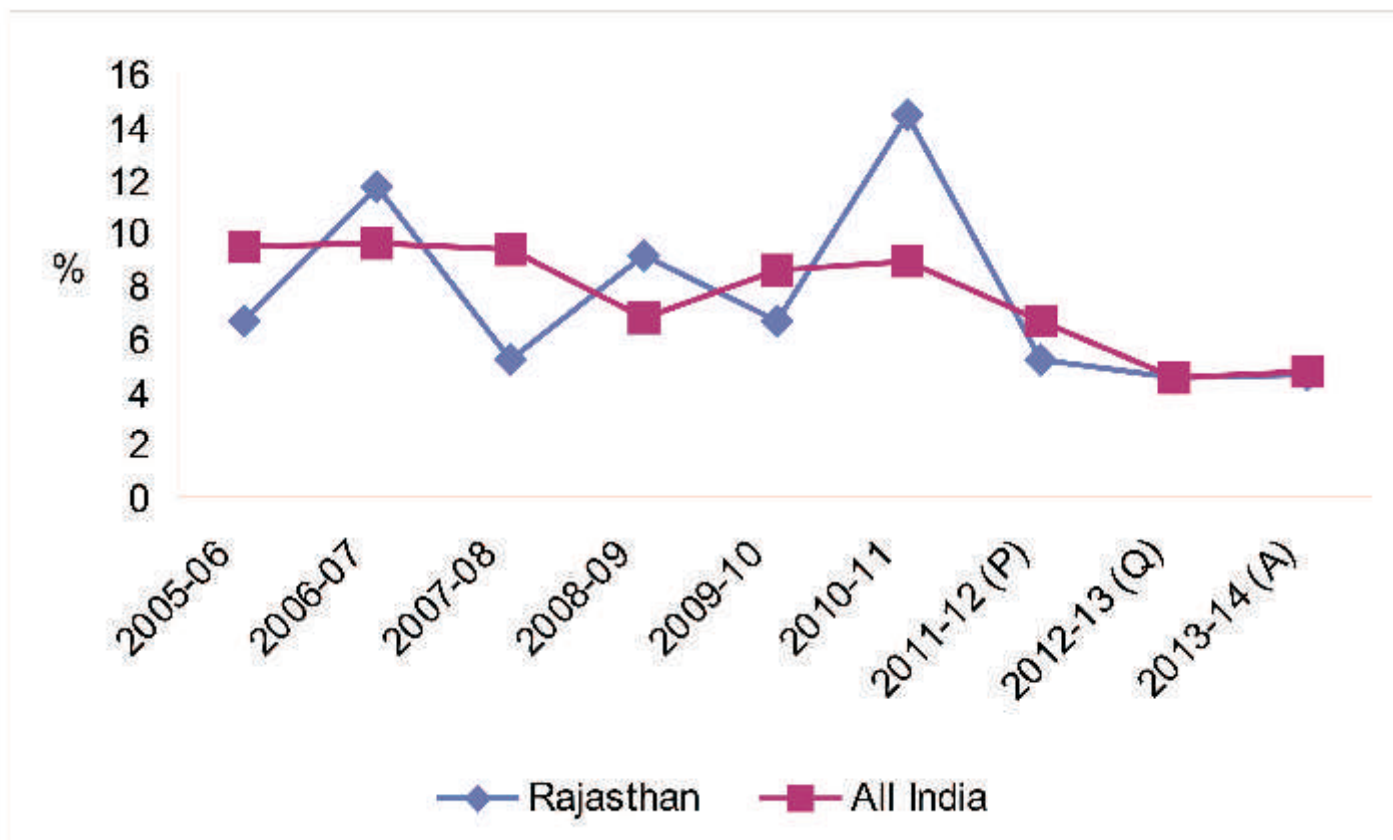
India at constant (2004-05) prices are shown in table 3.2 and figure 3.2:

Table 3.2 Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP ₹ Crore	Growth Per Cent	GDP ₹ Crore	Growth Per Cent
2004-05	127746		2971464	-
2005-06	136285	6.68	3253073	9.48
2006-07	152189	11.67	3564364	9.57
2007-08	160017	5.14	3896636	9.32
2008-09	174556	9.09	4158676	6.72
2009-10	186245	6.70	4516071	8.59
2010-11	213079	14.41	4918533	8.91
2011-12P	224103	5.17	5247530	6.69
2012-13Q	234230	4.52	5482111	4.47
2013-14 A	244997	4.60	5741791	4.74

P- Provisional Estimate, Q- Quick Estimate, A- Advance Estimate, For India-2011-12 (Revised Estimate-II), 2012-13(RE-I) ,2013-14 (Provisional Estimate)

Figure 3.2 Growth in Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India



P- Provisional Estimate, Q- Quick Estimate, A- Advance Estimate, For India-2011-12 (Revised Estimate-II), 2012-13(RE-I) ,2013-14 (Provisional Estimate)

GSDP at Current Prices

3.12 As per advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be ₹ 5,13,688.18 crore as against ₹ 4,59,214.82 crore for the year 2012-13, showing an increase of 11.86 per cent. The

corresponding sectoral growth is 11.16 per cent in agriculture, 10.11 per cent in Industry and 13.32 per cent in Service sector.

3.13 The composition of GSDP by broad sectors of economy from the year 2009-10 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in table 3.3 and figure 3.3

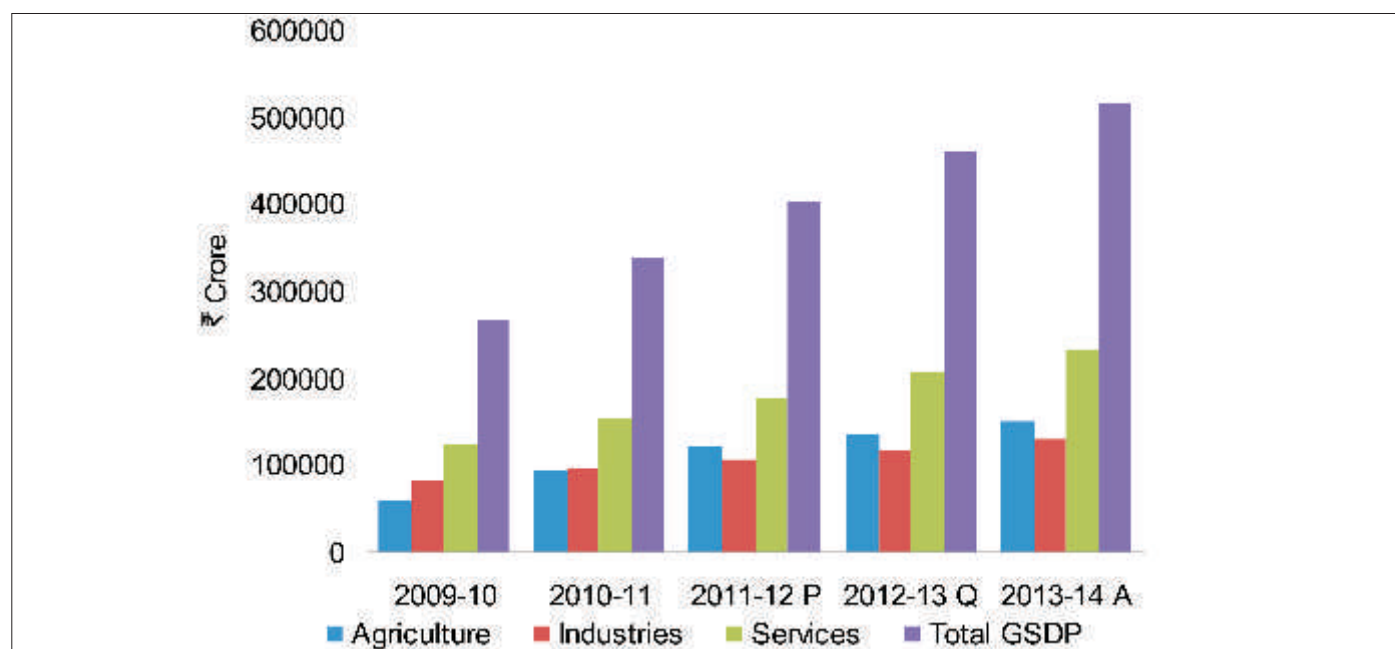
Table 3.3 Sector wise Gross State Domestic Product at current Prices

(₹ crore)

Year/Sectors	Sector			Total GSDP
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	
2009-10	60092.85	82482.33	123249.67	265824.85
(% Share)	(22.61)	(31.03)	(46.36)	(100.00)
2010-11	92542.15	94473.86	151332.42	338348.43
(% Share)	(27.35)	(27.92)	(44.73)	(100.00)
2011-12 P	121621.18	104936.36	176864.01	403421.55
(% Share)	(30.15)	(26.01)	(43.84)	(100.00)
2012-13 Q	135194.86	117489.15	206530.81	459214.82
(% Share)	(29.44)	(25.59)	(44.97)	(100.00)
2013-14 A	150276.81	129364.05	234047.32	513688.18
(% Share)	(29.26)	(25.18)	(45.56)	(100.00)

P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates

Figure 3.3 Sector wise Gross State Domestic Product at Current prices



P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

3.14 The Net State Domestic Product is derived by subtracting the value of consumption of the fixed capital from the value of Gross State Domestic Product.

NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

3.15 As per advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the year 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) prices is

estimated to be ₹ 2,12,523.34 crore as against ₹ 2,03,298.15 crore for 2012-13 (quick estimates) indicating a growth of 4.54 per cent. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 0.23 per cent in agriculture, 3.41 per cent in Industry and 7.01 per cent in Service sector.

3.16 The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2009-10 onwards at constant (2004-05) prices, is depicted in table 3.4 and figure 3.4.

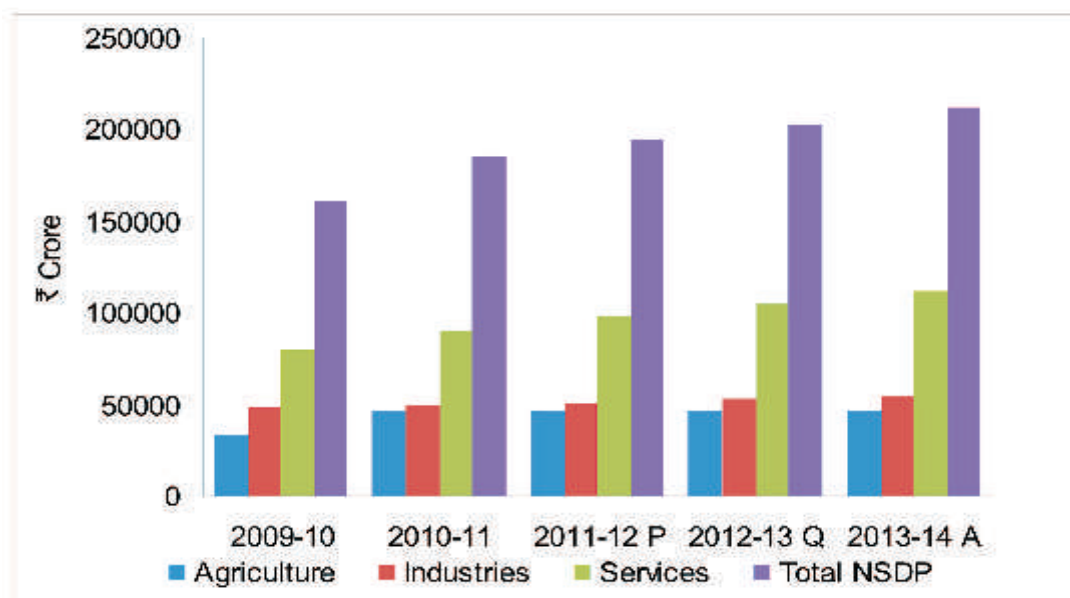
Table 3.4 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2004-05

(₹ crore)

Year/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total GSDP
2009-10	33258.95	48686.77	79213.76	161159.48
(% Share)	(20.64)	(30.21)	(49.15)	(100.00)
2010-11	46101.77	49968.93	89294.95	185365.65
(% Share)	(24.87)	(26.96)	(48.17)	(100.00)
2011-12 P	45985.52	50498.81	98166.42	194650.75
(% Share)	(23.63)	(25.94)	(50.43)	(100.00)
2012-13 Q	46034.92	52788.24	104474.99	203298.15
(% Share)	(22.64)	(25.97)	(51.39)	(100.00)
2013-14 A	46139.04	54586.51	111797.79	212523.34
(% Share)	(21.71)	(25.69)	(52.60)	(100.00)

P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates

Figure 3.4 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2004-05



P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates

NSDP at Current Prices

3.17 As per advance estimates the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be ₹4,59,322.10 crore as against ₹ 4,10,833.93 crore for the year 2012-13 showing an increase of 11.80 per cent. The corresponding sectoral

growth rates are 11.20 per cent in agriculture, 10.08 per cent in Industry and 13.12 per cent in Service sector.

3.18 The composition of NSDP by broad sectors of economy from the year 2009-10 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in table 3.5 and figure 3.5.

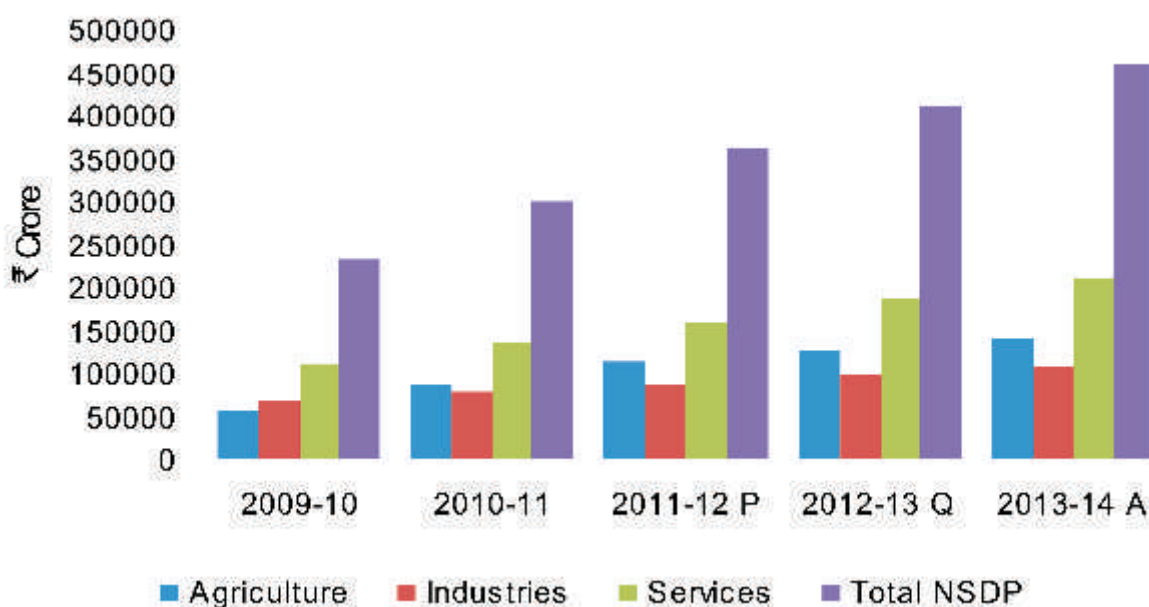
Table 3.5 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at current Prices

(₹ crore)

Year/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total GSDP
2009-10	55751.99	67717.59	110297.06	233766.64
(% Share)	(23.85)	(28.97)	(47.18)	(100.00)
2010-11	87185.28	77441.75	136279.53	300906.56
(% Share)	(28.97)	(25.74)	(45.29)	(100.00)
2011-12 P	114570.61	87277.39	159218.56	361066.56
(% Share)	(31.73)	(24.17)	(44.10)	(100.00)
2012-13 Q	127259.33	97663.85	185910.75	410833.93
(% Share)	(30.98)	(23.77)	(45.25)	(100.00)
2013-14 A	141508.94	107510.51	210302.65	459322.10
(% Share)	(30.81)	(23.41)	(45.78)	(100.00)

P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates

Figure 3.5 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at current Prices



P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates

PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

3.19 The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well being of people. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2013-14 at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 65,098 as compared to ₹ 59,097 for the year 2012-13 registering a growth of 10.15 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 30,120 as compared to ₹ 29,244 for the year 2012-13, registering a growth of 3.00 per cent

over the previous year. The per capita income at current and constant (2004-05) prices are shown in table 3.6 and figure 3.6.

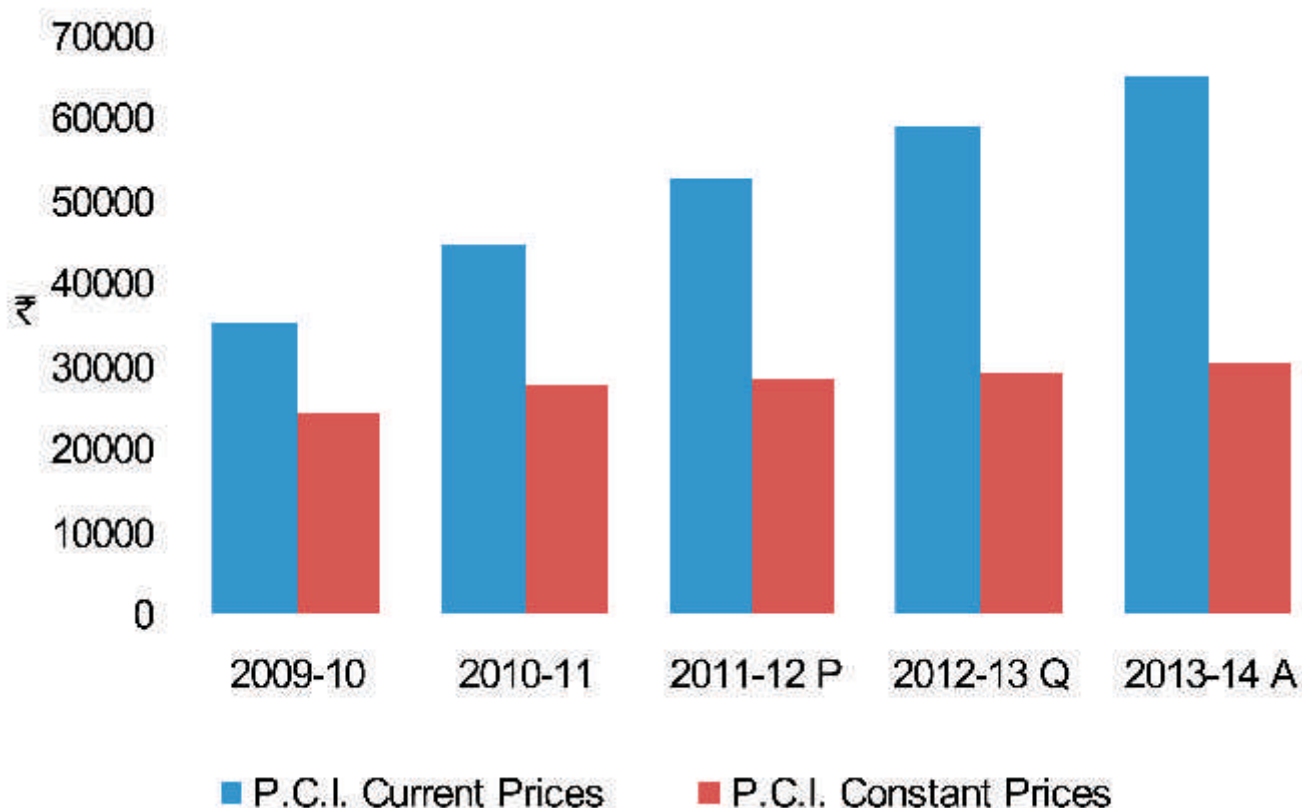
Table 3.6 The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Per capita Income		Per capita Income	
	Current	Variation	Constant	Variation
2009-10	35254	12.71	24304	4.06
2010-11	44644	26.64	27502	13.16
2011-12 P	52735	18.12	28429	3.37
2012-13 Q	59097	12.06	29244	2.86
2013-14 A	65098	10.15	30120	3.00

(₹)

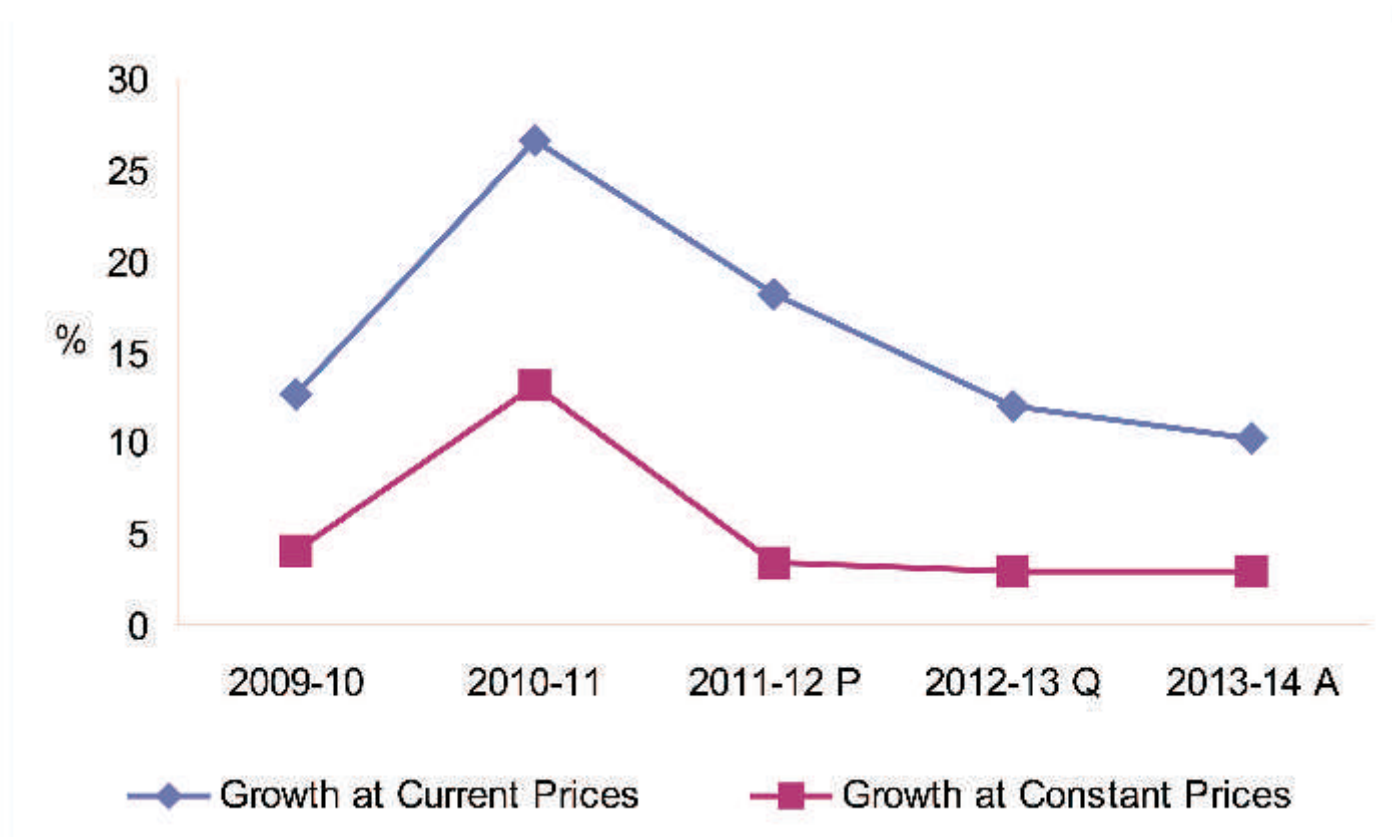
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A- Advance Estimates

Figure 3.6 (1) Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices



P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates

Figure 3.6 (2) Growth in Per Capita income At Current and Constant (2005-05) Prices



The Per Capita Income of All India at Current and at Constant (2004-05) Prices are depicted in table 3.7 and figure 3.7.

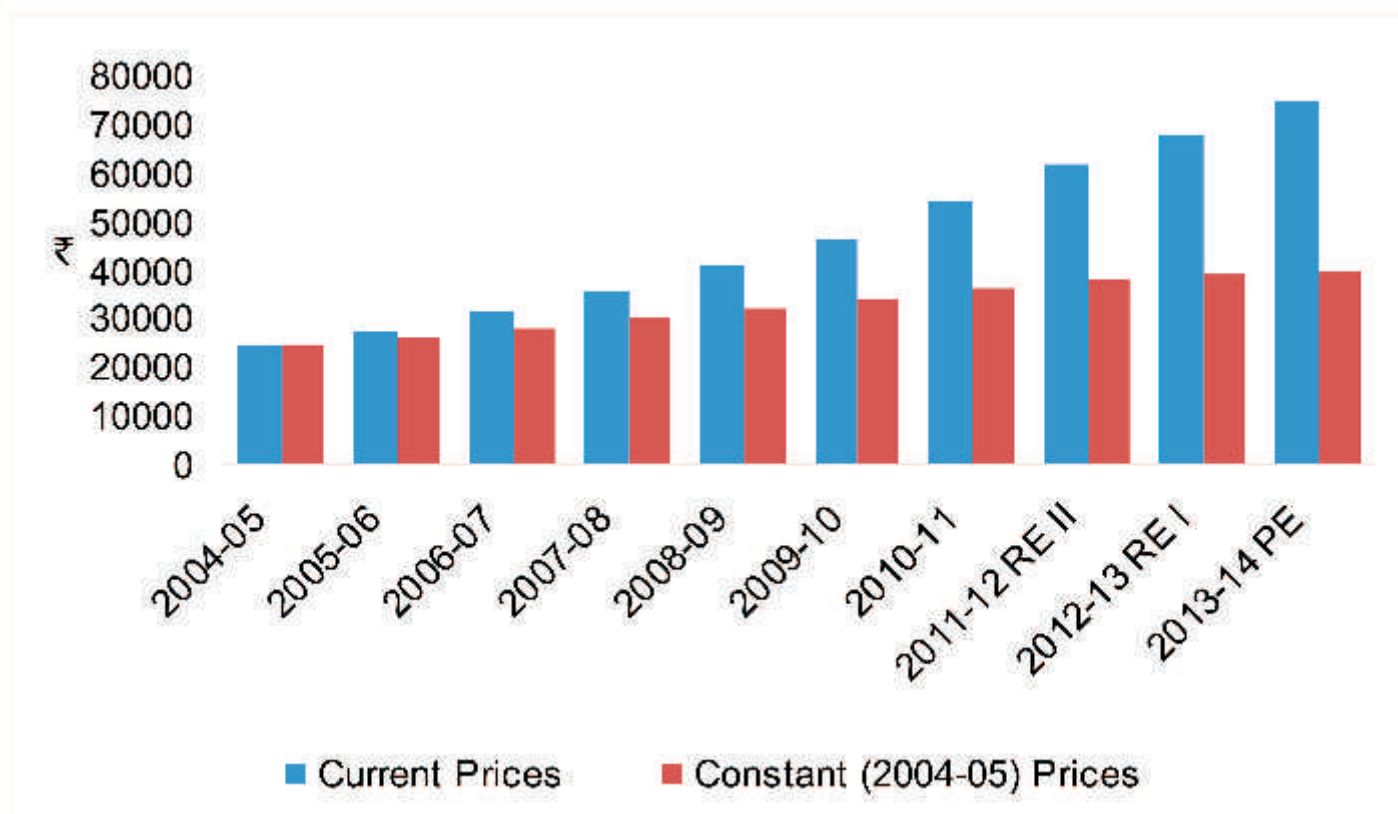
Table 3.7 Per Capita Income

(₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Variation	All India	Variation
2004-05	24143		24143	
2005-06	27131	12.38	26015	7.75
2006-07	31206	15.02	28067	7.89
2007-08	35825	14.80	30332	8.07
2008-09	40775	13.82	31754	4.69
2009-10	46249	13.42	33901	6.76
2010-11	54021	16.80	36202	6.79
2011-12 RE II	61855	14.50	38048	5.10
2012-13 RE I	67839	9.67	38856	2.12
2013-14 PE	74380	9.64	39904	2.70

RE II- Revised Estimate-II, RE I- Revised Estimate-I,,2011-2012-13 and PE- Provisional Estimate

Figure 3.7 Per Capita Income



2011-12 (Revised Estimate-II), 2012-13 (RE-I), 2013-14 (Provisional Estimate)

3.20 Substantial difference between per capita income at current prices and per Capita constant (2004-05) prices reflects the impact of rising prices, which is required to be contained.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

3.21 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

3.22 At the end of the year 2012-13, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹ 1,41,945.34 crore, which is 30.91 per cent of the GSDP (₹4,59,214.82 crore). The GFCF in

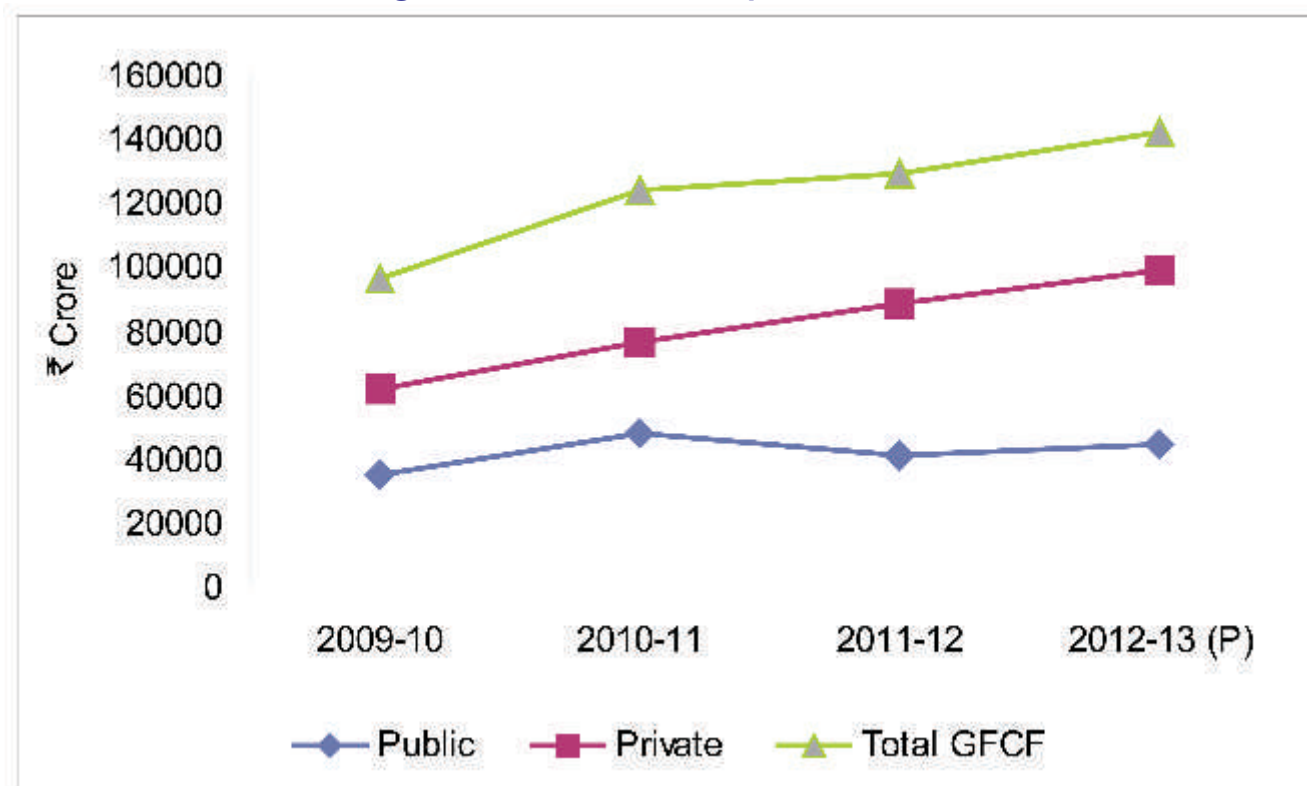
the year 2012-13 increased by 9.88 per cent over the previous year 2011-12.

3.23 The GFCF by Private sector and public sector are on an average 66 and 34 per cent respectively. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2009-10 has been shown in table 3.8 and figure 3.8.

Table-3.8 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Sector	(₹ crore)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Provisional
Public	34304.76	47872.98	41020.36	43771.96
Private	61726.26	76046.31	88164.73	98173.37
Total	96031.02	123919.29	129185.09	141945.34
GFCF				

Figure 3.8 Gross Fixed Capital Formation



3.24 The estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Agriculture sector which includes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector since 2009-10 are shown in the table 3.9.

Table-3.9 Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Agriculture sectors.

(₹ crore)

Sector /Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
				**
Agriculture	3633	4504	5172	6022
Forestry	91	81	80	208
Fisheries	1	1	1	1
GFCF (Agriculture)	3725	4586	5253	6231

** Provisional

3.25 Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Industries which includes mining, manufacturing (registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply is depicted in table 3.10.

Table-3.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Industries Sectors.

(₹crore)

Sector/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Mining	1479	1532	1434	2369
Manufacturing Registered	6771	9493	12271	13112
Construction	40974	48582	54964	62046
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	14138	27316	18652	16087
GFCF (Industries sector)	*63362	86923	87321	93614

** Provisional

* Excluding Manufacturing Unregistered Sector

3.26 Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Service sectors which include railways, other transport, storage, communication, banking &

insurance, residential buildings and other services are depicted in table 3.11.

Table-3.11 Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Service sector

(₹ crore)

Sector / Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13**
Railway	996	705	844	892
Communication	2993	2949	3147	2819
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, other Transport and others *	2980	4104	4906	6068
Banking & Insurance	292	471	435	678
Residential Buildings	9182	12697	14747	16477
Public Administration	12501	11484	12532	15166
GFCF (Service sectors)	28944	32410	36611	42100
Total GFCF (All Sectors)	96031	123919	129185	141945

* Including Manufacturing Unregistered Sector,

** Provisional

3.27 To sum up, the share of agriculture, industries and services in gross fixed capital

formation in the State during 2012-13 was 4.39 per cent 65.95 per cent and 29.66 per cent respectively.

Prices and Public Distribution System

4 Chapter

4.1 Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. Prices indicate the purchasing power of money and inflation rate at both wholesale & retail levels. One of the foremost concerns of any Government is to have a regular and periodic check on the movement of prices of essential commodities, since a change in the price level is likely to have an impact in the pattern of consumption of the consumer. This attaches greater importance to the price collection and its analysis. Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the price levels of commodities with reference to time. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI).

PRICE SITUATION IN RAJASTHAN

4.2 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly from selected centres across the State on weekly basis. The prices of livestock products & by-products and building construction material & labour wages are also collected from all districts of the state on quarterly basis. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre (Base 1971=100).

Wholesale Price Index Rajasthan (WPI) (Base 1999-2000=100)

4.3 Wholesale price Index (Base year 1999-2000) (WPI) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. It is also widely used by the banks, industry and business circles. It is released on monthly basis by the DES, GoR. It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group. The weights assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.89, for 'Manufactured Products' group it is 49.85 and for 'Fuel and Power' group it is 16.25.

4.4 The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' increased from 248.34 in 2012 to 257.55 in 2013. It increased from 262.33 to 266.70 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 299.29 to 347.02 for 'Fuel & Power' group but decreased from 222.22 to 222.13 for 'Manufactured Products' during the same period on annualized basis. An increase of 3.71 per cent in 2013 over the previous year was registered in WPI. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 1.67 per cent and 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 15.95 per cent where as 'Manufactured Products' Group decreased by 0.04 per cent over the previous year.

4.5 The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2009 to 2013 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 4.1 & 4.2 and figure 4.1 & 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Group	Annual Average Index				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Primary Articles	176.09	191.13	214.00	262.33	266.70
(a) Agricultural Articles	176.82	189.77	212.72	265.63	269.04
(b) Minerals	170.59	201.44	223.65	237.36	248.96
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	237.29	254.59	275.19	299.29	347.02
3. Manufactured Products	163.65	173.73	199.61	222.22	222.13
All Commodities	179.84	192.77	216.77	248.34	257.55

Table 4.2 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Group	Annual Average % Variation (Year to year basis)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Primary Articles	7.27	8.54	11.97	22.58	1.67
(a) Agricultural Articles	6.81	7.32	12.09	24.87	1.28
(b) Minerals	11.04	18.08	11.03	6.13	4.89
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	-1.12	7.29	8.09	8.76	15.95
3. Manufactured Products	0.21	6.16	14.90	11.33	-0.04
All Commodities	2.15	7.19	12.45	14.56	3.71

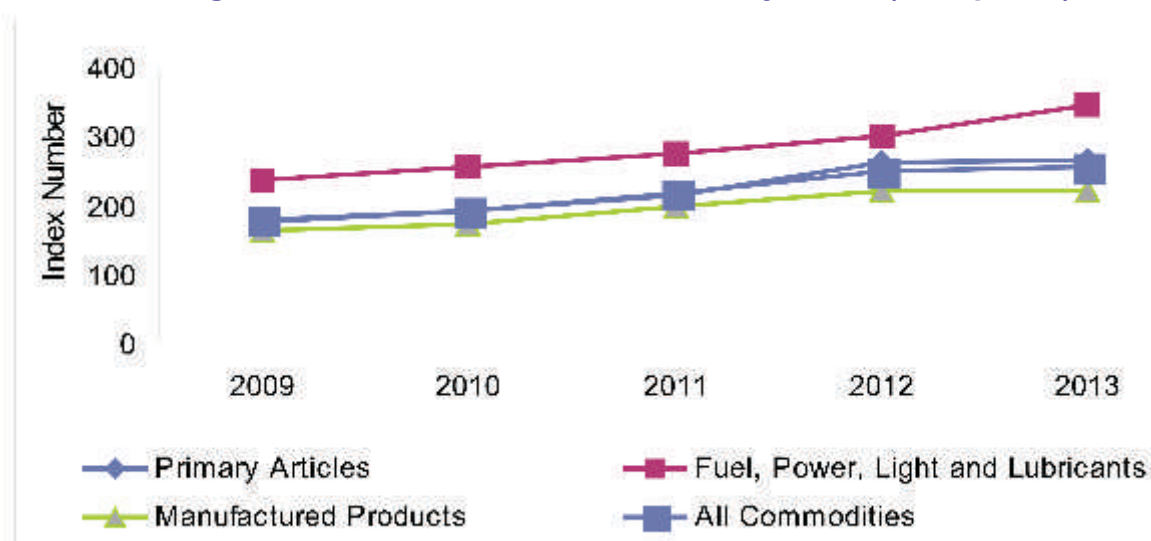
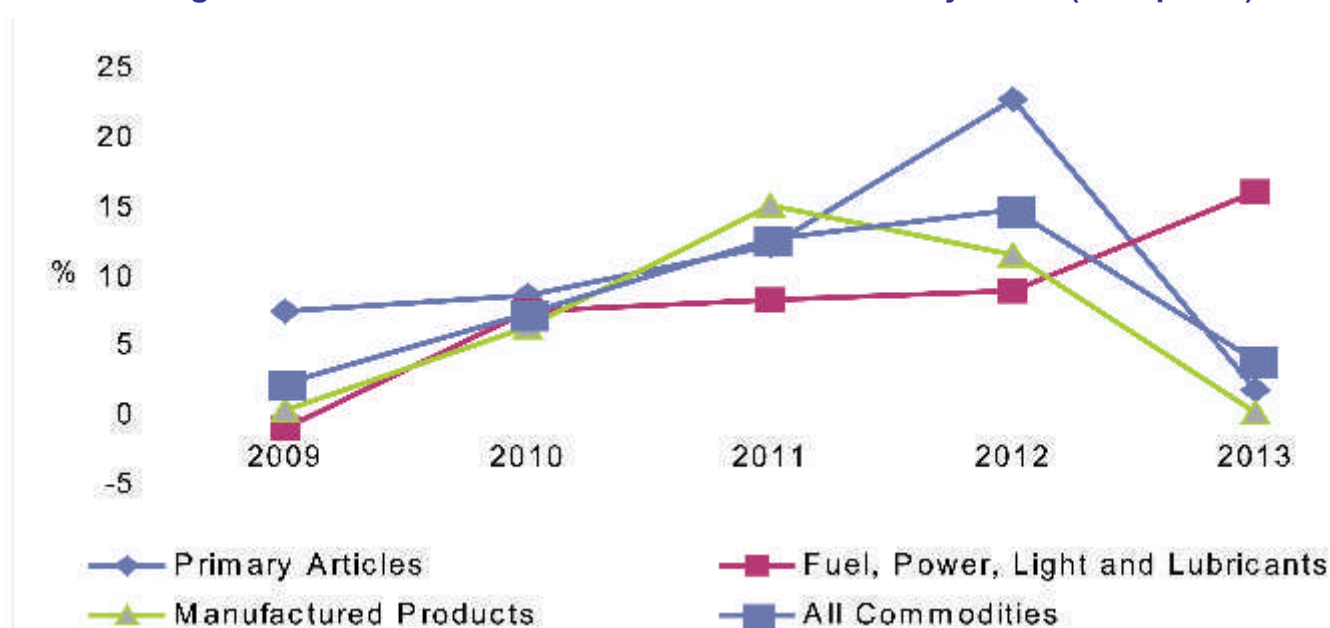
Figure 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)

Figure 4.2 Variations in Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)



Wholesale Price Index (WPI) All India (Base 2004-05=100)

4.6 WPI is used to measure the price situation in different sectors of the economy. This index is released every month at the National level by the Office of the Economic Adviser in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Presently, the WPI is constructing on base 2004-05 in order

to cover existing commodities. For better representation and wider coverage, 676 commodities have been included which includes 102 primary articles, 19 fuel & power items and 555 manufactured products. The details of annual all India wholesale price index and variations from year 2009 to 2013 are in the table 4.3 & 4.4.

Table 4.3 All India Wholesale Price Index

(Base year 2004-05 = 100)

Major Group	Annual Average Index				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Primary Articles	147.69	175.88	197.12	215.00	237.81
(a) Food Articles	148.31	174.56	190.42	206.52	234.13
(b) Minerals	187.65	244.03	299.24	345.54	347.91
2. Fuel & Power	128.92	144.16	163.27	182.41	200.54
3. Manufactured Products	121.48	128.07	137.53	145.40	150.22
All Commodities	127.86	140.08	153.35	164.92	175.35

Table 4.4 All India Wholesale Price Index Variations

(BASE YEAR 2004-05 = 100)

Major Group	Annual Average % Variation (Year to year basis)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Primary Articles	9.55	19.09	12.08	9.07	10.61
(a) Food Articles	12.73	17.70	9.09	8.45	13.37
(b) Minerals	1.15	30.05	22.62	15.47	0.69
2. Fuel & Power	-4.46	11.82	13.26	11.72	9.94
3. Manufactured Products	1.65	5.42	7.39	5.72	3.31
All Commodities	2.35	9.56	9.47	7.54	6.32

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

4.7 In India, most of the attention is devoted to WPI inflation. WPI series has a wider commodity basket with commodity weights reflecting the underlying economy-wide inflation better. Some economists, however, would prefer to target consumer price inflation rather than the WPI, because the former is what each consumer experiences. Moreover, generalized and persistent CPI inflation could generate high inflationary expectations amongst the public.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base 2001=100)

4.8 CPI-IW is mainly used for determination of dearness allowance (DA) being paid to millions of public sector employees,

besides fixation and revision of minimum wages. It is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres across the country. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. A rising trend in consumer prices continued during the year 2013. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2013 (January to December, 2013) recorded an increase of 7.48 per cent at Jaipur centre, 8.37 per cent at Ajmer centre and 9.77 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year. Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarized in the table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(BASE YEAR 2001 = 100)

Group	Jaipur centre		% Variation over previous year	Ajmer centre		% Variation over previous year	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over previous year
	2012	2013		2012	2013		2012	2013	
1. Food	230	252	9.57	244	269	10.25	241	272	12.86
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	216	241	11.57	250	291	16.40	255	276	8.24
3. Fuel & Light	192	203	5.73	209	230	10.05	249	274	10.04
4. Housing	215	222	3.26	243	252	3.70	184	188	2.17
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	173	182	5.20	174	183	5.17	152	160	5.26
6. Miscellaneous	195	211	8.21	170	185	8.82	173	185	6.94
General Index	214	230	7.48	215	233	8.37	215	236	9.77

4.9 It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered an increase in the year 2013 over the year 2012 at all the centres. The average General Consumer Price

Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2009 are given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		Bhilwara		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
2009	159	9.66	152	10.14	158	9.72	157	10.56
2010	179	12.58	175	15.13	176	11.39	176	12.10
2011	192	7.26	191	9.14	192	9.09	192	9.09
2012	214	11.46	215	12.57	215	11.98	209	8.85
2013	230	7.48	233	8.37	236	9.77	232	11.00

Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base 1986-87=100)

4.10 The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also

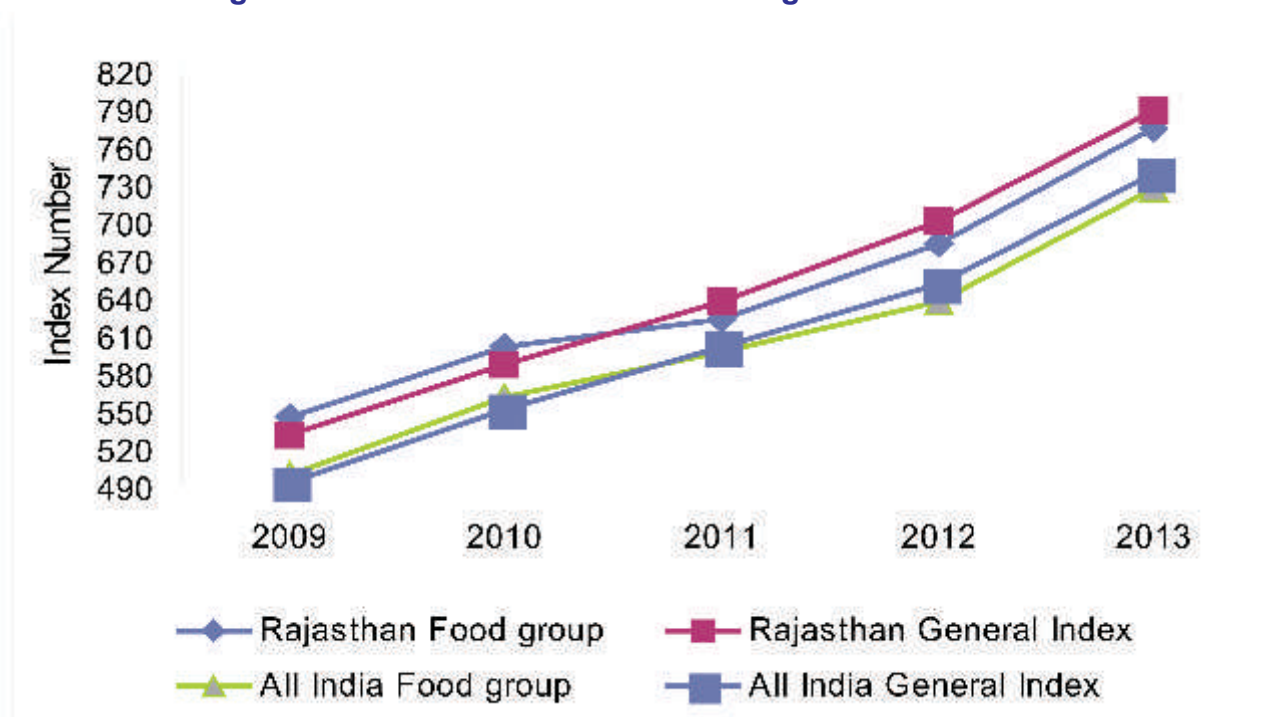
prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2009 are given in table 4.7 and figure 4.3.

Table 4.7 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

Year	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers			
	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2009	547	533	500	494
2010	603	588	562	553
2011	625	639	598	602
2012	685	703	638	652
2013	777	791	728	741

Figure 4.3 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers



4.11 The average CPI-AL for Rajasthan and All-India from January to December, 2013 were 791 and 741 showing an increase of 12.52 per cent and 13.65 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Consumer Price Index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers during the agriculture year 2013-14 (July, 2013 to April, 2014) recorded an increase of 10.23 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

4.12 The primary objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of foodgrains. This involves procurement of various foodgrains, building up and maintenance of food stocks, their storage, movement and delivery to the distributing agencies and monitoring of production, stock and price levels of foodgrains. The focus is on incentivizing the farmers through fair value of

their produce by way of Minimum Support Price mechanism, distribution of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and covering poor households at the risk of hunger under Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY), establishing grain banks in food scarce areas and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System (PDS). The Department of Food and Civil supply also assists the State's Agriculture, Food and Fibre sectors to be sustainable and profitable, with a focus on export-led growth. The Department enhances the international competitiveness of the State's agribusiness by working with them to meet the increasingly emending standards for safety and quality of food and fiber products produced in a sustainable way.

4.13 The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage in supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the

poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. The responsibilities of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. are of the Central Government while those of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of foodgrains, identification of families below poverty line (BPL), issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. rest with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis through a network of fair price shops.

4.14 Fair Price Shop is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the ration card holders and topography of the area. There were 22,991 fair price shops in the state in December, 2009, now 25,703 fair price shops are operating in the State as on December, 2013, registering an increase of 11.80 per cent in last 5 years. Out of these, 4,600 fair price shops are operated by Cooperative Societies and rest 21,103 are by private owners, which are selected through a committee chaired by District Collector on the recommendations of a committee headed by District Supply Officer. Out of these 25,703 fair price shops, 19,500 were functioning in rural and 6,203 were functioning in urban areas.

4.15 Regular inspections of fair price shops are carried out to ensure proper distribution of foodgrains and to avoid malpractices in fair price shops under Essential Commodity Act, 1955. During 2013-14, total 197 raids were carried out, 13 people detained, 45 challans were filed in the courts and 11 people were punished by the designated courts upto December, 2013. The amount of goods seized under these raids is upto the tune of ₹ 209.13 lakh.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.16 Under the Mukhya Mantri Anna Suraksha Yojana, 25 kg of wheat is being

provided per month to BPL & State BPL families at ₹1 per kg. Under Annapurna Scheme, 10 kg of wheat is being provided per month free of cost to each Annapurna family. Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), 35 kg. of wheat is being provided at ₹ 1 per kg to each family. APL families were provided 10 Kg. of fortified Atta on reserved prices on the first come first serve basis upto September, 2013.

4.17 The State receives monthly allocation of about 7,342 MT levy sugar from Gol on the basis of number of BPL families (including AAY families) and population thereon. Apart from this, festival quota of about 5,092 MT of levy sugar was allocated in September-October, 2013. At present, levy sugar is being distributed @ 500 grams per unit per month at the price of ₹ 10.00 per kg. Since April, 2013 the State is receiving approximately 0.42 lakh kilo litre allocation of kerosene per month. At present the retail price of kerosene in the state is ₹ 17.25 per litre. In order to avoid misuse of kerosene, colour of the kerosene being distributed under PDS has been made blue and is provided only to ration card holders. 3 litre of Kerosene is being distributed per month per card to those who have no gas connection in the state.

4.18 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains and other essential items under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are given in Tables 4.8 to 4.10 and figures 4.4 to 4.6 respectively.

Table 4.8 Allotment and off-take of wheat under various schemes during last 5 Years

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Allocation	Off-take	%
2009-10	18,04,861	17,70,774	98.11
2010-11	18,05,975	17,85,266	98.85
2011-12	18,04,133	17,35,299	96.18
2012-13	18,05,158	17,66,552	97.86
2013-14 (P)	16,29,023	15,54,985	95.46

Note: Figures of 2013-14 are provisional and upto Dec., 13.

Table 4.9 Allotment and off-take of Levy Sugar during last 5 Years

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Allocation	Off-take	%
2009-10	94,583.00	36,283.00	38.34
2010-11	94,629.00	76,112.00	80.43
2011-12	94,692.70	35,423.92	37.41
2012-13	95,683.50	88,901.45	92.91
2013-14 (P)	70,603.20	64,508.80	91.37

Note: Figures of 2013-14 are provisional and up to Dec., 13.

Table 4.10 Allotment and off-take of Kerosene during last 5 Years

(Quantity in Kltr.)

Year	Allocation	Off-take	%
2009-10	5,11,983	5,12,420	100.09
2010-11	5,11,632	5,09,276	99.54
2011-12	5,11,332	5,07,648	99.28
2012-13	5,10,312	5,00,249	98.03
2013-14 (P)	3,81,564	3,65,035	95.67

Note: Figures of 2013-14 are provisional and up to Dec., 13.

Figure 4.4 Allocation and Off-take of Wheat during Last 5 years

(Qty. in MT)

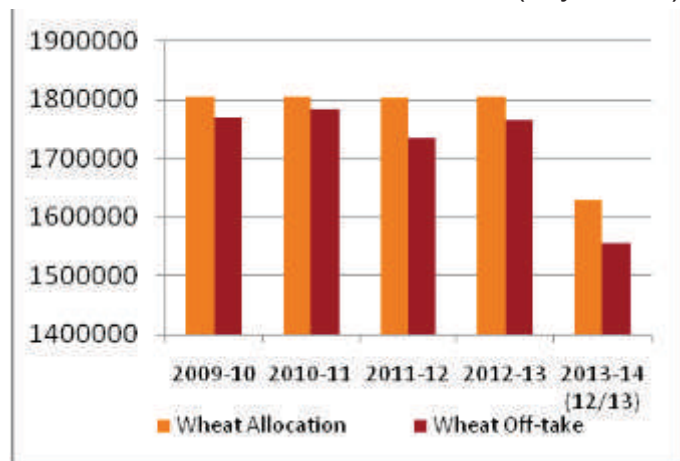


Figure 4.5 Allocation and Off-take of levy Sugarduring Last 5 years

(Qty. in MT)

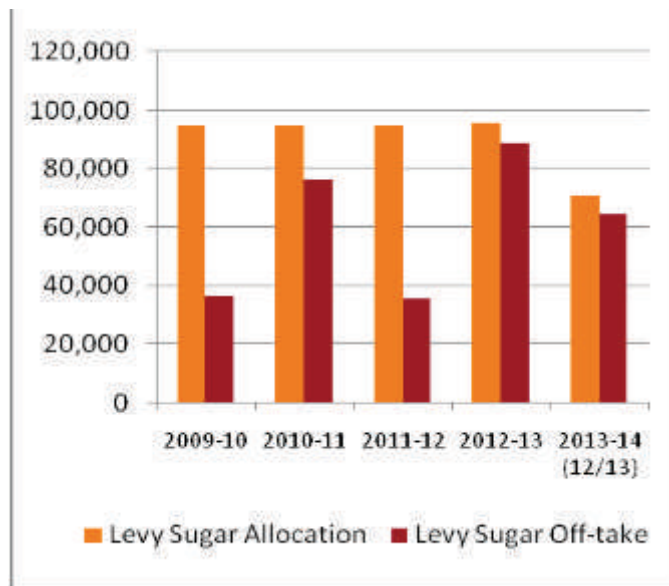
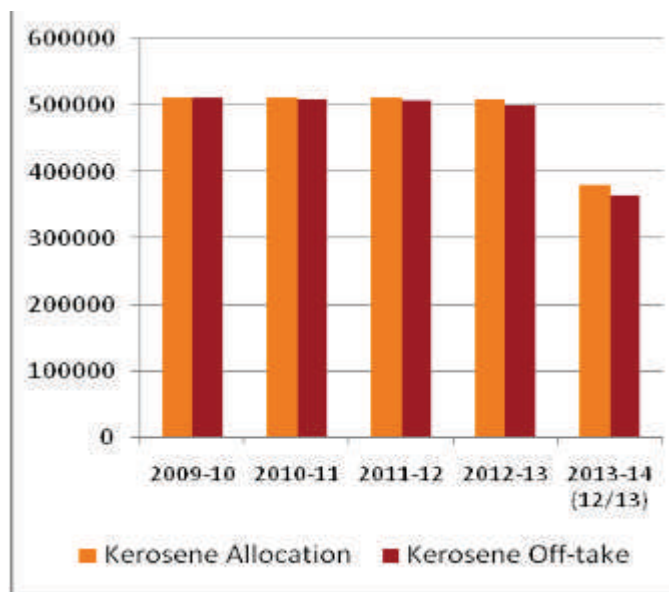


Figure 4.6 Allocation and Off-take of Kerosene during Last 5 years

(Qty. in K Ltr.)



National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA)

4.19 National Food Security Act, 2013 is aimed to provide quality foodgrain at the reasonable price and ensures food and nutrition

security to the consumers. In all, 446 lakh (356 lakh rural i.e. 69.09% and 90 lakh urban i.e. 53 %) maximum number of units can be benefited in the State as per Government of India directions. An additional 50 lakh families will be covered for food security alongwith present 40 lakh families in urban and rural areas. Antyodaya families will get 35 kg. Wheat per family and other eligible families will be provided 5 kg. Wheat per unit per month. The State received an allocation of 6,69,178.2 MT wheat for the period of October to December, 2013 and 2,13,015 MT wheat was allotted for the period of January to March, 2014 under NFSA.

The details of wheat allotted during last 6 years are given in the table 4.11.

Free Food Grain to Sahariya and Kathori

4.20 Under this scheme, 35 Kg. Wheat per month per family is being provided free of cost to 18 thousand 748 Sahariya families of Shahbad and Kishanganj tehsils of Baran and 1,080 Kathori families of Udaipur district. In addition to this, 3,544 new Sahariya families of other tehsils of Baran district (967 in Baran, 175 in Anta, 445 in Mangrol, 1046 in Atru, 781 in Chhabra and 130 in Chhipa Barod) are also included under this scheme.

Table- 4.11 Allotment of Wheat during last 6 Years under various Schemes

	Scheme Quantity of Wheat Allotted (MT)					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
APL	3,43,114	7,72,320	7,72,320	7,72,320	7,72,320	3,86,160
BPL	5,95,800	6,29,532	6,29,532	6,29,532	6,29,532	3,14,766
AAY	3,89,340	3,91,488	3,91,488	3,91,488	3,91,488	1,95,744
Annapurna	12,635	11,521	12,635	10,793	11,818	63,176
Total	13,40,889	18,04,861	18,05,975	18,04,133	18,05,158	9,59,846

Decentralized Procurement Scheme of wheat (DCP)

4.21 Decentralized Procurement Scheme of wheat was implemented on pilot basis in Alwar district in the year 2013-14. Online payment was made within 48 hours in the accounts of farmers through RTGS after preparing their database.

"Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supply Corporation Limited"

4.22 Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was incorporated on 8th December, 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and the corporation commenced its business from 27th December, 2010. The authorized capital of corporation is ₹ 100 crore and the present paid up capital is ₹ 50 crore. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

- To ensure effective and smooth lifting, transportation and distribution of PDS Commodities to the targeted Groups.
- To make available Non-PDS items of daily use on reasonable price, in right quantity and of good quality to the common consumers through FPS.
- Market intervention in event of exorbitant rise in prices of essential commodities.
- Supply of food grains to all Fair Price Shops in the state by lifting the food grains allotted by Central Government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- Hiring of warehouse facilities/godowns at

Tehsil level where godown facilities of central / state warehousing corporation are not available /existing.

4.23 Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene and Non-PDS items like Iodized Salt, Tea, Turmeric, Red Chilly, Coriander Powder and washing soap through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state. The Corporation is providing the above mentioned items with its own brand name 'RAJ'. Iodized Wash Salt is being distributed at the rate of ₹ 5 per kg and Refined Free Flow Iodized salt is supplied by "Sambhar Salts" is being distributed at the rate of ₹ 4 per Kg. Refined Free Flow Iodized Salt is currently being distributed at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Baran, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar, Barmer, Jalore and Bhilwara districts.

4.24 The process has also been started to provide 2 kg. Green Moong Dal, 2 litre Soya Oil and 1 litre Pure Ghee to provide nutrition to 22,373 Sahariya families. Non PDS items like Tea, Turmeric, Red Chilly, Coriander Powder and washing soap is being provided to the consumers of the State by RSFCSC.

Direct Cash Transfer Scheme of Kerosene on Pilot Basis

4.25 A pilot scheme of Direct Cash Subsidy Transfer has been started to prevent black marketing and curb diversion of kerosene meant for PDS in Kotkasim tehsil of Alwar district. The selection process of blocks (one each in urban and rural block) is completed for further expansion of this scheme in Ajmer, Alwar and Udaipur districts.

Computerization of Public Distribution System

4.26 End to End computerization of Public Distribution System has been started in

the state to curb diversion and ensure reach of PDS commodities meant for the targeted beneficiaries. It is estimated that an expenditure of ₹ 16.89 crores will be incurred on this project by NIC. An amount of ₹ 4.82 crore is already transferred to NIC by State Food & Civil Supply Corporation for this computerization work and MOU have been signed with the concerned agencies. Training of Trainers has also been organized by NIC. The digitization of ration cards at the State level and scanning of ration card applications has been started in the districts.

Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme

4.27 The Scheme of Direct Subsidy Transfer for LPG cylinder in the State has been started on 01.10.2013. In order to avail benefit of the scheme, it is mandatory to link the UID no. of LPG consumer with his bank account and concerned LPG agency. An amount of ₹ 435 has been deposited as an advance to the LPG consumer whose UID Aadhar is linked with LPG agency and bank account under this scheme. Such consumers have provided cylinder at market rate and the amount of subsidy has been transferred in their bank accounts. At present, this scheme is put on hold and the distribution of subsidized LPG cylinders is restored.

Consumer Protection Activities

4.28 The district collectors have been directed to nominate the non-government members in the District Consumer Protection Forum and convene regular meetings of the forum. The circuit benches of Rajasthan State Consumer Redressal Forum have been established at divisional headquarters. The regular meetings of Rajasthan Upbhokta Kalyan Samiti are being organized for welfare of consumers. The State level Upbhokta help line (Toll Free no. 1800-180-6030) has been allotted to "CANS", a NGO of the State, which is functioning since 15.03.2011.

Agriculture and Allied Sector

5 Chapter

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

5.1 Agriculture continues to be the most prominent and significant sector for the economy of the State, since it is the largest employment provider, according to Census 2011, agriculture sector provided employment to 62 per cent of the total workers of the State.

5.2 Agriculture and allied sector which comprises of agriculture including live stock, forestry and fishing sector, plays an important role in the state's economy. Rajasthan has witnessed continuously decreasing share of Agriculture sector in economy. In the year 1999-2000 the share of Agriculture sector in GSDP was 29.67 per cent while it is now 20.67 per cent for the year 2013-14 (at constant 2004-05 prices).

5.3 Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions, farmers have to depend on both rain-fed and ground water agriculture. Although, several remarkable efforts have been made in the State for development of agriculture, it still continues to depend upon the mercy of the monsoon, in most parts of the State.

Table 5.1: Growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector (at constant 2004-05 prices)

S.N.	Year	Growth rate in percent
1	2005-06	0.31
2	2006-07	7.51
3	2007-08	1.62
4	2008-09	4.19
5	2009-10	-2.69
6	2010-11	36.45
7	2011-12 P	-0.25
8	2012-13 Q	0.11
9	2013-14 A	0.22

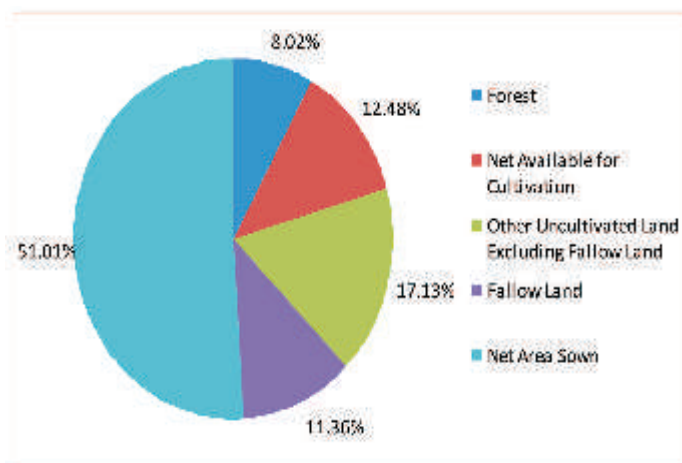
P: provisional, Q: quick, A: advance

5.4 The growth observed in Agriculture and allied sector is largely dependent on timely arrival of monsoon. Table 5.1 shows the growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector at constant 2004-05 prices during the year 2005-06 to 2013-14 (Advance Estimates) in the State.

LAND UTILISATION

5.5 The total geographical area of the State is 342.67 lakh hectare. According to the reporting area for Land Utilisation Statistics (LUS) 2012-13, 51.01 per cent area is under Net Area Sown (174.79 lakh hectares), 8.02 per cent under forests (27.50 lakh hectare), 12.48 per cent area is under not available for cultivation land (42.75 lakh hectare), 17.13 per cent area is under other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (58.70 lakh hectare) and 11.36 per cent area is under fallow lands (38.94 lakh hectare).

Figure 5.1: Land Use Statistics 2012-13



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

5.6 Total number of land holdings in the State is 68.88 lakh as per Agriculture Census 2010-11, whereas it was 61.86 lakh in 2005-06, showing a growth of 11.35 per cent.

5.7 As per the Agriculture Census 2011, the ratio of classified land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large holdings to total land holdings is 36.45 per cent, 21.94 per cent, 19.38 per cent, 16.36 per cent, and 5.87 per cent respectively. It is evident from table 5.2 that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in 2010-11 in comparison to 2005-06. Area in large land holdings has seen a significant decline of 8.07 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in number of mutations due to splitting of joint families.

5.8 Total area under land holdings has increased to 211.36 lakh hectare in 2010-11 in comparison to 209.39 lakh hectare in 2005-06, thus registering a growth of 0.94 per cent in total land holding area.

5.9 Area under land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium and medium categories in 2010-11 has recorded an increase of 21.85 per cent, 14.09 per cent, 5.71 per cent and 1.80 per cent respectively in comparison to 2005-06, on the other hand, total area under large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 8.07 per cent.

5.10 The data on land holdings in the State reveals that the average size of land holding has decreased by 9.17 per cent during 2010-11. Details of distribution of land holding according to size are given in the table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Number of Land and Operational holdings in the State.

S. No.	Category of land holding	Number of holding (000)			Operated Area (000 ha.)		
		2005-06	2010-11	% Deviation	2005-06	2010-11	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marginal (less than 1.0 ha.)	2073	2511	21.13	1016	1238	21.85
	% holding/area	33.51	36.45		4.85	5.86	
2	Small (1.0-2.0 ha.)	1321	1511	14.38	1895	2162	14.09
	% holding/area	21.35	21.94		9.05	10.23	
3	Semi medium (2.0-4.0 ha.)	1260	1335	5.95	3570	3774	5.71
	% holding/area	20.37	19.38		17.05	17.85	
4	Medium (4.0-10.0 ha.)	1103	1127	2.18	6796	6918	1.80
	% holding/area	17.83	16.36		32.46	32.73	
5	Large (10.0 ha. and above)	429	404	-5.83	7662	7044	-8.07
	% holding/area	6.94	5.87		36.59	33.33	
6	Total of holding/area	6186	6888	11.35	20939	21136	0.94

MONSOON

5.11 The prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rains over an adequate time span and its intensity.

5.12 During the year 2013, due to favorable conditions the monsoon touched South East Rajasthan on 13.6.2013 in some parts of Udaipur and Kota Division, two days prior to its normal arrival date of 15th June. It further covered the entire State on 16.6.2013. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.7.2013 was more than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 1.6.2013 to 31.7.2013 is 249.38 mm while actual rainfall received was 346.41mm. In the month of August, 2013 against the normal rainfall of 194.55 mm, actual rainfall received was 245.63 mm. From 1.6.2013 to 15.9.2013 the actual rainfall received in the State was 594.78 mm which is 16.97 per cent higher than the normal rainfall.

5.13 During the monsoon season, the district of Baran received 60 per cent more than normal rainfall, while Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Tonk, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Jhalawar and Pratapgarh received 20 to 59 per cent excess rainfall than the normal rainfall. Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Pali, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Sikar, Bundi, Dausa, Udaipur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajasmand and Jhunjhunu are the districts which got normal rainfall during the monsoon season, while in the Sirohi district, deficit rainfall was recorded.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.14 In recent years, Rajasthan has done remarkably well in terms of agriculture production and yield of different agriculture crops. Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra, rape and mustard, second largest producer of Oil seed, gram and pulses in the Country. The detailed position of the production under kharif and rabi crops for the last three years is shown in the table 5.3.

Table 5.3 : Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2011-12 (Revised Final)	2012-13 (Final)	2013-14 (Final/ Likely)
(A) Cereals	195.72	180.62	175.34
Kharif	86.21	63.36	62.53
Rabi	109.51	117.26	112.81
(B) Pulses	23.53	19.57	23.54
Kharif	13.13	6.37	7.73
Rabi	10.40	13.20	15.81
(A+B)	219.25	200.19	198.88
Foodgrains			
Kharif	99.34	69.73	70.26
Rabi	119.91	130.46	128.62
(C) Oil-seeds	57.65	63.64	58.55
Kharif	27.87	25.48	22.17
Rabi	29.78	38.16	36.38
(D) Sugarcane	4.51	4.02	2.92
(E) Cotton *	17.31	15.28	9.30

* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg.)

5.15 As per preliminary forecast for the year 2013-14, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 198.88 lakh tonnes which is showing a decrease of 0.65 per cent as compared to 200.19 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

5.16 The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2013-14 is expected to be at the level of

70.26 lakh tonnes as against 69.73 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a increase of 0.76 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2013-14 is expected to be less at the level of 128.62 lakh tonnes, as against 130.46 lakh tonnes during the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 1.41 per cent.

5.17 Production of kharif cereals during the year 2013-14 is expected to be 62.53 lakh tonnes which is lower by 1.31 per cent than that of 63.36 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2013-14 is expected to be 112.81 lakh tonnes against 117.26 lakh tonnes during the year 2012-13.

5.18 The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 7.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 against 6.37 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 which is showing an increase of 21.35 per cent.

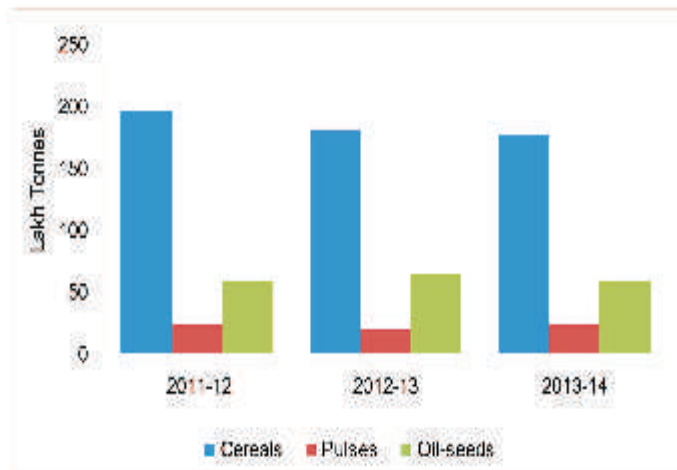
5.19 Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2013-14 is estimated at 58.55 lakh tonnes against 63.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 7.99 per cent as compared to the previous year.

5.20 The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 22.17 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 as against 25.48 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 12.99 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 36.38 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 as against 38.16 lakh tonnes during the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 4.66 per cent.

5.21 Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.92 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14, as against 4.02 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 27.36 per cent. The production of

Cotton is likely to be 9.30 lakh bales during the year 2013-14 as against 15.28 lakh bales in the year 2012-13 showing a decrease of 39.14 per cent.

Figure 5.2: Production of foodgrain and oil seed



5.22 During the year 2013-14, the major activities implemented by Agriculture Department are:

- To ensure balanced and integrated use of fertilizers on soil test basis, 13 soil testing labs are operational on PPP mode.
- To ensure the fodder availability, 8.60 lakh fodder minikits have been distributed under State Plan and RKVY.
- To provide nutritional security through intensive millet promotion, demonstration on bajra and jowar have been laid out in 71,000 hectare and 6,000 hectare respectively.
- To promote farm mechanization, 33,649 agricultural implements have been distributed among farmers during 2013-14.
- Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in 28 districts in kharif and in 21 districts in Rabi for all major crops.

- To increase the seed replacement rate and productivity of Maize in tribal areas, the programme on distribution of hybrid maize was launched for tribal and non-tribal BPL farmers of Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Sirohi districts and Sahariya tribal and non-tribal BPL farmers of Kishanganj and Sahabad tehsils of Baran district. Under this programme 40,600 quintal hybrid maize seeds were distributed to 8.15 lakh tribal and non-tribal BPL farmers of aforesaid area.
- Gypsum is a source of secondary nutrients i.e. Calcium and sulphur and also used as soil amendment of reclamation of alkali soils. During 2013-14, 1.71 lakh M.T. Gypsum have been distributed among the farmers.

5.23 To Facilitate general farming community, 176 Kisan Sewa Kendra cum village knowledge centre & land record information centre at Gram Panchyat and 100 Kisan Sewa Kendra cum village knowledge centre at panchyat samiti headquarter constructed against the target of 3,000 and 248 Kisan Sewa Kendra respectively.

Productivity

5.24 Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and financial assistance from the Central Government attained the new height in agriculture productivity. Table 5.4 shows the comparative statement of productivity between 2004-05 and 2011-12 of major crops.

Table 5.4: Productivity (kgs/ha) of major crops

S.N.	Crops	2004-05	2011-12
1	Paddy	2227	2829
2	Wheat	2839	3462
3	Bajra	656	1253
4	Jowar	464	741
5	Barley	2381	2839
6	Maize	1211	1577
7	Soyabean	1425	1544
8	Rape & mustard	1174	1209
9	Taramira	287	426
10	Groundnut	1550	1926
11	Gram	746	690
12	Masoor	996	1126
13	Choula	312	697
15	Urad	360	516
16	Methi	1209	1061
17	Sugar Cane	48330	70348

HORTICULTURE

5.25 Rajasthan has large scope for horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people, while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. Looking to the ample opportunities of horticulture development, a separate directorate of horticulture was established in 1989-90, with an objective of growth in area, production and productivity of the fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers & medicinal plant crops in a planned way. After setting up of separate directorate, a gradual increment in area, production & productivity of the fruit, vegetable, spices crops has been reported. The details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables, spices can be seen in table 5.5.

5.26 During the year 2013-14, against the budget provision of ₹153.78 crore an amount of ₹137.33 crore has been utilized upto March, 2014. Establishment of fruits orchards in 67.23

hectare, plant protection measures in 695 hectare and 3,529 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out under state plan schemes. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission

5.27 To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices, and flowers in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar, Government of India has approved an action plan of ₹ 100.00 crore (₹ 85.00 crore as central share and ₹ 15.00 crore as state share) for the year 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 59.43 crore (₹ 50.52 as central share and ₹ 8.91 crore as state share) has been incurred upto March, 2014 under the NHM. Orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 6,629.34 hectare and 3,488.00 hectare respectively during this period. A total of 2,745.00 hectare have been covered under Integrated Pest Management Programme. 2,89,024 square metres green houses and 479 vermi compost units have been established, whereas 8,709 farmers have been imparted training/visits. Likewise, 318 water harvesting structures have been built during the term.

Micro Irrigation Scheme (National Mission on Micro Irrigation)

5.28 Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of this, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along with water saving.

5.29 To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India (GoI) has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme (Now, National Mission on Micro Irrigation) wherein a provision of subsidy for small and marginal farmer is 60 per cent and for other farmers is 50 per cent, has been kept. The ratio of central share and state share for small / marginal farmers and others is 83.33:16.67 and 80:20, respectively. In addition to this, State Government is also providing an additional subsidy of 40 per cent to general farmers and 30 per cent to small/ marginal farmers, so that all category of farmers may get 90 per cent subsidy on drip irrigation system. Further, an additional subsidy of 20 per cent to general farmers and 10 per cent to small/ marginal farmers is also provided, so that all categories of farmers may get 70 per cent subsidy on mini sprinkler system. For the year 2013-14, GoI has approved an action plan of ₹ 150.00 crore as central share under NMMI with the physical target of 36,000 hectare for sprinkler and 31,900 hectare for drip sets including mini/micro sprinkler in the State. Against the approved target, drip and sprinklers have been installed in 32,307.84 and 31,203.49 hectare respectively with the expenditure of ₹ 96.04 crore as central share upto March, 2014.

National Bamboo Mission

5.30 Under this scheme, the districts of Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Pratapgarh were taken for promoting bamboo cultivation. For 2013-14, GoI has approved an action plan of ₹ 2.06 crore. During the year 2013-14, against the approved outlay of ₹ 2.06 crore, a sum of ₹ 1.32 crore has been utilized upto March, 2014. 496.00 hectare area has been covered under bamboo new plantation and 1,220.00 hectare under

maintenance of previous years plantation upto March, 2014.

National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP)

5.31 To promote cultivation of medicinal plants, so that raw material to pharma sector could easily be available in sufficient quantity along with many other objectives, the Gol has launched this mission in the State since 2009-10. The mission is implemented in all districts of the State since its inception. For the year 2013-14, Gol has approved an action plan of ₹ 0.29 crore. A sum of ₹ 0.027 crore has been utilized till March, 2014.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

5.32 Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors, the Central Government has introduced RKVY to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-

climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. Under this scheme, the state level sanctioning committee has sanctioned the horticulture development project worth ₹ 215.00 crore during the year 2013-14 for date palm cultivation, pomegranate production, grape plantation, date palm tissue culture laboratory, horticulture development programme in Non NHM districts, IHITC, green house planting material, vegetable minikits distribution, assistance on Solar pumpsets, fertigation support, vegetable under shade net house, Dheedhol nursery development and distribution of plastic crates, etc. and ₹ 140.77 crore have been utilized upto March, 2014. Beside it, vegetable initiative programme in peri urban area is also taken up with assistance from RKVY. Under this programme an outlay of ₹ 12.00 crore has been kept during the year 2013-14, out of which ₹ 11.15 crore has been utilized till March, 2014.

**Table 5.5: Area, production and productivity of horticulture crops
(Area-ha., production-mt., productivity-kg. per ha.)**

Year	Fruit			Vegetable			Spices		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
1985-86 to 1989-90 (Average)	9397	41563	4423	51260	203485	3970	299595	209119	698
1992-93 to 1996-97 (Average)	20460	220390	10772	70615	340819	4826	429517	305320	711
1997-98 to 2001-02 (Average)	20775	243204	11707	93203	392378	4210	505773	412099	815
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978

5.33 Horticulture Department of Rajasthan has taken various measures to accelerate the growth in area, production and productivity of horticulture crops. The department has taken several activities like distribution of sprinklers, drip/mini sprinklers, construction of water

harvesting structure, green house and establishment of vermi compost units. Physical progress of important horticultural development programmes for last 5 years (year 2009-10 to 2013-14) are shown in table 5.6.

Table 5.6 The physical progress of important horticultural development programmes

Year	Sprinkler (ha.)	Drip/mini Sprinkler (ha.)	Water harvesting structure.(Nos.)	Green house (sq. mt.)	Demonstration (Nos.)	Vermi compost unit (Nos.)	Solar pump sets (Nos.)
2009-10	86857	8743	373	61048	3770	509	-
2010-11	134211	13401	640	88240	3714	924	34
2011-12	129522	28050	596	72000	3824	978	1543
2012-13	54820.76	25777.18	453	138008	3666	650	4200
2013-14	32307.84	31203.49	349	323024	3529	518	3851

IRRIGATION

5.34 There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tubewells in the State. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2012-13 was 94.55 lakh hectares, which is 6.20 per cent more than 89.03 lakh hectares in the year 2011-12. Out of the gross irrigated area, 67.13 per cent was irrigated by wells and tubewells, 30.51 per cent by canals and 2.36 per cent area by other sources.

5.35 The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given in the table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Source-wise Irrigated Area (Area in '000 Hectare)

Sources of Irrigation	Gross area irrigated		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Canals	2463	2730	2885
Tanks	58	72	94
Wells & Tube-wells	5719	6000	6347
Others	82	101	129
Total	8322	8903	9455

5.36 Looking to the importance of Irrigation Schemes a revised provision of ₹ 928.74 Crore has been earmarked in the State during the year 2013-14. This provision is in addition to IGNP allocations, out of ₹ 928.74 Crore, ₹ 154.08 Crore for Narmada Canal Project, ₹ 50 Crore for Gang Canal Modernization, ₹ 135.00 Crore for JICA Works and ₹ 85.50 Crore under European State Partnership Programme (EU-SPP) have been earmarked to enhance State irrigation potential in the State. ₹ 816.35 Crore has been incurred upto March 2014 against the total provision for the year 2013-14. Out of which ₹ 153.94 Crore on Narmada Canal Project, ₹ 49.65 Crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project, ₹ 115.07 Crore on Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) and ₹ 52.06 Crore on State Partnership Programme funded by European Commission have been spent.

5.37 To enhance the State irrigation Potential during 2013-14, one major (Narmada Canal Project), one modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and 50 minor

irrigation Schemes are under progress.

5.38 For the first time, Sprinkler Irrigation System has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. During 2013-14, Irrigation Potential in 11,000 hectare has been created against the targeted 11,000 hectare and ₹ 153.94 Crore have been spent against the revised budget provision of ₹ 154.08 Crore.

5.39 To increase 96,510 hectare additional irrigation potential and to save the water loss of 710.45 cusec, Gang Canal Modernization work is under progress in Ganganagar district. By March 2014, additional irrigation potential of 95,879 hectare has been created. During the year 2013-14 ₹ 49.65 crore have been spent against the provision of ₹ 50.00 crore.

5.40 For Renovation of Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State, Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has funded ₹ 612.29 Crore, by which 1,53,957 hectare Irrigation in all districts of the State will be improved. In this project 393 sub projects have been taken up. Out of this, 213 sub projects have been completed, due to which 75,796 hectare Irrigation area is being benefited upto March, 2014. During the year 2013-14, ₹ 115.07 crore have been spent on this Project against the revised budget provision of ₹ 135.00 crore.

5.41 Under European Commission Aid, European Union State Partnership Programme is an effort to take up the works as per State Water policy. Its purpose is to associate Panchayati Raj Institutions in the field of water management and to help the State in taking up the measures related to optimum utilization of the state water resources. 26 NGOs have been selected under IWRM. In 3,182 Gram Panchayats of 82 blocks of 11 selected districts (Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Siker,

Jhunjhunu, Rajsamand, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer and Churu), by imparting training of IWRM and preparing plan at Gram Panchayat level, taking up works related to increasing efficiency of WUAs, Infrastructure development of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Participation of WUAs in Water Management, NGOs are playing their role. For this purpose ₹ 450.00 Crore grant has been sanctioned by European Commission. During the year 2013-14 ₹ 52.06 Crore have been spent on this project against the revised budget allocation of ₹ 85.50 Crore.

Colonisation

5.42 Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by colonization department under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Since inception 14.39 lakh hectare of land has been allotted up to march 2014. In the year 2013-14, 2001 hectare of land has been allotted to 333 allottees.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

5.43 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is an excellent example of courageous fight of man against oddness of nature. Aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalaya's water and provide drinking water to crores of inhabitants of this area. The project has been taken up in two stages. The work of the first stage has been completed and the work of the second stage is in progress. The State Government took the decision to complete canal construction works in 16.17 lakh hectare culturable command area (excluding 0.50 lakh hectare area opened for irrigation in Shahgarh area of Jaisalmer, which is being acquired by Army). Out of this, 16.00 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.54 lakh hectare in stage-II) has been opened for

irrigation upto March, 2014.

5.44 Total cost of works of stage-II according to revised project estimate 2010 is ₹6,921.32 crore including cost of water courses in flow area and sprinkler irrigation works in lift schemes. Cost of works excluding water courses is ₹ 5,887.56 crore. Out of this ₹3,768.83 crore has been spent up to March, 2014 since its inception. Total expenditure on stage-I & II of the project by Indira Gandhi Nahar Department upto March, 2014 is ₹4,335.73 crore. Works executed under Indira Gandhi Nahar Project during 2013-14 are as follows:-

- During the year 2013-14, new Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) of 1,604 hectare has been opened as per target, by completing work of pumping station and structures of Pokaran lift scheme.
- Under sprinkler pilot project 7.46 km.

feeder channel and 11.18 km. HDPE pipe line has been constructed and irrigation in 1,846 hectare additional area has been started by cultivators by taking electric connections. Upto March 2014, total 97 per cent feeder channel construction, 93 per cent diggi construction, 99.95 per cent HDPE pipe line construction work has been completed and cultivators have started irrigation in 17,472 hectare (63.65 per cent area) with sprinkler.

- To provide irrigation facility from four direct outlets of Main Canal in Jaisalmer zone construction of 5.61 km. ditch minor has been completed.
- Work of replacement of gates of main canal and construction of open water courses in place of old pipe water courses has also been taken up and is under progress.

Table 5.8: Physical Progress

S.No.	Year	Lining of canals (k.m.)		Opening of C.C.A. (Hect.)	
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress
1	2009-10	16.09	6.79	36000	17850
2	2010-11	3.00	2.30	2500	2538
3	2011-12	3.80	3.80	2500	2500
4	2012-13	-	-	2000	2000
5	2013-14	6.00	5.61	1604	1604

GROUNDWATER

5.45 Ground Water Department is playing an important role in the development and management of ground water resources of the State. This is a well known fact that water is an important basic need of human being. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist, ground water has played an important role in solving water problem to a great extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with additional ground

water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and rocky districts of the State. The Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tube well and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research Programme.
- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes.
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and

blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the government.

5.46 During the year 2013-14, Upto March, 2014, 239 tube wells, 507 Hand pump Bore wells, 233 Piezometers, 258 wells were deepened for cultivators. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 18,385 well inventories, collection of 13,335 water samples, chemical analysis of 10,262 water samples were completed. 903 geophysical soundings were carried out.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

5.47 In pursuance of new Common Guidelines issued by National Rainfed area Authority (NRAA), the Department of Land Resources, Government of India has converged all three previous Programmes e.g. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) & Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) into a new programme named Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

5.48 Under IWMP, Government of India has sanctioned 884 projects in 215 Panchayat Samities of the State for developing 49.75 lakh hectare areas at an estimated cost of ₹ 6,822.25 crore in which 90 per cent is Central share and 10 per cent is State share. An amount of ₹ 1,189.18 Crore has been received from 2009-10 to March, 2014 for which development works are being executed in the field. Under this scheme, 3,63,063 hectare of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 509.52 crore against the available fund of ₹ 848.36 crore during the year 2013-14.

5.49 Various schemes related to improved irrigation facilities in the State are sure to substantially reduce the dependence of agriculture on monsoon, which in turn will reduce

the risks and uncertainties for the farming sector and make the farmers much more prosperous and happier. It will also boost up the overall development of the economy of the State, since various other sectors are also largely dependent on agriculture, for achieving success.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

5.50 In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

5.51 In 'Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana, 2009' ₹ 1,764.15 lakh has been paid to 2,675 persons during the year 2013-14. In 'Super' and 'A' class category mandis 'Kisan kaleva yojana' has been introduced for farmers to provide them food on concessional / subsidized rates, who come to sell their produce. In this scheme 3,57,448 farmers have been benefited during the year 2013-14, upto March, 2014.

5.52 A total of 33 district level Kisan Bhawans have been constructed. The construction of pack house at Sohela (Tonk) has been completed on which an expenditure of ₹ 3.32 crore has been incurred. The construction of multi chambered Cold storages at Alwar, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sumerpur, Bhilwara and Udaipur has also been completed.

5.53 Under the policy for promotion of Agro Processing and Agro Business, 1,488 proposals have been received so far. Out of it, 1,456 proposals are for allotment of land in various Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities (KUMS) to establish agro-based industries. The State Government has allotted approximately 1,05,371.69 square meter land in various mandi yards. During the year 2013-14, Rajasthan Agriculture Marketing Board has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 270.01

crore on construction works including ₹ 255.28 crore on mandi yard, ₹ 5.60 crore on construction and maintenance of roads and ₹ 9.13 crore on deposit and cold storages.

STATE WAREHOUSING

5.54 The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is

₹ 800.00 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹ 785.26 lakh.

5.55 The Corporation is operating 90 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 9.70 lakh MT during the year 2013-14 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 98 per cent. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, other farmers and co-operative societies, which is the highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2013-14 the Corporation has constructed 70,200 MT storage capacities.

Table 5.9: Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. No.	Items	Achievements				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1-	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	7.68	7.73	7.88	8.39	9.70
2-	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	5.84	6.31	7.31	8.41	9.54
3-	Percentage of Average Utilization	76%	82%	93%	100%	98%
4-	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	6300	21150	7820	14540	70200
5-	No. of Warehouses	90	90	90	89	90
6-	Total Income (in Lakh)	3586.57	3861.48	5106.12	5995.57	11494.98 (Tentative)

5.56 The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers, equal to 75 per cent value of their agriculture, produce i.e. Mustard, Coriander, Soyabean, Wheat, Taramira, Linseed, Sesamum, Gwar, Methi, Cuminseed and Isabgol stored by them in the warehouses. Initially, the normal term of pledged loan was 90 days extendable in special circumstances upto 150 days. This term of pledge loan has been increased from 90 days to 180 days and thereafter in special circumstances up to 270 days on penal interest. In order to attract the farmers, the rate of interest has been reduced from 16 per cent to 12 per cent. The corporation

has earned profit of ₹ 2,938.11 lakh during the year 2013-14.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.57 In Rajasthan, Animal Husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, specially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against prominently occurring scarcity conditions. Parallel to crop production Animal Husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan.

5.58 Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability and

sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines, and provides a kind of stability and sustenance livelihood to the rural poor.

5.59 The State is endowed with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drafts breeds of Nagori and Malvi. The State of Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. State is blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and camels of the country.

5.60 The livestock Census-2007 has placed total livestock population at 566.63 lakh and poultry birds at 49.93 lakh. The State has

about 10.76 per cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.03 per cent of cattle, 10.55 per cent of buffaloes, 15.31 per cent of goats, 16.11 per cent of sheep and 81.62 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributes 12 per cent of milk, 35 per cent of goat meat and 30 per cent of wool to the nation's production.

5.61 Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the out stretch through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State is given in the table 5.10.

Table 5.10 VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS IN RAJASTHAN

INSTITUTIONS	1961	1992	2003	2008	2013
Polyclinic	0	8	12	14	34
Ist grade Veterinary Hospitals	0	21	175	174	775
Veterinary Hospitals	155	988	1238	1545	1518
Veterinary Dispensary	115	350	285	-	202
Veterinary Sub Centre	0	120	1727	1862	2167
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	0	6	6	34
Tehsil Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	0	0	0	288
TOTAL	270	1487	3443	3601	5018

5.62 In the table 5.11, the production level of various animal husbandry products have been depicted. The production of milk has increased from 5,449 thousand tonnes in the year 1995-96 to 13,946 thousand tonnes in the year 2012-13, showing an increase of 156 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 436 million to 1034 million in the year 2012-13.

Table 5.11 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg Production (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
1995-96	5449	32	436	174
2000- 01	7455	51	572	194
2005- 06	8581	68	710	153
2009-10	12936	92	671	125
2010-11	13900	104	670	123
2012-13	13946	152	1034	140

5.63 Same trend is visible in meat production. Meat production was estimated at 32 thousand tonnes in 1995-96 and it has increased up to 152 thousand tonnes in 2012-13. However, the production of wool has decreased from 174 lakh kilogram in the year 1995-96 to 140 lakh kilogram in the year 2012-13.

5.64 In order to control diseases of livestock, during the year 2013-14, 149.35 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 5.95 lakh castrations and 31.69 lakh artificial insemination have been executed during 2013-14. In a single day, on 14th August, 2013 a total of 4,178 veterinary camps have been organized in which more than 10 lakh livestock have been treated and 1.32 lakh livestock farmers got the benefits of various services.

Major Achievements

- All first grade district veterinary hospitals have been upgraded into Veterinary Polyclinics.
- At all divisional HQ (7) and other 7 districts (Total 15) Surgical mobile veterinary units and rest all district HQ including kuchaman city (19) District level mobile units have been sanctioned and have started working since 17-6-2013.
- Veterinary Mobile Units have been sanctioned and started at 288 tehsils of the State.
- For conservation of cattle and fodder development in the State, a separate Directorate of Go Seva has been established.
- A subsidy of ₹ 145.00 crore has been sanctioned for conservation of cattle in Goshalas for the period 2013-14.

- To expand the veterinary services in the rural areas of the State, Up-gradation of 620 veterinary hospitals to first grade hospitals, 600 sub centres to hospitals and 285 sub centres as well as 1,100 new sub centres have also been established in the State during 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Sheep husbandry

5.65 Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro- economy in the State. Under the sheep development programmes, dosing for dewormer has been given to 184.38 lakh sheep during the year 2013-14, besides, medicated spray has been applied on 85.19 lakh sheep. During this period, 79.71 lakh sheep were vaccinated.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

5.66 The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this programme 12,875 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Co-operative Unions spread over in 33 districts of the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

5.67 With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 18.50 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2013-14, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 22.45 lakh kg. per day. Presently, more than 7.00 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. Milk unions have paid ₹ 2,470.12 crore to milk

producers during the year 2013-14. The key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in the table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Dairy Activities during the year

Activity	Unit	Target 2013-14	Achievement 2013-14
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	8,275	8,194
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	6,494	6,425
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	350	197
Revived Societies	Number	946	738
New Societies	Number	500	214
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	664	485

5.68 RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2013-14, 2.34 lakh MT cattle feed has been produced and supplied to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing value added products like Ghee, chhach, lassi, sri khand, paneer, curd and Cheese etc. To fulfill the social obligations RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers. Under 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Janshree) insurance cover has been provided to 1,55,526 milk producers till march, 2014. Under 11th 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Accidental) insurance cover has been provided to 1,35,468 milk producers up to March, 2014.

FISHERIES

5.69 Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing low cost food rich in protein and employment to rural weaker sections. In Rajasthan a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare water spread area. In addition to it about 70 rivers and canals exist in the State covering about 30,000

hectare along with about 80,000 hectare water logged area and water resources of Rajasthan stands at 11th Position in the country. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010), the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually, while production estimated in the year 2013-14 is 35,100 metric tonnes only in the State. The contribution of fisheries sector in GSDP of the State is 0.07 percent.

Table 5.13 FISH PRODUCTION

Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
2009-10	26908	349.09
2010-11	28200	482.41
2011-12	30150	582.27
2012-13	32760	703.00
2013-14	35100	776.00

5.70 The above table reveals that fish production is increasing steadily in the State. The Department has started implementation of ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Back water (Dungarpur). A total of about 3,700 fishermen of 37 Fishermen Co-operative Societies are being benefited under this model and the earning of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold.

5.71 The work for the modernization of Government fish farms namely Soorsagar (Kota), Silisedh (Alwar), Lakhuwali (Hanumangarh), Sagrod (Banswara) and Gilva (Tonk) has been undertaken at an estimated cost of ₹ 528.27 lakh to increase fish seed production during the year 2013-14.

5.72 To increase the fish production, large sized fish seed stocking is being encouraged. A Project of ₹ 250 lakh has been sanctioned for three years for fish seed stocking in Jaisamand and Kadana Back Water under integrated approach component of National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS). 91.20 lakh fish fingerling seed of 60 mm and above size has been stocked in Jaisamnd (Udaipur) and Kadana Back water (Dungarpur) during the year 2013-14.

5.73 A vision to achieve the fish production target of 50,000 MT annually by the end of 12th Five year Plan has been prepared and accordingly efforts are being made with a focus on reservoir fisheries development through stocking of fish seed of fingerling instead of small fry seed for better survival and innovative fisheries culture tools such as cage culture with the help of the various centrally sponsored/State schemes such as, Fish Farmers Development Agencies of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission for Protein Supplements and National Fisheries Development Board.

FORESTRY

5.74 Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's economy. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 51 Square Kilometer of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2009-2011.

5.75 Special emphasis has been given to conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in

far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. To increase the forest cover, the State Government has launched the "Harit Rajasthan Yojana" involving related departments for a period of five years. Under the Joint Forest Management Programme, 5,538 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 7.65 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Eco-development committees around sanctuaries and National Parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests in PRIs.

5.76 To conserve medicinal plants, 9 medicinal plants conservation areas have been established. During the year 2013-14, plantation on 67,722 hectare of land has been completed, against the Twenty Point Programme target of 57,000 hectares.

5.77 During the year 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 399.31 crore has been incurred on various development works against a provision of ₹ 469.38 crore. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the financial year 2013-14, development works are being carried out with an expenditure of ₹ 19.18 crore. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, developmental works are being carried out which inter-alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works like: creation of new forest protection and

management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being done. The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 national parks, 26 wild life sanctuaries and 10 conservation reserves in the State.

CO-OPERATIVE

5.78 At present, 23 Federations, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 Upphokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,170 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, and 266 General Kraya-Vikraya and Fruit & Vegetable Kraya Vikrya Sahakari Samities, a total of 32,010 Co-operative societies are registered in the State.

Co-operative Credit Structure

5.79 Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loan for crop production. During the year 2013-14, ₹ 16,820.23 crore have been distributed as short-term agriculture loan, ₹ 255.16 crore as agricultural medium term loans and Long-term loans of ₹ 263.39 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹ 271.95 crore in the year 2013-14. Besides it, a number of schemes like; Sahakari Kisan credit Card Scheme, Gyan Sagar loan Scheme, Loan facility to Self Help Groups, Crop Insurance Scheme, Accidental Insurance Scheme, Agriculture debt relief scheme, Cooperative Life Insurance Scheme are also being implemented in the State. There are 36 Urban Cooperative and 3 Railway Employees Cooperative Banks are also providing banking service to the urban sector.

Co-operative Marketing Structure

5.80 There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at

every Mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety of Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2013-14, Cooperative Marketing Societies have marketed agriculture produce, agricultural inputs and consumer goods of ₹ 808.73 crore, ₹ 893.80 crore and ₹ 515.60 crore respectively.

5.81 During the year 2013-14, RAJFED has distributed 1,86,567.15 M.T. of fertilizers and 6,979.36 quintal of seeds.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

5.82 In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution properly, Co-operative Institutions have been functioning effectively. For this, 36 Cooperative Wholesale Bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upphokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution are working in consumer sector. During the year 2013-14, consumer goods worth ₹ 443.86 crore have been sold. At the level of Gram Seva Sahkari Samities, 453 Mini Uphar Super Markets have also been opened against target of 500.

Women Co-operative Societies

5.83 For the empowerment of women and bringing them into the mainstream of development, particularly the women of weaker sections, 2,759 Women Co-operative Societies have been constituted, which consists of 1,62,670 members.

Co-operative Housing

5.84 Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Co-

operative Housing Federation (RCHF) for building-construction, repairs and maintenance and fulfilling the dream of building their own houses. Two schemes namely; Individual Housing Scheme and Baby Blanket Scheme are being implemented. RCHF has been provided ₹ 108.60 lakh as share capital by the State Government. Its total share capital is ₹ 252.49 lakh. During the year 2013-14 loan of ₹ 30.65 lakhs has been disbursed.

Co-operative Processing

5.85 Three Spinning Mills at Gulabpura, Gangapur (Bhilwara) and Hanumangarh are functional for benefiting cotton producers and weavers. Tilam Sangh is also operating in the

State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers at reasonable prices. During the year 2013-14, Tilam Sangh has distributed 7,560.47 mt. of various kinds of seeds to farmers.

Storage

5.86 6,644 warehouses have been developed to increase the storage capacity of institutions of the cooperative sector.

Others:

5.87 During the year 2012-13 Co-operative Press registered a profit of ₹ 62.69 lakh with the annual turnover of ₹ 11.94 crore. Total turnover of Co-operative Press during the year 2013-14 is of ₹ 11.92 crore.

Industries

6.1 For a state like Rajasthan, which is striving hard for faster and balanced economic development of the state, development of industries is absolutely essential. Still, agriculture continues to be the major support for its economy and people. Presently, industries are not providing employment to sizeable population and their contribution towards state domestic product is also much below the expectations. Industrial development has tremendous transformative potential to bring revolution in the economy. Industrial development may prove to be the biggest poverty alleviation programme to achieve not only the economic prosperity, but also to ensure social upliftment. It has great capacity to provide employment and income generating activities. The success of even international trade is dependent, mainly on development of industries. It is essential to reduce regional disparities also. Certainly development of industries is the fundamental prime pre requisite for economic growth of the state. Hence Industrial development always remains a thrust area of the Government agenda and is the agenda of development of the private sector also. Various departments/ corporations/ agencies are functional in the state to promote industrial development and facilitating establishment and expansion of industries and meeting their various requirements, either directly or by discharging the responsibility as the strong facilitator, as follows:

Industries Department

6.2 Directorate of Industries is responsible for the development of industries and handicrafts

in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. At present, 36 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

6.3 MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards State's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are as follows:

Registration/Memorandum of micro, small and medium Industrial Units

6.4 In all, 17,601 industrial units have been registered during 2013-14, against the target of 15,000 units. These units with a total investment of ₹ 2,778.89 crore and have generated direct employment for 98,791 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum

6.5 119 proposals for establishment of major and medium industries with an investment of ₹ 22,836 crore have been submitted to the Government of India.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srajan Karyakram (PMRSK)

6.6 This scheme aims to provide new employment opportunities by promoting large numbers of Gramodyog services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the year 2013-14, 1,625

applications have been sanctioned and loans have been sanctioned to 1,227 persons to share their venture.

Industrial Shivir

6.7 Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the procedure of establishment of industrial units. During the year 2013-14, 39 shivirs have been organized at district level and 263 shivirs were organized at panchayat samiti level.

Leather Industries

6.8 175 persons have been trained during the year 2013-14, against the target of 205 to promote leather industry (leather dyeing/leather related product improved techniques).

Household Industries

6.9 Under the Scheme, trainings are being imparted to women in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods in order to make them self-dependent. During the year 2013-14 4,618 women have been trained against the target of 4,190.

Haath Kargha

6.10 For the benefit of handloom workers, Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana and Swasthya Bima Yojana (Health Insurance) are being implemented in the State. Under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana, 2,713 bunkers have been benefitted against the target of 3,000 during the year 2013-14.

Human Resource Development (HRD)

6.11 During the year 2013-14, 1,776 Youth have been trained against the target of 1,600, under Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme(EDTP). Besides this, 70 young

persons have been trained against the target of 70 persons, under technical upgradation training programme. 1,040 young persons have also been trained against the target of 1,020 persons, under the scheme, skill based technical entrepreneurship training programme.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2010

6.12 Under this scheme, 1,008 eligibility certificates for investment of ₹ 11,625.46 crore has been issued during the year 2013-14.

Mukhyamantri Swavlamban Yojana:

6.13 This scheme has been initiated for providing bank loans to the artisans and educated unemployed youth. Bank loans of ₹ 97.53 crore have been sanctioned/distributed in 4,823 cases.

Other Schemes

- Artisan Identity Card
- Train to Gain Yojana
- Export Promotion Scheme
- Salt labour welfare Scheme

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

6.14 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. Effective use and abundant availability of local resources promoted RUDA to adopt a focused developmental approach in Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals. The interventions based on market demands aim to

bridging the gaps in the value addition chain by organizing the artisans, skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development and credit and market facilitation /support through organizing fairs and training camps. The artisans also participate in SARAS Mela, Gandhi Shilp Bazars, National Handicraft Expos, IITF New Delhi, Leather fair Chennai, CII Chandigarh, Shilpangan New Delhi, Agha Khan New Delhi, Stona Bangalore etc for marketing their products and skill upgradation. By these activities employment is being provided to a large number of potters, stone sculptors and highly-skilled labours.

INNOVATIONS

Magical creation shop

6.15 RUDA is running one shop in Amber fort under the brand name of Magical Creation for providing direct selling of handicraft products of rural artisans. The goods worth ₹ 23.00 lakh were sold in the year 2013-14 on this shop. Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5 years is given in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Physical and Financial Progress of RUDA in last 5 years

Years	Allotment (₹ lakh)	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Target of benefiting artisans	Benefi- ciaries
2009-10	156.00	156.00	3200	3206
2010-11	143.00	143.00	3200	3210
2011-12	175.00	175.00	2500	2874
2012-13	275.00	275.00	2500	4386
2013-14	378.00	378.00	2500	3989

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

6.16 The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is the nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan to facilitate investments in various sectors in the State. Since its inception in the

year 1991, BIP has been providing investment facilitation services mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between the Investors and the Government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. It acts as the single point of contact for complete back up support right from project conceptualization to final implementation as well as for post investment services and for early approval of investment proposals.

6.17 Rajasthan Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act, 2011 has been introduced in the entire state on 1.4.2011 to provide legal status to Single Window System. In this system, District Industry Centre is the Nodal Agency for the investment proposals ranging between ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 10 crore and BIP is the Nodal Agency for the investment proposals for ₹ 10 crore and above. In the Electronic Single Window System under the Single Window System Act, 500 applications/Investment proposals of ₹ 32,076.56 crore have been received till 31.3.2014 and 160 applications having investment of ₹ 9,108.47 have been provided requisite clearances/permissions. As on March, 2014, 45 investment proposals of ₹ 57,390 Crore have been recommended in the State Empowered Committee constituted under SWS Act in its 11 meetings.

6.18 Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project(DMIC), the master plan for Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Region has been notified as a part of Shajahanpur-Neemrana-Behrore Urban Complex by the Urban development and housing Department vide notification on dated 22.5.2013. The techno-economic feasibility reports on the Early Bird Projects of this region have already been approved by the State Level Steering Committee of DMIC. A separate wing has been constituted for the project in order to take full advantage of

the project for the State. For the constitution of an authority for the project, a special Act is being prepared by this wing. On applicability of the act, an authority (even in the form of a Company) can be established for the project.

Engagement of Knowledge Partner

6.19 A Knowledge Partnership agreement has been signed with International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group under which the work towards increasing the flow of private investment into the State, streamlining the institutional framework for promoting investment, promoting infrastructure development through PPP, improving the business and regulatory environment in the state and streamlining the regulations along with the objective to make Rajasthan as a key investment destination is being done.

Knowledge Partner has identified four thrust sectors for promoting investment in the State: IT & ITeS, Automotive, Solar Component Manufacturing and Tourism. Medical & Health sector was added subsequently. Benchmarking and sector specific studies were done by Knowledge Partner (KP) in IT & ITeS, Automotive, Solar Component Manufacturing sectors. Thereafter, leads were identified in the thrust sectors and follow up for these investors was done. Through this, proposal of Eicher Polaris with a total investment of ₹ 500 crore has been fructified. Work in Tourism and Health sectors have been started.

On PPP mode, 3 projects were identified namely

- Jaipur Street Lighting Project,
- Rajasthan CT Scan in 14 districts and
- Jaipur Waste Water Treatment from Dellawas STP

6.20 Out of these, one project of Jaipur Street Lighting has advanced ahead with Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC). Bids have been invited and the bid evaluation has been completed and further work is under progress.

6.21 To strengthen the institutional structure, Regulatory Reforms Working Groups (RRWG) consisting of senior officials have been constituted to assess, review the recommendations of the Knowledge Partners for regulatory simplification work. Till now 25 recommendations have been approved and notified related to Factories & Boilers department, RIICO, Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation, Jaipur Municipal Corporation and Jaipur Development Authority departments.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

6.22 RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned rapid industrialization of Rajasthan.

Infrastructure Development

6.23 RIICO develops industrial areas and provides infrastructure facilities to industrial units. It also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale industrial units in the state. During the financial year 2013-14, RIICO has acquired 2,277.29 acre of land and has developed 551.86 acre of land. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 567.71 crore and has recovered ₹ 659.47 crore.

Financial Assistance

6.24 RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large-scale units for

industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to the entrepreneurs. The major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to industrial projects in the state. During the year 2013-14, the term loan sanctions were of ₹ 202.01 crore, term loan disbursement was of ₹ 157.05 crore and recovery was of ₹ 180.50 crore.

Special Schemes

Schedule Caste Sub Plan(SCSP) & Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP)

6.25 In order to encourage schedule caste and schedule tribe entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units, special rebate @ 50 per cent in allotment of land/plots is provided by RIICO for ceiling area up to 2,000 sq.m. Corporation has been giving special emphasis for SC & ST entrepreneurs by allowing concession in rate of development charges in industrial land allotment in industrial areas.

Tribal Region Industrial Promotion Scheme 2009-10

6.26 This Scheme is being implemented in three districts i.e. Sirohi, Dungarpur and Banswara. Under this scheme ₹ 5 crore are provided by the state government. Beyond ₹ 5 crore, entire amount will be borne by RIICO.

Regional Industrialization Promotion Scheme (Backward districts) 2011-12

6.27 This Scheme is implemented for Promoting Industrialization in industrially backward districts, Karauli, SawaiMadhopur, Dholpur, Baran & Pratapgarh. Above scheme is functioning upto 31.12.2014 and total amount of ₹ 5.00 crore under this scheme will be provided by RIICO.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Aside Schemes

6.28 Several Schemes are being implemented under CSS for development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Presently, out of 30 schemes, work on 23 schemes has been completed and work is in progress on remaining 7 schemes. An expenditure of ₹ 328.55 crore has been incurred on these schemes.

Mini Growth Centre

6.29 To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for development of small scale industries, mini growth centres have been established. At present, 14 projects with project cost of ₹ 7,576.95 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹ 3,166.23 lakh. Government of India has released ₹ 1,952.53 lakh for the projects. Upto March 2014, an expenditure of ₹ 6,288.82 lakh have been incurred.

Special Parks Developed by RIICO

Agro Food Parks

6.30 RIICO has developed 6 Agro Food Parks at Kota, Jodhpur, Sriganganagar, Alwar, expansion of agro food park at Kota and Boranada, Jodhpur for development of agriculture based industries with an investment of ₹ 49.65 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 45.32 crore has been incurred on these parks upto March, 2014.

Japanese Park at Neemrana

6.31 RIICO has signed an MOU with Japanese society JETRO wherein Japanese companies shall set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar district.

Several multi-national companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Disking, Mitsubishi & Dykin colour have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 485.82 acre land to 46 Japanese companies in this area, out of which 33 companies have started commercial production. A total investment of ₹ 4,222.13 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities are generated for approximately 9,170 persons.

Stone Park at Karauli

6.32 Karauli is famous for stone business. In order to develop stone business, provide employment and also to provide facilities to businessmen/entrepreneurs, the Corporation has established Stone Park in the Masalpur town of Karauli district.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation

6.33 RIICO has allotted 610 acre land at Khushkhera, Bhiwadi Industrial Area, Alwar for establishment of Honda Siel Car Project which will be the first plant in the state for production of cars. Out of the total allotted land, 455 acre land will be utilized for the main car plant and the remaining 155 acre shall be used for establishing ancillary units. The company has already started production of some parts. A total investment of ₹ 2,000 crore is expected at full scale production and it will lead to employment opportunities for 4,000 persons. Out of the total land of 155 acre allotted for manufacturing machinery parts, 60 acre land has been carved out for manufacturing of 2 wheelers. Honda Motor Cycle & Scooters India Pvt. Ltd. have established unit at Tapukara, which have already began commercial production with full swing.

6.34 Saint Gobain Group a Multi- National Company Ltd. is making an investment of ₹ 1,000 crore in Bhiwadi for establishing a plant for float glass. It is proposed to establish the largest float glass plant of the world in this unit. Work for the project is in progress and trial production is to commence by September, 2014.

6.35 Three Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been established by RIICO, out of which, two SEZs based on Gems & Jewellery are established at Sitapura, Jaipur and one at Boranada, Jodhpur for development of handicraft industry. During the year 2013-14, the exports have reached over ₹ 909.83 crore upto March, 2014 and employment have been generated for 9,831 persons.

6.36 Mahindra group is establishing a SEZ with RIICO in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹ 10,000 crore. In this SEZ, various zones shall be established for industrial units of different sectors. Presently, IT, Engineering and Handicraft SEZ's have been established in State. Gems & Jewellery and IT (Second Phase) SEZ also have been notified by the Government of India. An investment of ₹ 1,648.80 crore has been incurred in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. in fiscal year 2013-14. Till now, exports worth ₹ 1,077.00 crore have been made from here and direct employment to 4,721 persons and indirect employment to 2,827 persons have been also generated.

6.37 In order to promote SEZs, the state government is bringing SEZ Act and rebates/concessions shall be possible after implementation of this Act.

6.38 "VASTRA-An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2013" (VASTRA - 2013) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI

from 3rd to 6th October, 2013 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. 202 exhibitors, 421 foreign buyers from 66 countries and 43 Indian buying houses participated in “VASTRA– 2013”. During the event, 5,336 Buyers – Seller Meets took place and business worth US \$ 69.30 million was generated.

6.39 16 SMART centers have been opened at Malviya Industrial Area (Jaipur), Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur), Shahpura (Bhilwara), Chittorgarh, Basni (Jodhpur), Rawatsar (Hanumangarh), Dausa, Bagru (Jaipur), Pali, Balotra, Tijara, Ajmer, Chirawa, Mewar University (Gangrar, Chittorgarh), Udaipur & Churu. In these centres, 13,256 students have been trained in apparel sector during 2013-14.

6.40 RIICO has made available land to Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) in Industrial Area Sitapura, Jaipur and Basni, Jodhpur. Physical and Financial achievements of activities of the Corporation is given in table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Physical and Financial achievements

Particulars	Target 2013-14	Achievement 2013-14 (Unaudited)
Financial assistance Term loan (₹ lakh)		
a) Sanction	20000.00	20201.25
b) Disbursement	16250.00	15705.05
c) Recovery	12500.00	18049.88
Infrastructure development :		
a) Land Acquired (Acre)	4500.00	2277.29
b) Land Developed (Acre)	2000.00	551.86
c) Plots allotted (Number)	500	437
Others:		
Exp. on Infra Development (₹ lakh)	186094.55	56770.52
Recovery of Infra dues (₹ lakh)	96750.00	65947.08

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

6.41 The Rajasthan small Industries Corporation was established in June 1961, mainly to provide assistance to small scale industries and artisans, to facilitate marketing of their products. The corporation is continuously providing such facilities taking in view, the prevalent situations. Being a commercial organization, it is trying to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new technology, looking to the market demand. Corporation also provides direct benefits to the artisans through welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. The turnover of RSIC is given in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Turnover of RSIC

Year	Turnover
2009-10	7885.39
2010-11	6469.87
2011-12	11969.09
2012-13	12698.95
2013-14	8557.23

(₹ Lakh)

6.42 Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly to around 10,000 persons in a year.

6.43 The corporation is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/ importers through dry port (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. However, since the custom department has not granted permission for outsourcing of transportation and handling agent, hence operations of ICDs are temporarily closed. Besides, this corporation is also providing airway export facilities through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport.

6.44 Corporation provides marketing assistance to small scale industries and supply the SSI products, like barbed wire, desert Coolers, RCC Pipes, Tents and Tarpaulin, Polythene bags, Angle iron posts etc. to the Government departments. Approximately 90-100 units provides such facilities during the year. Besides this, the Corporation procures raw materials, like iron & steel and coal from Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Coal India Ltd. respectively and distributes to approximately 50 Small Scale Industries of the State in a year .

6.45 The Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and market them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mt.Abu, Amber, Agra, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai. Handicraft items are procured from 450 artisans all over Rajasthan. The corporation has organized 35 exhibitions all over India to promote the craft persons during last ten years. Turnover of handicraft items during 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 6.4

Table 6.4 Turnover of Handicraft Items

Year	Turnover (₹ Lakh)
2009-10	810.58
2010-11	1182.17
2011-12	1040.24
2012-13	975.12
2013-14	981.43

6.46 On the lines of the Central Government National Award Scheme for craftsman/ artisans, the State Government has also started award scheme for craftsman/ artisans of Rajasthan since 1983. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. selects craftsman/ artisans for awards or certificates. Cash award of ₹ 25,000 is given to the state Award winner and ₹ 5,000 to state Merit Certificate winner, is being given for outstanding artisans/craftsman in different fields of

handicrafts. Details of awards are given in table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Award

Year	State Award	Merit Certificate
From 1983 to 2006	190	220
2006-07	11	5
2007-08	4	6
2008-09	8	8
2009-10	8	8
2010-11	6	7
2011-12	8	8

Indian International Trade Fair

6.47 Since last 30 years, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd participates in Indian International Trade Fair every year at Pragati Maidan New Delhi, between 14-27 November. During this fair, products of small scale industries, Government department/ corporations and craftsman/ artisans of Rajasthan are displayed /sold. During 2013-14, sale was of ₹ 1.25 crore. Indian Trade Promotion Organization has given commendation medal, during 2010 Special commendation medal and during the 2010 merit certificate for best display to Rajasthan Government.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

6.48 Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one, upto ₹ 20.00 crore. Keeping in view, the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation:

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for service sector

- Scheme for commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector
- Scheme for specified class of persons i.e., SC/ST/Specially abled persons/Women Entrepreneurs
- Single window scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹ 200 lakh)
- Financing Against Assets Scheme
- Assets Financing Scheme
- Switch Over Loan Scheme
- Good Borrowers Loan Scheme
- Saral Scheme
- Natural Calamities Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for existing borrowers of MSME

6.49 To accelerate Industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs, during the Financial Year 2013-14, following decisions have also been taken:

- To support young entrepreneurs in realizing their dreams of putting up their own industrial venture, Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojna (YUPY) is launched under which loan would be made available, on

liberal terms and conditions for implementation of projects costing ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 1 crore. Letters regarding in principle clearance of sanctions of loans have been issued to all 280 selected projects under the scheme.

- To strengthen and rejuvenate RFC, the State Government has increased authorized capital of the Corporation from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 500 crore in Financial Year 2013-14 and infused fresh share capital of ₹ 25 crore.
- To get rid of the age old sticky accounts and reduce Non Performing Asset (NPA) portfolio, the Corporation has launched a 'Deemed One Time Settlement Scheme 2012-13'. Under this scheme, the Corporation has decided to finally write off small cases of loan disbursed upto ₹ 2.00 lakh.

6.50 Financial & physical targets and achievements of last five years are given in table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Financial & physical targets and achievements of last five years

(₹ crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursements		Recoveries	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2009-10	425.00	438.02	300.00	296.89	415.00	390.43
2010-11	475.00	469.93	325.00	328.96	425.00	469.51
2011-12	275.00	283.63	260.00	259.78	425.00	430.64
2012-13	125.00	114.22	125.00	138.76	360.00	405.82
2013-14 (Estimated)	300.00	84.47	200.00	90.56	350.00	328.68

Index of Industrial Production

6.51 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year. The IIP is

the leading Indicator for industrial performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The current IIP series (Base 2004-05) is based on 294 items / product groups are aggregated into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining

and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as reflected by the IIP is given in table 6.7 and figure 6.1.

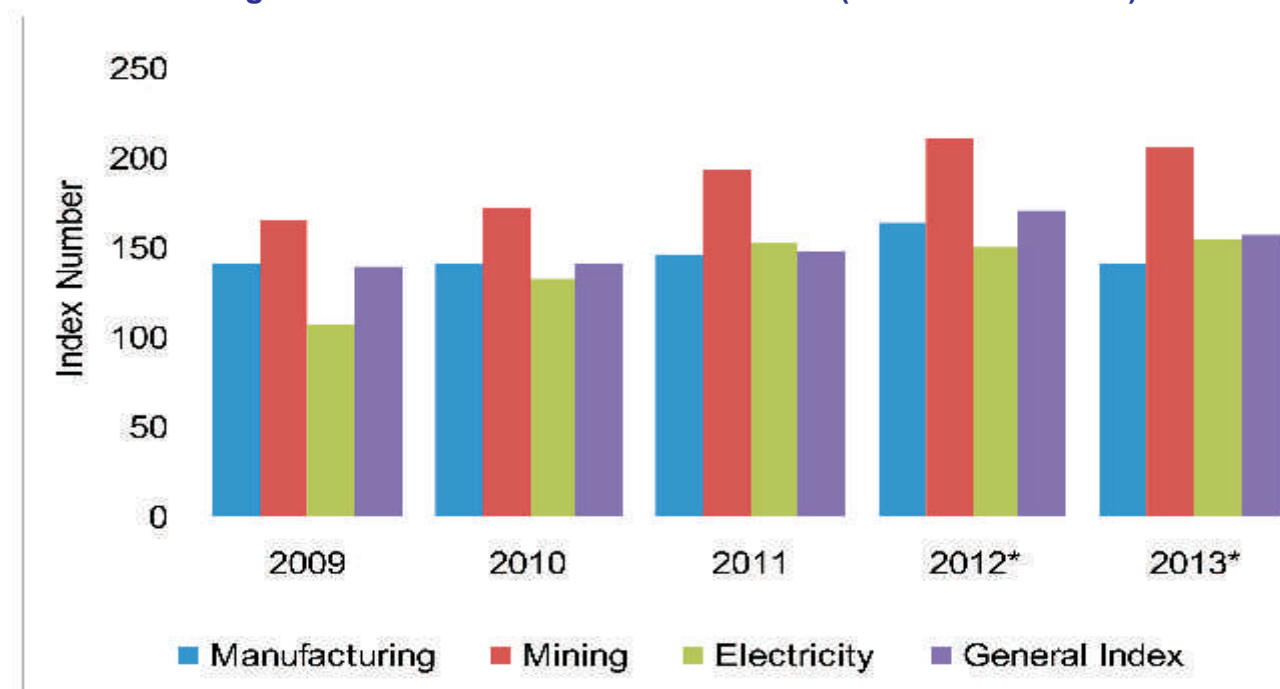
Table 6.7 Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year 2004-05)

Sector	Weight	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*
MANUFACTURING	581.08	140.77	140.83	145.79	163.15	140.24
MINING	200.97	164.96	171.70	193.77	210.33	205.00
ELECTRICITY	217.95	107.21	132.51	153.17	150.02	153.85
GENERAL INDEX	1000	138.55	140.92	147.66	169.77	156.22

* provisional

Figure 6.1 Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2004-05)



* provisional

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

6.52 Rajasthan Khadi & Villagae Industries Board has played important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. Khadi & Villagae Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of un-organised sector, help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans and to inculcate the feeling of using self made products. At present, employment is being provided

through following schemes:

6.53 Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP] is being implemented by the khadi & village Industries Board. Under this programme, margin money of ₹ 852.34 lakh was sanctioned to 365 units and 2,671 persons have got the employment upto March, 2014.

6.54 A new scheme namely "Mini khadi project" has been started. A budget provision of

₹175.00 lakh has been proposed during 2013-14 for the aforesaid New Mini Khadi Cluster Scheme.

Khadi Vikas Fund Yojana :

A fund of ₹ 250 lakh as budgetary support is proposed to be provided to Khadi institutions to meet out their working capital requirement. This will be used to grant loans without interest to Khadi institutions with certain time bound terms and conditions of repayment. During the year 2013-14, ₹ 250.00 lakh have been utilized up to March, 2014.

Work Shed Yojana

6.55 A fund of ₹ 180 lakh as budgetary support was proposed to be provided to Khadi institutions for construction of spinning & weaving work sheds @ ₹ 5 lakh per shed in the year 2013-14. ₹ 180.00 lakh has been utilized upto March, 2014.

- To make the rural & urban youth self sufficient training is being provided in Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanaganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi] Training Centres. During 2013-14, 3,212 persons have been imparted training.
- To promote the sales of khadi garments, every year Rajasthan Khadi & Villagae Industries Board gives the rebate through the institutions and co-operatives societies to popularise the khadi products.
- 756 sales executives have been imparted trainings for commercial management through Industrial Training Institute [ITI] New Delhi till 2013-14.
- Designs of khadi garments are also being improved to attract people and popularize the use of these garments. These are

prominently displayed also at the khadi bhandars.

- In order to establish khadi & village industries products in international market, Institutions and individuals are being sponsored in international meets also. Rajasthan state has earned first position under the North Zone States in the Prime Minister Employment Generated Proramme [PMEGP].

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

6.56 The main function of the department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for Safety, Health and Welfare of the factory workers. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules, inspections of factories and boilers are carried out by the officers of the department from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

- In the year 2013-14, 7,543 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.
- 421 New factories and 73 new boilers have been registered by the department in which 23,662 workers have got employment.
- The department has published a booklet to guide the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department. The booklet also contains information for issue of various approvals, licenses and certificates granted under the above Acts.
- Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories.

- Organizing safety training programmes is very important to improve the safety consciousness amongst the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. For minimizing the industrial accidents, the training centre has conducted 38 programmes in which 1,019 participants have been benefited up to March, 2014.
- From 160 factories, 920 samples had been collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented, in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limits.

MINES AND MINERALS

6.57 Work on search of minerals & their assessment and construction of departmental buildings and approach roads in mining areas are the main activities carried out by the Directorate of Mines and Geology.

6.58 There are 3,359 mining leases for major minerals and 12,220 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,004 quarry licenses exist in the State. During 2013-14, a revenue target of ₹ 3,360 crore was kept against which ₹ 3,059.96 crore has been achieved during the year. In the Field Programme of Mineral Survey and Prospecting Scheme of the Department, a total of 43 projects have been kept under eight

exploration programmes, viz., Basemetal, Noblemetal, Limestone/Dolomite, Lignite, Industrial Minerals, Dimensional and Decorative Stones, General Exploration Programmes and Rajasthan Geochemical Mapping Project. Prospecting work was started on 41 projects. The physical and salient achievements are given in table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Physical and Salient Achievements

Nature of work	Annual Target 2013-14	Achievement up to March, 2014
Regional Mineral Surveys (sq.km.)	4550.00	4587.00
Regional Geological Mapping (sq.km.)	306.00	316.50
Detailed geological mapping (sq.km.)	68.50	84.42
Drilling (meter)	16500.00	8829.00
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	150.00	151.00
Geochemical samples (Number)	3500	651

6.59 Department has got constructed mine approach roads through Public Works Department in mining areas to facilitate mineral transportation. During the year 2013-14, construction of four roads works are under taken, in which one work is undertaken under public-private partnership mode. A total of ₹ 272.21 lakh have been sanctioned and road wise progress is given in table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Road Wise Progress

Road	Length (km.)	Cost	Budget Sanctioned	Expenditure (Upto March 2014)
Kesarpura to naya nagar sadak, Bijoliya, Bhilwara	5.20	265.00	100.00	233.97
Surata to Mal Ki Chowki road, Dungarpur	12.00	277.15	100.00	257.18
Rohanwada to dachri, Dungarpur	1.50	124.64	47.21	8.46
Paloda to Himmatsingh ka guda, Banswara	3.50	72.43	25.00	-
Total		739.22	272.21	499.61

(₹ Lakh)

6.60 During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 251.37 lakh was incurred against the provision of ₹ 322.85 lakh for Construction work of office buildings.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals (RSMML)

6.61 Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State of Rajasthan. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. Since inception, RSMML has been taking initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. Consequently, the company has been paving way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

6.62 During the financial year 2013-14, the company has earned the gross revenue of about ₹ 1,027.88 crore and expects to earn a pre tax profit of ₹ 251.84 crore. The Financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and physical performance during the year 2013-14 are given in table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Physical and Financial Performance

Mineral	Likely Achievement	
	Physical Performance. 2013-14 (Lakh MT)	Revenue 2013-14 (₹ Crore)
SBU & PC Gypsum	22.46	134.57
SBU & PC Limestone	23.02	122.53
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	7.22	471.56
SBU & PC Lignite	14.28	211.24
Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW)	1210	87.98

Oil and Gas

6.63 The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas sector in the State. During the year 2013-14, the following activities have been undertaken:

Wells for Oil, Gas & CBM Exploration

- During the year 2013-14, 36 wells have been drilled, out of which 25 wells in Barmer-Sanchore Basin by M/s Cairn Energy, 8 wells in Jaisalmer and 3 wells in Barmer district by M/s Focus Energy.
- A total of about 3.7 - 4.1 billion barrels (i.e. 480-500 million tonnes) of Oil in place have been proved alone in Barmer-Sanchore Basin. By the end of March, 2014 M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total of about 313 wells.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 46 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer.
- M/s Focus Energy in another Block RJ-ONN-2003/2 has drilled 3 wells during the year 2013-14 and total 37 wells drilled till March, 2014.
- 65.61 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced and revenue accrued of ₹ 5,953.11 crore during the year 2013-14. (see Table 6.11).
- A high quality gas has been discovered. The quality of gas is estimated as 88 to 91 per cent hydrocarbon bearing.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of high quality of natural gas from 8th July, 2010 and 8-9 lakh cubic meter per day gas is being supplied to 110 MW and 160 MW additional unit of Ramgarh Power Plant. 10 wells have been put up for production of natural gas from Shahgarh Sub-Basin. A total 46 wells were drilled so far and drilling of 4 wells are in progress.

- The State Government has sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases (covering an area of 4,632 sq. km) for exploitation of Crude Oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas.

Development for Exploitation of Heavy Oil

- Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Resource of 25.00 million tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53.00 million tonnes.
- Trial production was conducted in pilot well and produced 64 MT of Heavy oil and 2 pilot wells have been planned to establish productivity.

Drilling in Bikaner area for CBM Project funded by Oil Industry Development Fund (OIDB)

- For development of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) as an alternative energy source, Research & Development Project in Bikaner & Barmer Districts has been undertaken.
- Two blocks have been allotted to M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. and 2 blocks to consortium of RNRL & Geopetrol.
- 116.11 LKM of Shallow Seismic Survey has been carried out in Bikaner Basin for the R&D of CBM. Based on the seismic data generated from HRSS survey, deep-seated lignite reflectors will be confirmed by drilling of 4 Coreholes in Bikaner area
- Central Government has approved ₹ 3.72 crore as a Grant-in-Aid for Phase-II activities of CBM R&D Project.
- Out of 4 corehole locations identified, 2 locations have been approved and remaining 2 locations will be finalized as per the results of drilling of 2 coreholes.

MOU with GAIL on Under Ground Gasification (UGG)

- An MOU has been signed between Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) and Government of Rajasthan for underground Coal Gasification Project in September, 2005 for utilizing the reserves of lignite occurring at 200-500 mt. depths in Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- Site Selection & Pre-feasibility Studies and Pilot Operation are planned by GAIL.
- Site Selection has been made on the basis of interpretation of seismic survey carried out during oil & gas exploration.

Other Activities

6.64 Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream & Downstream hydrocarbon sector. Presently, exploration for Oil, Gas and CBM is underway in 12 blocks of Rajasthan after relinquishment of 9 blocks. A total of 21 blocks were awarded in Rajasthan through Nomination, Joint Venture and various rounds of NELP & CBM Bidding.

- Besides National Oil Companies viz. ONGC & Oil India Ltd, the reputed Multinational Companies like Cairn (Scotland), Birck-Beck (Mauritius), Geoglobal & Geopetrol (Barbados); Private Companies like HOEC, Focus Energy (India) and Indian Oil Marketing Companies like HPCL, BPCL & GAIL are actively engaged in Oil, Gas & CBM exploration in Rajasthan.
- Recently, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India has been proposed to include four new blocks of Rajasthan in Barmer-Sanchore & Jaisalmer Basin respectively under next round of NELP-X.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas	PEL fee Deadrent ETC.	Total (₹ Crore)
	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Prod. (Lakh Tonne)	Prod. (Million Barrel)	Royalty (₹ Crore)	(₹ crore)	
2009-10	100.37	4.68	1.29	3.39	6.73	110.49
2010-11	1603.47	51.31	38.74	4.52	22.29	1630.28
2011-12	3410.29	64.01	46.94	8.64	16.68	3435.61
2012-13	5041.46	86.00	62.03	10.03	18.39	5059.88
2013-14	5905.31	90.70	65.61	31.49	16.31	5953.11
Total	16060.90	296.70	214.61	58.07	80.40	16189.37

6.65 Development of petroleum sector in the state is sure to change the economy of the state and make its future bright, by making available huge financial resources to the state and by generating fairly good employment opportunities.

LABOUR

6.66 The main functions of Labour Department in the state are to prepare cordial atmosphere to maintain high industrial Production and timely Payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protect their varied interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws enacted.

6.67 Achievements of the Department during 2013-14 are as follows:

- Out of 2,135 Industrial complaints, 1,038 have been disposed and out of 857 industrial disputes, 634 cases have been settled during 2013-14.
- Labour tribunals/industrial courts have disposed off 1,469 cases during the year 2013-14.
- Construction workers of the state are being benefited by various welfare and social

security schemes of “Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Rajasthan”. So far 45,649 construction workers have been benefited under different schemes of the Board. The Board has spent more than ₹ 29.81 crore on its schemes. Besides this, Janshree Bima Yojana, “Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana” Rajasthan Vishwakarma Gair Sangthit Kamgar Anshdayi Pension Yojana are also being implemented for the welfare of the persons working in different fields Minimum Wages have also been decided in the state for various categories of workers.

EMPLOYMENT

6.68 During the year 2013-14 the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges, were 1,93,500, among them were 49,567 women, 29,344 scheduled caste, 16,666 scheduled tribes and 52,770 other backward classes. During this period, 8,393 vacancies were notified. Against it, 36,782 candidates were submitted to the employers and 1,781 persons were placed in various departments. The status of registration and notification as per Employment department is given in table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Registration and Notification as per Employment Department

	Calendar Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Registration	131821	200752	126486	179917	202661
Women Registration	21839	28994	15566	33405	54472
Scheduled Caste Registration	24833	32389	22167	36583	33318
Scheduled Tribe Registration	13955	20723	14702	19355	19124
O.B.C. Registration	36465	57622	34664	52757	55629
Vacancies Notified	11803	6704	13401	5974	4344
Submission	57917	35463	48707	31458	35127
Placement	4672	916	3968	819	1674

6.69 During the same period, under the Annual Action Plan 2013-14, thirty three mega and thirty five scheduled caste and tribes special Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs were organized in the

State and 37,784 job seekers were benefited through Employment/Self Employment opportunities. The Activities during last Five years are given in table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Progress of Mega Rozgar Sahayata Shivir

Activities	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Mega Rozgar Sahayata Shivir	49	43	33	32	33
Job Seekers Benefited	89273	108229	53983	38867	37784

6.70 Under 15 point programme of Prime Minister Programmes of vocational guidance and self employment shivirs were organized in the minority dominant areas. In these Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs candidates were registered in minority areas and they were motivated for self employment. Rozgar Sahayata shivirs, were organized at Panchayat Samitti levels for rural youth to impart guidance for opting self-employment and information regarding employment opportunities in the State. A newspaper namely Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations training facilities, scholarships and information regarding different technical education is being disseminated for the employment seekers.

6.71 According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) Programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent year is presented in table 6.14 and figure 6.2.

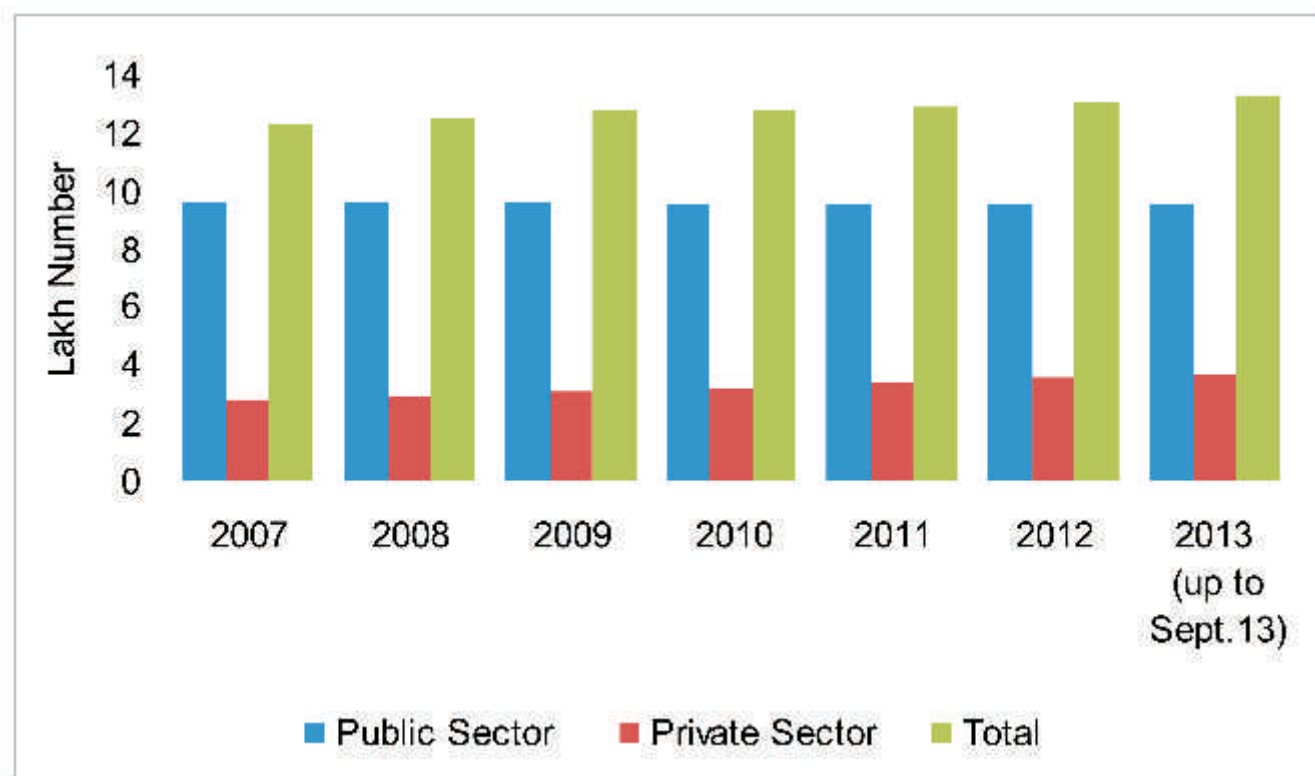
Table 6.14 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

Year	Lakh Number		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013 (up to Sept.13)	9.54	3.66	13.20

6.72 This table reveals that employment in public sector is almost stagnant. However, increase is visible in organized private sector at very slow pace. Looking to the volume of unemployment in the state, efforts need to be

mounted up for development of employment oriented private sector, so as to make an effective attack on the menace of unemployment.

Figure 6.2 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)



Infrastructure Development

POWER

7.1 India has been one of the fastest growing economy in the emerging markets. To sustain economic growth of such magnitude, growth in infrastructure particularly in power sector is important. Rajasthan has made significant strides in the past few years in the power sector. Which is evident by the fact that the installed capacity of the power which was just 1328.00 MW in 1981-82 went up to 14371.61 MW at the end of 2013-14, it is more than ten times, as compared to 1981-82. Five following companies are functioning in the State for generation, transmission and distribution of power.

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
3. Jaipur Vidut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.
4. Ajmer Vidut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.

5. Jodhpur Vidut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.

7.2 The main sources of Energy Generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, MahiHydel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal, and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

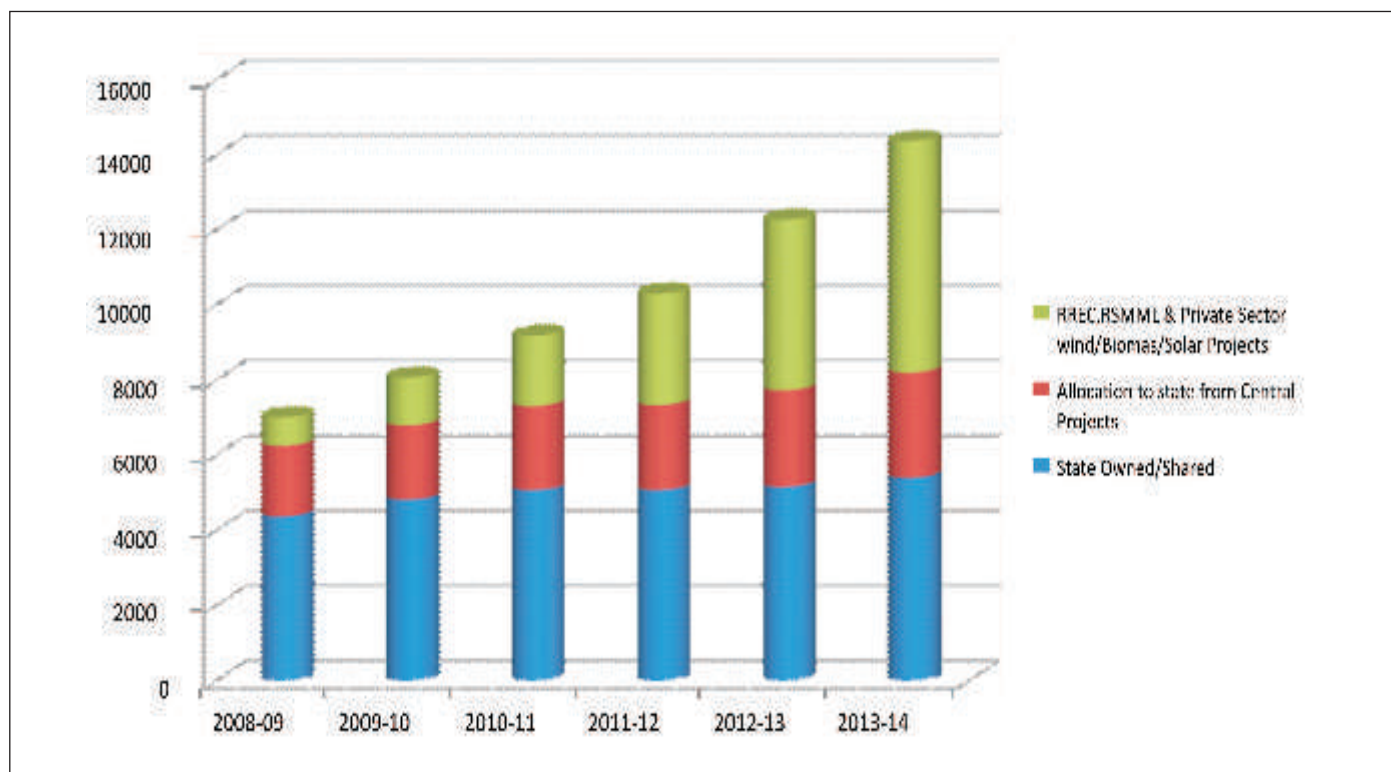
Installed Generating Capacity in the State (MW)

7.3 The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2013 was 12,275.88 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during year 2013-14 (Up to March, 2014) is 2,095.73 MW as such the installed capacity as on March 2014 is 14,371.61 MW. The yearwise installed capacity is given in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

Table 7.1 Yearwise Installed Capacity (MW)

S.No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	State Owned projects/ Shared Projects						
(a)	Thermal	2920.00	3365.00	3615.00	3615.00	3590.00	3840.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80
(c)	Gas	443.50	443.50	443.50	443.50	553.50	553.50
	Total (1)	4375.30	4820.30	5070.30	5070.30	5155.30	5405.30
2.	Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	722.59	733.88	983.88	983.88	1261.49	1404.41
(b)	Hydel	465.49	465.49	478.50	503.58	537.15	614.41
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	469.00	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74
	Total (2)	1878.18	1977.21	2240.22	2265.30	2576.48	2796.66
3.	RREC, RSMML & Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects						
(a)	wind	734.70	1084.69	1521.40	2067.05	2682.55	2797.85
(b)	Biomass	31.30	59.30	81.30	91.30	91.30	99.30
(c)	Solar	-	0.00	5.00	198.50	310.25	480.50
(d)	Thermal (IPP'S) Private	-	135.00	270.00	616.00	1460.00	2792.00
	Total (3)	766.00	1279.00	1877.70	2972.85	4544.10	6169.69
	Total (1+2+3)	7019.48	8076.50	9188.22	10308.45	12275.88	14371.61

Figure 7.1 Installed Generating Capacity in the State (MW)



Year-wise percentage increase in Installed Capacity in the state is given in table 7.2

Table 7.2 Yearwise increase in installed capacity

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
percentage increase	15.06	13.76	12.19	19.09	17.07

Trends in Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State

7.4 The Energy availability in the State upto

March, 2009 was 3,870.38 crore units which has increased to 6,399.94 crore units up to March 2014. The total energy availability has increased by 65.36 per cent between 2008-09 to 2013-14. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 65.82 per cent during this period. The Year-wise increasing trend in energy availability and net energy consumption on the basis of preceding year is shown in the table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Yearwise increasing trend

(Percentage)

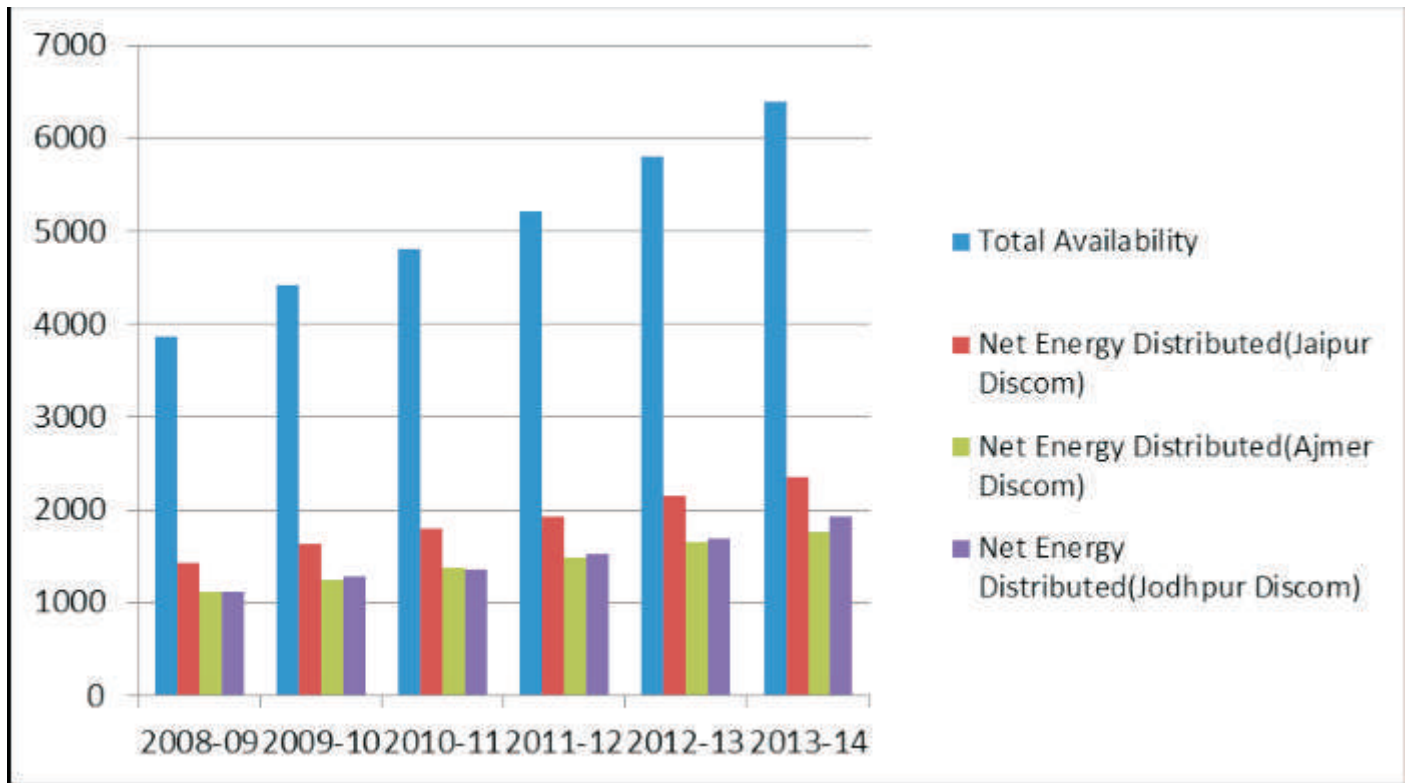
Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Energy Availability	14.24	8.87	8.35	11.42	10.13
Net Energy Consumed	14.03	9.31	8.53	11.45	9.99

The comparative statement in respect to total Power availability and Discom wise

distribution for the year 2008-09 to 2013-14 is given in figure 7.2

Figure 7.2 Total Power availability and Discom wise distribution

(Crore Units)



Trend in Transmission Network in the State

7.5 The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the State as on March, 2009 was 23,453.83 Ckt.km. (circuit km.) which

has increased to 31,093.93 Ckt.km. up to March 2014. The total Transmission network has increased by 32.58 per cent from 2008-09 to 2013-14.

Figure 7.3 Transmission Network (RVPN) Lines

(Ckt Km)

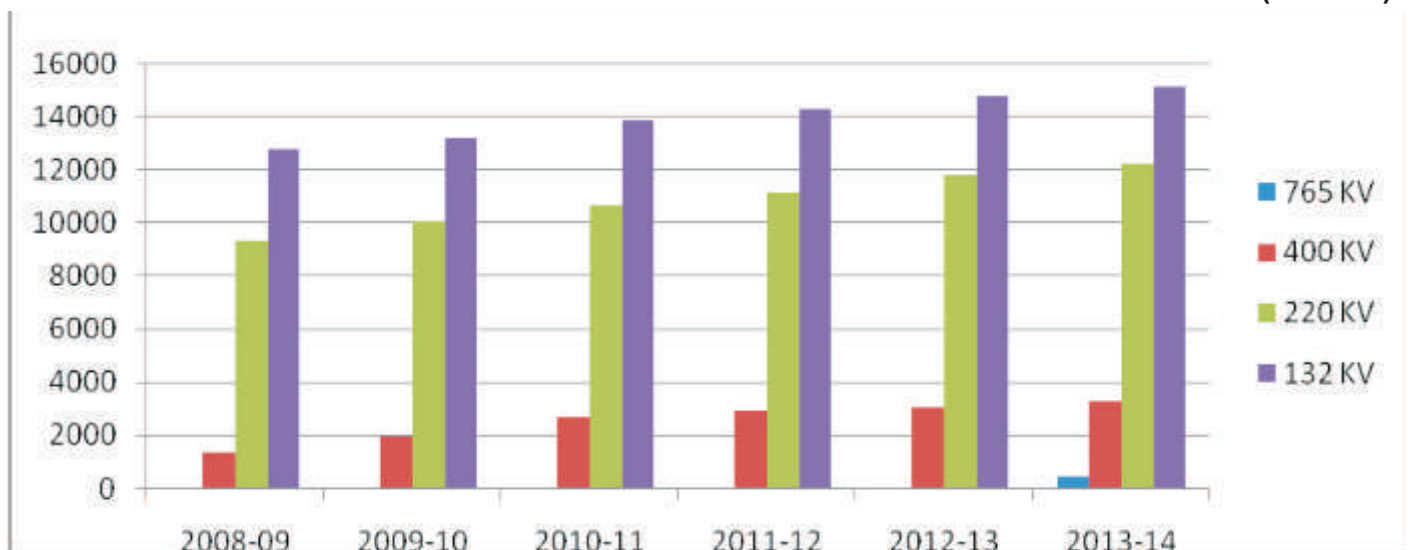


Table 7.4 Number of Sub-Stations

Voltage/Yr	(No / MVA)					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
765 KV	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 kV	4/2955	7/3900	9/4845	9/4845	9/5475	9/6420
220 kV	62/11705	66/12805	74/15255	80/18425	86/19815	93/22105
132 kV	280/14142.5	292/15884	310/18193.5	329/21202.5	348/23222	360/24724

MVA- Mega Volt Ampere

765 KV Scheme in RVPN

7.6 RVPN is developing 765 KV multi-purpose systems for evacuation of power from forthcoming Chhabra, Kalisindh and Kawai Thermal Power generating projects for which construction of 765 KV GSS at Phagi (Jaipur South) and at Anta (Baran) are under progress .

The 765 KV lines from Anta to Phagi have been charged on 400 KV voltage level and executing the generation power of Kawai and Kalisindh STPP in Northern grid directly up to 400 KV Bassi, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) GSS.

Innovative Schemes

7.7 RVPN is using the State of art technology of Gas insulated substations with automation. 220 KV GIS sub-station at existing 132 KV sub-stations at Mansarovar & Nala Power House at Jaipur respectively were approved. 220 KV GIS sub-station, Mansarovar has been commissioned with its 220 KV EHV cable circuits, while the work at 220 KV GIS sub-station, Nala Power House with work of associated 220 KV EHV Cable circuit is under completion.

7.8 132 KV GIS substation at MNIT, Jaipur, MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur and OPH, Jodhpur and 132 KV Hybrid GIS at Kudi-Bhagatasni & Pratap Nagar at Jodhpur have been approved. 132 KV GIS Old Power House

and 132 KV hybrid GIS, Kuri Bhugtasani, Jodhpur have been commissioned while the work at Pratap Nagar GIS sub-stations is complete. The work at 132 KV GIS substation MNIT, Jaipur is at completion stage, while that of 132 KV GIS substation at MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur is under progress. The work of associated 132 KV cable circuits is also under progress. The work of Hybrid GIS substation at 132 KV SMS Stadium, Jaipur, 132 KV GIS substation at PWD Banglow, Jaipur and 220 KV GIS substation at Indira Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur is complete and these sub-stations have been commissioned.

Transmission Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

7.9 Participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in the sector. The Construction of 400 KV S/C Bikaner-Deedwana- Ajmer line with 400KV GSS at Deedwana and 400 KV S/C Hindaun- Alwar line with 400KV GSS at Alwar are carried out by M/S GMR Energy Ltd. Similarly 220 KV S/C Sikar-Nawalgarh-Jhunjhunu line with 220 KV GSS at Nawalgarh (under construction) by M/s. EMCO Ltd. 400 KV D/C Babai (Jhunjhunu)–Jaipur (North) line with 400 KV GSS at Jaipur North by Pink City Transmission Service Company limited and 400 KV D/C Jodhpur (New)-Udaipur line with 400 KV GSS at Udaipur by Lake City Transmission Service Company limited & for

these two projects LOI issued to EMCO-CSPPL CONSORTIUM.

Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

7.10 The State Government has adopted the competitive Bidding guidelines of Gol and has approved procurement of 3,840 MW power under case -1 and case-2 by RVPN through Private developer.

Case-1(i) Procurement of 1200 MW power from Kawai Super Critical TPS in District Baran

Case-1(ii) (a) - Procurement of 1000 MW Power under Gol guidelines under Case -1

Case-2(i) Banswara 2x660 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project

Case-2(ii) Gurha (west) Lignite based 70 MW Thermal Power Plant

Case-2(iii) Giral Lignite based unit 3&4 (2x125 MW) Power Plant

Case-2(IV) Keshoraipatan 1000 MW Gas based Thermal Power Plant.

Jalipa-Kapurdi Thermal Power Project

7.11 Lignite based generating station with eight units each of 135 MW Capacity has been installed by private developer, M/s Rajwest in Jalipa Kapurdi of Barmer district. All eight units have been commissioned and commercial generation of energy has been started.

Atomic Power Plant

7.12 The Government of India accorded in principle approval for setting up 4x700 MW Nuclear Power Plant at Mahi – Banswara in Rajasthan. The project would be taken up on twin unit basis in a phased manner. As per policy, 50 per cent of power is allocated to home state. The process of land acquisition for the project has

also been started.

7.13 The new units with capacity of 2x700 MW are also being installed at Rawat Bhatta by Nuclear Power Corporation. The Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD) as June, 2016 & December, 2016 respectively. The Central Ministry of Electricity has allocate 50 percent Generated Capacities to Rajasthan from these units.

RENEWABLE ENERGY (RREC)

7.14 Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd(RREC) is the Nodal Agency for generation of Energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also the state designated agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The Government of Rajasthan had launched the "The Solar Power Policy" on 19.4.2011 and has also made amendments in the Wind Policy in March, 2014 for better development of wind power generation in the State. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto March, 2014 is as follows:

Wind power Programme (Wind Energy)

7.15 The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 5,400 MW. Three Demonstration Wind Farm projects sanctioned by Ministry of Non Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India with total aggregate capacity of 6.35 MW have been installed at Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Devgarh. RREC had setup a 25 MW first large scale Wind Power Project in the year 2004 & another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project in the year 2006. These Projects are performing well. Besides, an another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project was also setup in the year 2010. A total of 2,797.85 MW wind Power capacity has been installed upto March, 2014 with a total investment of ₹15,400 crore.

Biomass Energy

7.16 Among different renewable energy sources, Biomass is a versatile energy source, which is clean, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, as it is widely distributed. The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora.

7.17 Studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard stalk, rice husk & other agro wastes as well as Julie Flora, which can be utilized to run power plant was conducted in all the districts of the State during year 2010-11. Further fresh study will be undertaken during 2014-15. So far, 11 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 114.30 MW capacity have been established in the State up to March, 2014. There has been encouraging growth in development of biomass power sector in the State, due to prevailing incentives and benefits offered to this sector.

Renewable Energy Programme (SPV DLS Programme)

7.18 The objective of the scheme is to promote Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology for decentralized electricity generation in remote areas. Under this, RREC is installing domestic lighting system, street lighting systems and solar pump sets with subsidy support of Ministry of Non Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and Renewable Energy (RE) programme of the State Government in rural areas. In all, 1,50,872 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the State upto March, 2014.

Solar Power Generation

7.19 Rajasthan is blessed with maximum solar radiation intensity of about 6-7 KWh/m²/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days) in a year with very low average rainfall and

capable of producing millions–Giga Watts of electricity from solar source. Hence the state known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as biggest hub of solar power due to the effective Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2011. Solar plants will be set up in the State under the National Solar Mission and Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2011. So far, Solar Power Generation Plants of 725.50 MW capacity have been established in the State.

Other Programmes

7.20 The Following are the other important schemes/programmes taken up by RREC:

- Solar City Programme
- Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE)
- Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (Grid Interactive) Programme
- Energy conservation Programme

ROAD

7.21 A well developed network of transport and communication facilities is an important indicator of the economic health and development of the State. All development sectors get the benefits of improved transport and communication system. The network of roads inherited by the state at the time of its formation was very poor. The total road length in the state was just 13,553 km in 1949. Due to various efforts made to develop this sector the road length in the State during the year 2013-14 has reached to 1,95,850 km. Apparently the progress is good but in the national context the state lags much behind. The road density in the State is 57.23 km per 100 sq km area, against the national average of 148 km. In a state like Rajasthan, an integrated and efficient communication mode is absolutely necessary for rapid economic development.

7.22 Out of 1,95,850 km road length, three fourth is village roads and about 16 percentage village habitations are not connected by all-weather roads.

While significant advances have been made in improving the State road network in recent years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be covered in future. The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. Keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavors to implement the following in coming years:

- Achieve 100 percent connectivity for villages above 250 population in the next 2 years and 65 percent villages having a population below 250 in next 4 years.
- Build another East-West Mega Highways just as North-South Mega Highways were built.
- Widening, strengthening and renovation of all highways and district roads.
- Create a network which enables each village of 250 persons to drive on all-

weather roads to mandi samiti, to block and tehsil head quarter, to district head quarters and to the State capital .

- One Gram Panchayat having highest population in each Panchayat Samiti will be connected by two lane road on the standard of Mega Highways and due care will be taken for drainage and road safety.
- All the damaged roads to be repaired on priority basis.
- Extension of road facilities to the places of religious and tourist importance.
- All inter state connectivity with neighboring State would be developed with good riding comfort.
- Construction of fly-over, road over-bridge and under-passes on BOT basis on the railway crossing on all NH, SH and district roads.
- Focus on road safety.
- The road length which was mere 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 1,95,850 km in 2013-14 The road density in the state is 57.23 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 2013-14. which is much below the national average of 148 km.

Table 7.5 Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2014 (Tentative)

S.No.	Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	National Highways	7280	0	0	30	7310
2	State Highways	11925	4	9	33	11971
3	Major District Roads	9295	2	110	102	9509
4	Other District Roads	23848	777	937	64	25626
5	Village Roads	103473	804	36193	964	141434
	Total	155821	1587	37249	1193	195850

BT-Black Top, WBM-Water Bound Macadam, GR-Graveled, FW- Fair Weather

7.23 During the year 2013-14, about 5,464 km BT roads have been constructed upto March, 2014 under NABARD RIDF- XVII, XVIII , XIX, PMGSY and Rural Roads.

There are 39,753 inhabited villages in the state as per 2001 census. By the end of 2013-14 the connectivity of villages by BT road in different population group is given in table 7.6

Table 7.6 Road connectivity

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on 3/13	Villages connected as on 3/14 (Likely)	Percentage of Villages connected 3/2014
1	1000 & Above	14198	14180	14180	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10956	10956	99.07
3	250-500	7713	5065	5857	75.95
3	Below 250	6784	2354	2354	34.70
Total		39753	32555	33347	83.89

7.24 During the year 2013-14, the achievements made under road development upto March, 2014 are given below:

- 5 villages having population 250 and above and 719 habitations (Dhani/Majara) connected by BT under PMGSY.
- 683 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT under NABARD RIDF-XVIII/XIX.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP)

7.25 To connect revenue villages having population 250-499 as per 2001 census in general areas and to improve quality and management of road network of PWD, a new RRSMP project was started with assistance of World bank during the year 2013-14. The project size is US \$ 227 Million (₹1,362 Crore). During this year, sanction of 1,043 works amounting to ₹982.89 crore was issued. Out of it, 832 works are in progress. 27 villages have been connected by BT road by march, 2014. During the year 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹109.86 crore has been incurred.

- On the basis of principle approval from Central Government proposal of ₹4,100 crore has been submitted to Central Government to connect 5,749 habitations (Dhanies/Majaras) under PMGSY scheme. Out of which sanction was issued for 3786

works amounting to ₹3,225.18 crore. Mostly work of award have been issued and works are in progress.

- Sanctions for connectivity of 490 villages having population 100-250 amounting to ₹434.86 involving 1,127.58 km has also been issued under Rural Road State Plan during this year.
- 1,044 km missing links have been constructed by March-2014 under NABARD-XVII and XVIII.
- For construction of 51 Rail Under Bridges (RUB) at various railway crossings, sanction of ₹ 84 crore was issued. Mostly works have been started.
- Sanction of 10 Rail Over Bridges (ROB) amounting to ₹204.28 crore was also issued during this year. DPR preparation is in process.
- Work of Rail over bridges (ROB) at Dausa, Bharatpur-Deeg, Barmer-Chawa, Gangapurcity, Bharatpur, Mathura, Modak and Pali have been completed.

BOT/PPP/Annuity Project

Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)

7.26 Jhalawar-Ujjain road (31kms), Khushkhera-Kasola Chowk (8.5 kms), have been developed. Work on Mathura-Bhadoti (185.5 kms) and Rawatsar-Nohar-Bhadara (118.00 Kms.) road is under progress.

Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)

7.27 Twenty three projects have been taken up under BOT and Annuity pattern for development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length of 2002.69 km & costing ₹ 4,605.89 crore by RSRDC. Work completed on 10 projects and work is under progress on 13 projects.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

7.28 Agreement of 2 projects signed for development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) and Chomu-Mahala costing ₹416 crore on PPP basis. Work is under progress.

Built Operate and Transfer (BOT)

7.29 Sixteen Mega Highways covering a length of 2,631 km have to be developed at a cost of ₹3,590 crore. These Mega Highways includes 28 road stretches. Out of this, 15 works completed and 7 road works are under progress.

7.30 During the year 2013-14, 4 projects i.e Salumbar-Aspur (23 km), Khandela-Srimadhampur-Reengus-KhatuShyamji (50.93 km) Rohit-Jalore (100 km) and Jalore-Ramseen-Reodar (77.80 km) have been completed with cost of 179.41 crore on BOT basis.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

7.31 National highways have significant role in adding to the connectivity between various states of the country and speed up the pace of transportation in terms of time and efficiency. National highway authority of India has been constituted for development and maintenance of national highway in the country. Following activities of NHAI in the State, during the year 2013-14 are significant.

- Six lane work of Jaipur - Gurgaon NH-8 costing ₹1,895 crore having length of

225.60 Km is under progress in which length in Rajasthan State is 161.30 Kms.

- Six laning work of Kishangarh -Ajmer-Beawar NH-8 costing ₹795 crore having length of 93.56 Km has been completed.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 costing ₹1,385.06 crore having length of 231.77 Km is under progress.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar NH-11 costing ₹409 crore having length of 96 Km is under progress.
- Four lane work of Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 costing ₹2,388 crore having length of 244 Km is under progress.
- Four lane work of Beawar-Gomati ka Chauraha NH-8 costing ₹300 crore having length of 120 Km is under progress.

RSRTC

7.32 Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on Oct.1,1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. Presently Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is operating to run a total of 4,674 buses Avg.held (RSRTC & on contract Private) covering a total operational road length of 59.96 crore km against the target of 60.00 crore km for the year 2013-14. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 90 per cent. There was a revised target of replacing 900 old /over aged buses by new buses during the year 2013-14. Against it 767 new buses have been added in the fleet during the year 2013-14.

7.33 RSRTC is discharging its social responsibility by providing various concessions to eligible passengers like senior citizens and freedom fighters disabled persons, patients and women etc. RSRTC is also paying special attention to develop its services in rural area of the State.

Operational Results

7.34 The table 7.7 shows the actual

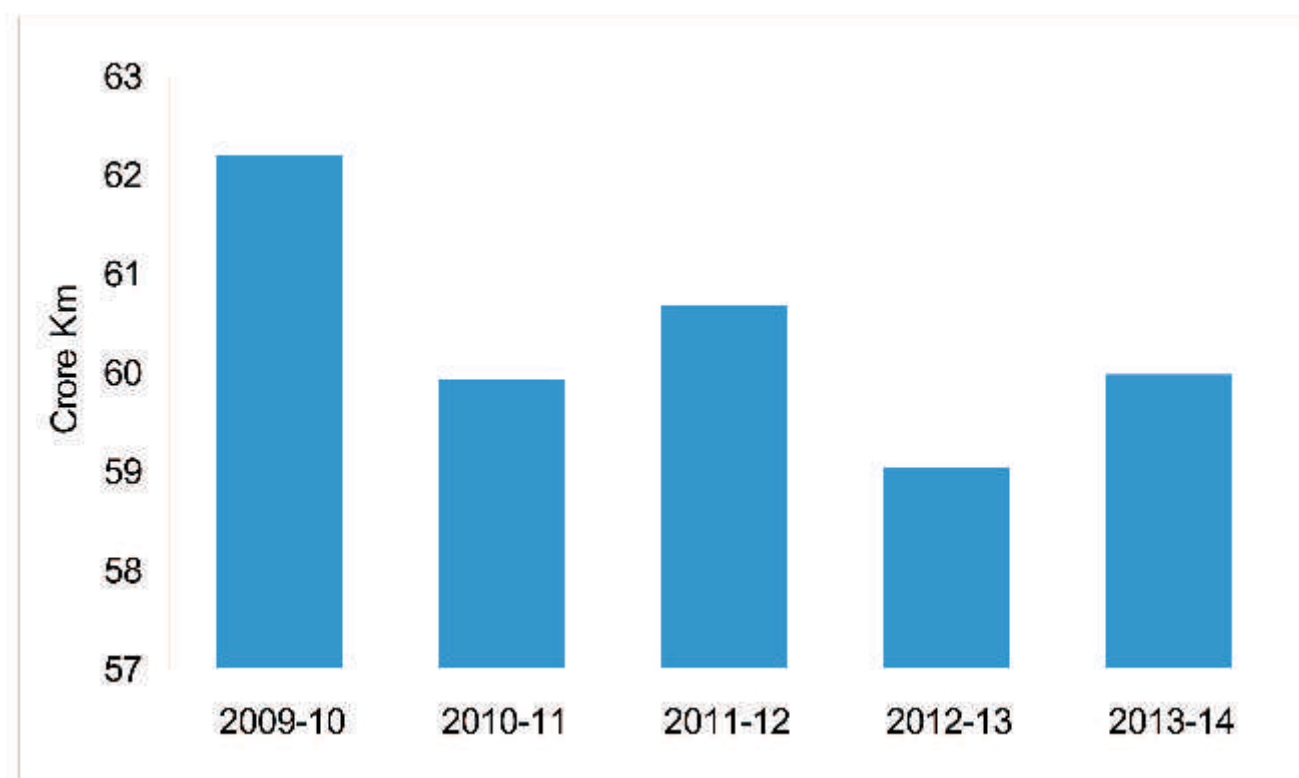
operational results in comparison with the target operating results from 2009-10 to 2013-14

Table 7.7 Yearwise comparison of target and actual operation

(Km)

Description/ Year	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.
Km (In Cr.)	62.75	62.19	61.00	59.92	61.25	60.66	60.25	59.04	60.00	59.96

Figure 7.4 Yearwise operated Km



Financial Performance

7.35 Table 7.8 shows the actual financial operational results in comparison with the target

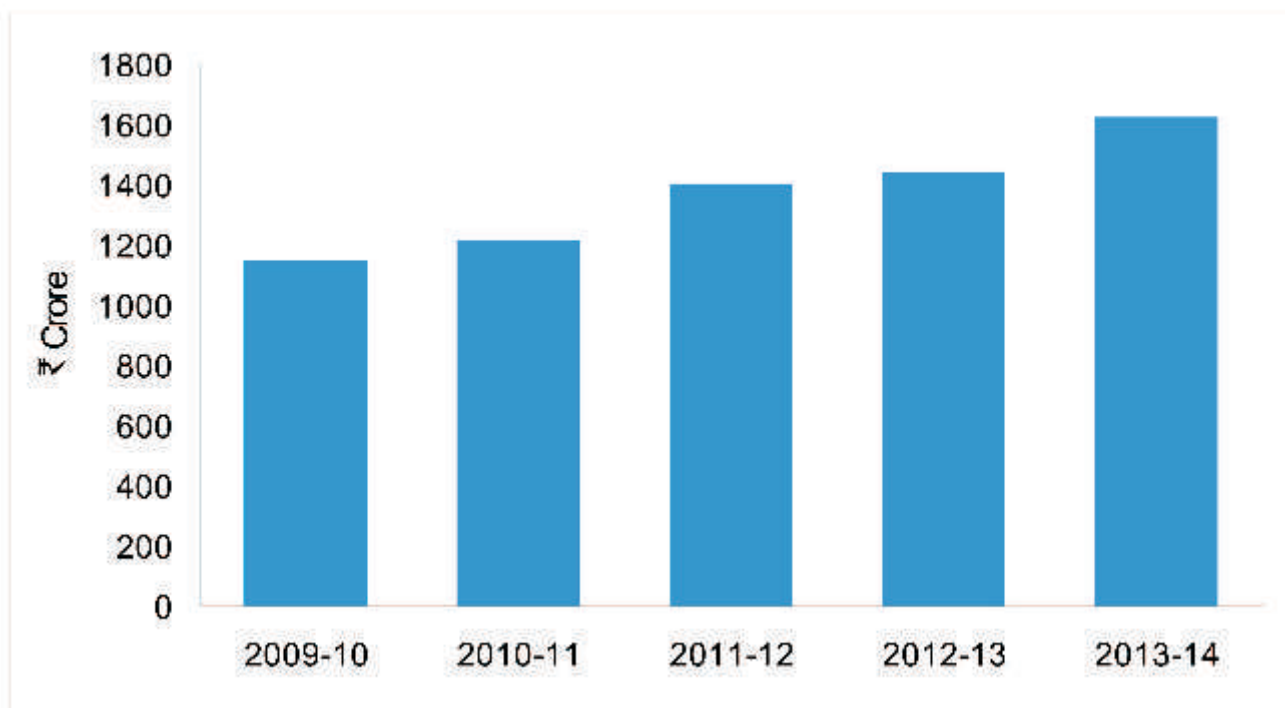
of earnings and expenditure from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Table 7.8 Yearwise income and expenditure

(₹crore)

Description/Year	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.	Tar.	Act.
Total Earning (₹in Cr.)	1171.00	1153.06	1240.75	1217.42	1424.00	1398.63	1475.00	1443.32	1682.00	1621.23
Total Expenditure (₹in Cr.)	1252.50	1233.08	1430.75	1411.62	1549.00	1528.74	1692.75	1779.96	1967.00	1945.65

Figure 7.5 Yearwise income



Registration of Motor Vehicles

7.36 Registration of motor vehicle is not only indicator of increased transportation facilities in the state but also of well-being of connectivity at large. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport

department of the state was 100.72 lakh in the 2012-13 which has reached to 111.79 lakh by the end of March, 2014 which shows a good increase of 10.99 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in state is given in table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Motor Vehicle Registered in the State

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year					
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	4715835	5230454	5859719	6629743	7465863	8327153
3	Auto Rickshaws	89325	95932	102967	110456	117990	125621
4	Tempos carrying goods	39795	42847	46159	49812	53418	56668
5	Tempos carrying passengers	13945	17054	20361	23889	27432	31024
6	Car	402239	455924	520385	591069	659542	733650
7	Jeep	182922	203692	227910	254840	288056	319151
8	Tractor	569807	605539	644305	699881	768645	840914
9	Trailer	67134	69287	70525	71665	73732	74568
10	Taxis	59522	67542	77317	89053	103690	114578
11	Buses & Mini Buses	69298	73257	77980	83345	88616	93857
12	Trucks	266048	289925	323273	362028	401983	433980
13	Misc.	12275	14209	16364	19697	22978	27692
	Total	6488235	7165752	7987355	8985568	10072035	11178946

7.37 Several important decisions have been taken to improve activities in the field of transportation which include; establishment of seven district transport offices, transport facility to 487 Gram Panchayats, online booking for learning license test, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector etc.

7.38 Against a target of ₹2,550 crore to be earned as revenue during the year 2013-14, the achievement upto March, 2014 was to the tune of ₹2,498.89 crore.

RAILWAYS

7.39 The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March, 2012 was 5,822.28 km. Out of this, 4756.32 km was covered under

broad gauge, 979.2 km under meter gauge and 86.76 km under narrow gauge.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

7.40 Postal and communication of services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas segments and communities in the nation. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,330 at the end of 2013-14. The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,169 at the end of March, 2014. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 2013 and 2014 are given in table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No	Item	Unit	2013	2014
1.	Post Offices	Number	10327	10330
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2248	2169
3.	Customer services centers	Number	265	265
4.	Working telephone connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	68.54	68.53
5.	Public Call Offices			
	(i) Local PCO	Number	4915	2400
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	28523	13152
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39753	39792

Social Sector Development

8.1 Various development plans basically aim to improve the socio-economic well being of various segments of the society, so as to achieve the long cherished objective of inclusive growth and make the people much more prosperous and happier. With this view the State Government has also been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, by according desired priorities to it. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, housing, urban development, drinking water facilities etc. have assumed fairly significant importance.

EDUCATION

8.2 In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factors for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and the society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements also.

8.3 Rajasthan inherited a very weak educational set up and system in the state, at the time of its formation. The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/ schemes

like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

Elementary Education

8.4 In elementary education, the State has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are 54,758 Primary Schools (PS), 38,803 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 25,990 Secondary/ Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment is 132.42 lakh. The status of, enrolment, teacher and Teacher Pupil Ratio of elementary education for the last five years (Government Schools) is given in table 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1 Enrolment, Teachers and Teacher Pupil ratio of Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)	Teacher pupil ratio
2009-10	54.24	1.68	32
2010-11	51.51	1.61	32
2011-12	51.27	1.54	33
2012-13	48.67	1.56	31
2013-14	45.01	1.58	28

Table 8.2 Enrolment, Teacher and Teacher Pupil Ratio of Upper-Primary School

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)	Teacher pupil ratio
2009-10	19.66	1.09	18
2010-11	19.83	1.11	18
2011-12	20.90	1.15	18
2012-13	20.66	1.19	17
2013-14	20.38	1.15	18

8.5 Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being implemented in the State to provide education to children in the age group of 6-14 years. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management.

8.6 In view of achieving the objective of cent per cent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been implemented and 12.10 lakh out of School and Never Enrolled Children were identified through this survey. Intensive enrollment drive was implemented during 2010 and efforts are being continued. 7.85 Lakh Out of school children (OoSC) have been mainstreamed upto 2013-14.

8.7 Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010, aiming at Free & Compulsory Education. The State Institute of Educational Research and Training, Udaipur is functioning as the State Academic authority of the State for implementing this act.

8.8 A 15 members State Advisory Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister to advise the State Government on effective implementation of RTE Act.

8.9 Measures taken to promote Girls Education:

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are functional and 19,030 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls were given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs.
- Meena Manch: Meena Manches have been

constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 9,206 Nodal Schools and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz. child marriage, dowry system etc. and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girl's to send their daughters to school.

- Aao Dekho Seekho (ADS) : In Aao Dekho Seekho programe, different levels of academic competitions are organized to motivate and generate a healthy competitive environment amongst the girls. Under this activity 7,024 Nodal Schools are covered.
- Adhyapika Manch : To enhance the academic level of girls and establish girl child friendly environment in school with support of the Adhyapika Manch. 256 Adhyapika Manch have been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is a group of maximum 100 teachers.
- Academic Mela : The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on science and mathematics. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on English, Mathematics, Science, Hindi and Social Studies are setup in each Mela. 200 Academic Mela have been organized at block level in the year 2013-14.
- Transport Voucher Scheme for girls who travel more than 5Km. to reach the Schools, 28,315 girls are being benefited under this scheme during the year 2013-14.
- Ladies bicycles are being provided to all girls students taking admission in class IX of government schools. An amount of ₹ 2,500 is provided to purchase cycle. 2.30 lakh girls

have been benefited under this scheme up to December 2013.

- In convergence with Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Area Development 368 more girls are being benefited by providing residential facilities in the hostels already being run by the above mentioned departments. In all, 244 additional girls are being benefited in hostels run by TAD whereas 124 girls are being benefited by hostels run by social welfare department.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for Girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely educationally backward area. The Mewat hostels in Alwar District have been constructed under Mewat Area Development programme. 500 girls are being benefited by this intervention.
- 186 girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) are to be established for providing secondary education. Out of these, construction work has been completed for 95 Girl hostels, construction work is in progress for 54 Girls hostel and remaining 37 Girls hostel work are under consideration. 80 Girls hostel are operational.
- To make girls self confident to protect themselves in adverse circumstances self defense courses have been started in government schools.
- To promote Girls Education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 3,000 per year is being given to the girls who secure 75 per cent marks or more in class X or Praveshika examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan on continuing their regular study in class XI

and XII.

- Under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Scheme an amount ₹ 5,000 is being given to the girls studying in government or private schools who secure 75 per cent or more marks in class XII examination and Upaddhaya examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.
- Aapki Beti Scheme has been introduced for the girl child of BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this scheme, Scholarships of ₹ 1,100 and ₹ 1,500 is being provided to girls studying up to VIII and IX-XII respectively.

Literacy & Continuing Education

8.10 To remove illiteracy and literate the rural illiterate persons, Department of Literacy & Continuing Education is functional in the State. To achieve this target, the State Literacy Mission has been formed in the year 1988. Total Literacy Campaigns were organized in the state under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) since 1990-91. The main object of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the age group 15 and above illiterate person with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, healthcare and education on social evils like child marriage etc. Education has important role in the overall progress of the state. According to census 2011 literacy position of Rajasthan State is given in table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Comparative position of the State Literacy Rates

YEAR	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Person	60.40	66.11	65.38	72.99
Male	75.70	79.19	75.85	80.89
Female	43.90	52.12	54.46	64.64

Sakshar Bharat Programme

8.11 Saakshar Bharat programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to further promote and strengthen Adult education, specially among women, by extending educational opportunities to those adults who have lost the opportunity to access to formal education and have crossed the standard age for receiving such education is also being implemented in the state.

8.12 In the context of Government's overall policy aimed at empowerment of women and in recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a prerequisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy. This Scheme links Panchayati Raj institutions also along with the Government and the Community Groups to educate the Illiterate. The share of funding between central and state Government is in the ratio of 75:25.

8.13 In Saakshar Bharat Programme 8,843 Lok shiksha kendras are being run in 8,843 Gram Panchayats by the 16,835 Preraks. To literate the illiterates a training programme of 527 Resource Person(RP), 10,099 Master Trainer (MT), 1,69,875 Voluntary Teacher (VT) and 15,705 Prerak has been conducted. Against the Target of 20 lakh, 16,14,502 Illiterates have been made literate .

Mahatma Gandhi Library

8.14 Government of Rajasthan announced in 2013-14 Budget that every Lok Shiksha Kendra will maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library. Budget provision for it is ₹ 913.39 lakh. The

additional honorarium of ₹ 500 will be paid to the Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra. ₹ 645.03 lakh were spent upto March, 2014 and 6,942 libraries were established upto March, 2014.

Special Literacy Camps for Illiterate Women

8.15 Saakshar Bharat Programme is covering 31 District except Kota and Pratapgarh districts. Hence Special literacy and vocational camps are organized for Illiterate women of Kota and Pratapgarh districts. In the year 2013-14 fifteen shivirs in Kota & seventeen shivirs in Pratapgarh districts were organized and budget provision of ₹ 25.60 lakh is made available by the State Government for this purpose.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar

8.16 Mahila Shikshan Vihar are the residential schools up to VIII standard for the women in the age group of 15-35 years who are divorcee, widow and deprived of educational opportunities. Along with basic literacy, these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently this Shikshan Vihar programme is being run in district Jhalawar. 80 women were enrolled during 2013-14, the revised estimate is ₹ 20.86 lakh and ₹ 12.99 lakh were spent upto March, 2014.

Secondary Education

8.17 Secondary education is a vital link between elementary and higher education in the education system. This is a stage where the student are to be equipped for self-employment/ employment. At present, there are 16,351 Secondary and 10,270 Senior Secondary schools in the State, out of it 8,837 Secondary and 4,418 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 37.23 (Provisional)

lakh students including 15.15 lakh girls are studying. Government of India has introduced "Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan". The main objective/goal of this programme is to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) from 53.01 per cent in 2009-10 to 85 per cent by 2017.

8.18 Following measures have been initiated for improving the quality of education:-

- The department is going to start Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project III in 2,000 schools. Under ICT phase I and II computer education is being imparted in 4,500 Secondary /Sr. Secondary Schools.
- State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) has been established at Goner (Jaipur) for imparting training to officials of education department associated with educational management.
- To provide training to secondary school teachers an academic staff college under Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan has been established in Ajmer.
- To improve quality of education library facilities have been provided in approximately 10,000 Primary schools.
- To improve basic language competence and basic numeracy for classes III, IV and V; a Reading Campaign Programme was conducted in month of July-August during the year 2013-14. Approximately 54,500 schools were covered.
- An Academic Monitoring Programme, Samblan is being implemented to assess learning levels of children. Approximately 3,100 officers visited 6,250 schools in I phase of year 2013-14. II phase was

conducted on 15-16 January 2014, 6,500 schools were visited and III phase will be conducted in April, 2014.

8.19 The State Open School has been setup to cater the educational needs of the students who cannot attend school regularly. Under this, 3,34,724 students have been registered upto 2012-13 and 78,922 students have been registered during the year 2013-14. Out of the registered students, 1,69,005 have passed the examination till 2013.

Higher Education

8.20 The department of Higher Education in Rajasthan deals with colleges of general education. As a result of the widespread and fast development of Higher Education in Rajasthan, there are 1,516 colleges. Out of which there are 164 government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 1,287 private colleges, 44 private law colleges, 2 institutes under SFS and 4 colleges running under PPP mode. In addition, there are 779 B.Ed. Colleges. The State has 22 State funded universities. The number of private universities is 40. The number of deemed universities in 2013-14 is 7. There are about 13 Lakh students enrolled in higher education.

8.21 The number of girl students is constantly on rise. The number of colleges for girls was 100 in 1997-98 which has increased to 458 in 2013-14. There are 3 deemed universities and 3 private universities catering to girl's education. In 2000-01 there were 54 girl's studying against 100 boys. This number has improved remarkably in recent years and now 93 girl students against 100 boy students are studying in colleges. No tuition fee is charged from girl students in government colleges.

8.22 The number of students has made significant improvement in SC, ST and OBC

categories too. There is a provision of reservation of seats for SC, ST, OBC and SBC. The reservation percentage and enrolment of reserved category is shown in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Reservation per cent of SC, ST, OBC and SBC

Category	Reservation (%)	Student Enrolment
Scheduled Castes	16	101088
Scheduled Tribe	12	87041
OBC and SBC	22	259134

Technical Education

8.23 Polytechnic: To provide facilities of technical education in Rajasthan, 205 polytechnics are operational in the year 2013-14, with the admission capacity of 54,145 students. Out of these 33 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity 4,690, eight women polytechnic (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity 1,270 and 164 Private polytechnics are functioning with intake capacity of 48,185.

8.24 Under the technical education (polytechnic) during the year 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 5,092.00 lakh has been incurred on various schemes. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2009-10	27	44	71	4730	11420	16150
2010-11	33	138	169	6050	39360	45410
2011-12	38	139	177	6330	40720	47050
2012-13	36	143	179	6080	41330	47410
2013-14	41	164	205	5960	48185	54145

8.25 Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, 169 Government ITIs (including eight for women) with 41,188 seats in the public sector and 844 ITIs with 1,05,957 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State and providing vocational training in 35 engineering courses of six months to two years duration and 30 non-engineering courses of six months to one year duration. During the year 2013-14, ₹ 2,205.19 lakh has been spent on various schemes of ITI.

8.26 Engineering Colleges: To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 132 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 120 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 62,166 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 95 MBA Institutions (11 Government/ Government aided and 84 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 8,070 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functional in the State.

Medical Education

8.27 There are ten Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; out of which seven are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining three are in the private sector. There are 14 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 13 in

Private sector. The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,300 students of UG, 760 students in PG course and 93 Super-Specialty Seats. The Government Dental Colleges has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 12 PG students. The process of opening two more medical college-one under Rajasthan University of Health Science, Jaipur and another in Sriganganagar has been initiated in the Year 2013-14. Metro Manas Arogya Sansthan at Mansrover Jaipur is also functional in PPP mode. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care both for indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Sanskrit Education

8.28 Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, the language of Gods. It not only nourishes Indian culture but is also a source of knowledge. It is the oldest language of the world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the most scientific language with an amazing potential for word formation. Efforts were started for protection and promotion of Sanskrit language soon after the independence of the country. Today, there are 15 Sanskrit Universities working in India. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in 1958. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit through its institutions right from school level to Post Graduate level. The number of educational institutions during 2013-14 is given in table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Number of Institution for Sanskrit Education

Level	Govt.	Private
Primary	731	3
Middle	1001	264
Praveshika	229	75
Varisth Upadhyaya	143	21
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	12
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

8.29 Enrolment;- A total number of 2.25 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sector. During the Year 2013-14, One Government and 15 private STCs are working while 68 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are working in the private sector.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

8.30 The State Government is having focus on the medical sector to promote health status of the people of the State especially for the weaker sections of the society. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and for providing curative and preventive services to the people of the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream.

8.31 The Position of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of March, 2014 is given in table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number (2013-14)
1.Hospitals*	113
2.Dispensaries	194
3.Primary Health Centres (PHCs) - Rural	2,082
4.Primary Health Centres - Urban	51
5.Community Health Centres (CHCs)	567
6.Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7.Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8.Sub Centres	14,407
9.In-patient Beds**	46,603

*Excluding Medical College Hospitals

** Excluding Medical College Hospitals in - patient beds

8.32 During the year 2013-14, the sanctions for the following activities have been issued:

- Upgradation of 100 PHCs/ Dispensaries to CHCs along with creation of posts
- Establishment of 50 new CHCs along with creation of posts.
- Establishment of 600 new PHCs along with creation of posts
- Establishment of 1,500 new sub centres along with creation of posts.
- Sanction of new posts of assistant radiographer 1,593, Lab Technician 1,593, Information Assistant 1,848 and ward boy 1,848 under Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Purchase of 212 ambulance and creation of 636 posts of driver.
- Construction of drug testing laboratories building at sethi colony Jaipur
- Procurement of equipments and creation of 6 new posts for burn unit, Government Satellite Hospital Pawata , Jodhpur

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

8.33 This scheme was launched on 2nd October, 2011. The scheme aims to benefit all the patients visiting indoor and outdoor departments of all government hospitals. This scheme has provisions for free medicines for everyone under one umbrella. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting hospitals attached to medical colleges, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub health centers are provided the most commonly used essential medicines free of cost. The scheme benefits the entire population of the state (irrespective of BPL and other categories). Distribution of drugs is being ensured by approximately 17,000 free Drug Distribution Centers (DDCs). These drug

distribution centres are working according to the OPD hours for OPD patients and 24X7 for indoor patients. There is an overwhelming response among people towards the scheme. During the year 2013-14 under the scheme ₹ 332.02 crore has distributed for some medical institution for medicines etc.

8.34 During the year 2013-14, against the target of 1,150 patients, 1,067 new leprosy cases were detected and 1,026 patients were cured against the target of 1,173 patients under the “Leprosy Eradication Programme”. Under the “National TB Eradication Programme”, about 94,498 new cases were detected against the target of 1,08,092 cases. Under the “Blindness Eradication Programme”, about 2,02,693 eye operations were performed against the target of 3,00,000 eye operations in 1,735 eye camps. Under the “Malaria Eradication Programme”, 89.09 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 80.13 lakh. Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, during the year 2013-14 upto December, 2013 Blood samples of 11,78,849 persons were tested, out of which 9,518 cases were found to be HIV positive. Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 3.73 lakh samples have been collected in year 2013-14.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

8.35 The Department of Ayurved has been working in the State since 1950. At present, there are 118 Ayurvedic hospitals 3,577 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 3 Yoga and naturopathy hospitals and 3 Dispensaries with 1 mobile surgical unit (200 bedded) and 6 mobile units are also functioning in the State.

8.36 The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2013-14:

- The construction of AYUSH Bhawan at pratap nagar Jaipur has been completed.
- Fourteen indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized.
- In the state “Aanchal Prasuta Kendra” in 10 hospitals and dispensaries have been established under Five year plan and 60 days programme.
- Four “Panchkarma kendra” have been established in hospital under Five year plan and 25 “Panchkarma Kendra” have been established at 25 ayurvedic hospitals including above 4 under 60 day programme in the State.
- One “Yoga and Naturopathic Research Center” is being established in each district of the state.
- Unani system of medicine has also been working in the State. At present there are 132 hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

8.37 Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme, which is operational in the State since 1956 with the objective of providing free medical facilities to insured persons and their dependent family members under the E.S.I. Act 1948, section 58 where the insured persons having salaries up to ₹ 15,000 per month, working in industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments covered under act. About 6.29 lakh insured persons are being benefited in the State.

8.38 The operating systems in E.S.I. are of two types:

1. E.S.I. Scheme of State under which four E.S.I. hospitals (one each at Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 69 dispensaries

and 8 part time dispensaries are functioning. The following are the main activities of E.S.I. Scheme of State :-

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral services at dispensaries and secondary medical care with referral services at hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committees have been constituted at E.S.I. Hospitals for improvement of services and repair-maintenance of buildings.
- Preventive health education and Continuing medical education activities are being carried out to create awareness among beneficiaries and staff about family welfare, immunization & other health programmes.

2. E.S.I. Corporation which is an autonomous statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Labour and Employment Government of India under which one model dispensary (Chittorgarh) and two Model hospitals (Jaipur & Bhiwadi) are functioning. The following are the main activities of E.S.I. Corporation :-

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral service at model dispensary, secondary medical care with referral service at model hospitals and cashless super specialty treatment at tie-up hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committee has been constituted at Model Hospital Jaipur for improvement and repair works of hospital & attached dispensaries.
- Computerization of services in E.S.I. and E.S.I.C. Hospitals and Dis-

pensaries are under process and preliminary training has been provided to the staff working in these institutions.

- Identity card (Biometric Card) of insured persons are being prepared by E.S.I. Corporation to facilitate free medical aid at any medical institute of E.S.I. Scheme and E.S.I. Corporation.

FAMILY WELFARE

8.39 Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. During 2013-14 about 3.03 lakh sterilization operations were performed and 3.75 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides this, 5.46 lakh users of Oral Pills (OP) and 6.90 lakh CC users have been given services. At present, the maternal mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 255 per lakh live births (SRS 2010-12) and the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 49 per thousand live births (SRS 2012) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization Program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress in 2013-14 is given in table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Progress under Immunisation Programme, 2013-14

Items	Unit	Achievements (upto Mar., 14)
1. DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	14.66
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.32
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	14.13
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	16.39
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	14.98

8.40 Hepatitis B Immunization programme has been implemented in the entire State from 15th December, 2011. A total 14.36 lakh children of age below 1 year have been benefited in

2013-14 by Hb3. Pulse Polio Immunization Campaigns are being conducted regularly to attain the national goal of complete eradication of Polio. In 2013-14, 111.45 lakh children during Jan. 2014 and 111.62 lakh children during Feb. 2014 have benefited with polio drops under pulse polio campaign programme. The Present status of the important schemes are as follows:

Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana

8.41 under this scheme, any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the patient to the nearest hospital. At present, 603 well equipped vehicles are providing services in the State. During 2013-14, 5.18 lakh medical assistance, 20,214 police assistance, 508 fire assistance and 1,31,103 referral assistance to pregnant women for institutional deliveries have been taken care across the State under this Yojana.

Rastriya Medical Mobile Units (MMUs)

8.42 There are many areas in the State, especially tribal and desert area, which are inaccessible areas of the districts, where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach. To overcome this problem, Rastriya Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) scheme has been launched throughout the State. Under this scheme, during the year 2013-14, 13.18 lakh patients have been benefited through 30,270 camps organized by these MMUs.

Institutional deliveries and Janani Suraksha Yojana

8.43 Under this scheme, 13.74 lakh institutional deliveries have been conducted in the State, during the year 2013-14 and 11.07 lakh mothers have been benefited under Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)

8.44 To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” with the assistance of government of India in the State to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided.

Janani Express

8.45 Referral transport facility through 600 ambulances is also being provided to the pregnant women and newborn children.

ASHA-Sahyoginis

8.46 Under this scheme, in 2013-14 about 52,173 ASHAs have been deployed in different districts to provide assistance in institutional deliveries and in sterilization operations etc.

Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSCs)

8.47 Village Health & Sanitation Committees are the first step towards communitisation of health care services and for making health a people's movement. VHSCs have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of public representatives. There is a provision of untied fund of ₹ 10,000 per committee per year for health work.

Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day

8.48 To enhance immunisation coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organised regularly as an essential component of routine immunisation.

During 2013-14, 5.95 lakh MCHN sessions were planned.

Mainstreaming AYUSH

8.49 The five system of medicines (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic) have been brought under one roof through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). During the year 2013-14, AYUSH provided their services to approximately 68.65 lakh OPD Patients and conducted 0.20 lakh institutional deliveries. Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training was provided to 644 AYUSH doctors and 256 compounders.

8.50 Besides this, other important programmes like; Balika Sambal Yojana, Jyoti Yojana, Toll free number 104 for Medical consultation services, Yashoda Yojana, New Born Care Unit, Malnutrition Treatment Centre, New Born Child Care Corner facilities are also being implemented for the people of the State.

WATER SUPPLY

8.51 Rajasthan is one of the largest states in India having 10.4 per cent area, 5.66 per cent population, 1.1 per cent availability of surface water, 1.7 per cent availability of ground water and 18.7 per cent of cattle population. Per capita availability of water of the state is only 640 cubic meter against national average of 1,700 cubic meter and international average of 2,000 cubic meter. The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. Two thirds of the state is part of the Great Desert “Thar”. Out of the 142 desert blocks in the country, 85 blocks are in the state of Rajasthan. The frequent drought conditions severely affect State's economy. The ground water condition has also become quite alarming due to over exploitation in the last two decades.

8.52 The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is very complex due to geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply

8.53 Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. The present status of villages/habitations covered with fully/partly drinking water facility is as under given in table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Villages/ habitations covered with drinking water facility

Total number of habitations	Habitations covered fully	Habitations covered partially	Quality affected habitations
121133	69086	28206	23841

8.54 In the year 2013-14, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,990 habitations against which 4,244 habitations have been covered by end of March 2014, which includes 1,182 quality affected, 615 SC dominated, 464 ST dominated & 288 Minority habitations. Besides, department has taken a separate project for providing 1,000 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work of which is under progress.

8.55 The progress of coverage of habitations over last 5 years is indicated below given in table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Habitations covered with drinking water

Year	Habitations (No)	
	Target	Achievement
2009-10	10929	10644
2010-11	7764	7254
2011-12	6073	7885
2012-13	2569	3943
2013-14	2990	4244

8.56 The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided both under CSS (NRDWP) and State plan. The total financial progress of expenditure vis-à-vis funds available over last 5 years is shown below given in table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Financial progress

(₹ Crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2009-10	2065.82	1676.82
2010-11	2350.37	1502.85
2011-12	2570.38	2054.63
2012-13	2626.63	2165.87
2013-14	3768.56	3508.77

Project for Providing 1000 RO plants

8.57 A project for providing approximately 1,000 Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants at an estimated cost of ₹ 230.43 crores in quality affected habitations of the state has been taken by PHED recently mainly to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride.

8.58 Similar work of providing RO plants for purification of quality affected water has been carried out in the country successfully in states like Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh. Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti, with Construction of Hand Pump and Tube Wells is given in table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Coverage of SC/ST Basti

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2009-10	10644	887
2010-11	7254	2602
2011-12	7885	2864
2012-13	3943	1247
2013-14	4244	1079

Year wise Expenditure from 2009-10 to 2013-14 given in table 8.13

Table 8.13 Year wise Expenditure
(₹ Crore)

Year	State Plan (Rural) Exp.	C S S (Rural) (ARWSP)Exp.	Total Exp. (SP+C.S.S.)
2009-10	1004.35	672.47	1676.82
2010-11	659.82	843.03	1502.85
2011-12	595.25	1459.38	2054.63
2012-13	746.09	1419.78	2165.87
2013-14	1921.16	1587.61	3508.77

Urban Water Supply

8.59 There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by Piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 20 per cent are based on surface sources and 60 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 20 per cent towns have mixed source of both surface and groundwater. All seven major towns in State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources.

8.60 Some other towns are also facing shortage of water due to failure of the local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. The Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources. Following this, major projects being executed based on surface water sources will also benefit more towns in the State with sustainable surface water sources.

8.61 Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of schemes are sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) & Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP).

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban Sector

8.62 Water supply is dependent on ground water. Tube wells and hand pumps have been constructed in urban towns during last 5 years to increase water production or to provide drinking water in water scare areas. The following table shows Tube wells and hand pumps installed in last 5 years given in table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2009-10	2128	13233
2010-11	1407	8697
2011-12	2683	8603
2012-13	4072	8861
2013-14	3004	15547

Drinking water transportation in Urban Sector

8.63 Drinking water transportation has been carried out in summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. The transportation of water by rail in Bhilwara town was carried out 2013-14. Yearwise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban sector is given in table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Drinking water transportation carried out

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out
2009-10	72
2010-11	91
2011-12	55
2012-13	53
2013-14	58

Hand Pump repaired in Urban and Rural Sector

8.64 PHED has carried out repairing

campaign for repairing hand pumps in towns and villages for maintaining Hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural and urban as shown in table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Hand Pumps Repaired

Year	No of Hand Pump Repaired
2009-11	473632
2011-13	362949
2013-14	227220

Budget provision and Expenditure for capital works in Urban Sector (Including major Projects)

8.65 Funds have been provided by central government and state government as per annual Plan of the department for execution of Capital works. The year wise details of Budget provision and Expenditure incurred are as follows given in table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Budget provision and Expenditure

(₹ crore)		
Year	Total Funds Available (R.E.)	Total Expenditure
2009-10*	529.08	470.00
2010-11	462.00	352.00
2011-12	518.06	368.63
2012-13	646.32	500.16
2013-14	1017.13	850.38

* DRF amount is included in expenditure.

Major Water Supply Projects

8.66 From the few sustainable surface sources in the state viz Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,395 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4,682 villages - 25 towns), Narmada River (1,541 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,059 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (803 villages-11 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken in hand. There are total 109 Major Drinking Water Projects, sanctioned so far, for a total cost of ₹ 33,495.05 crore under which there

is a provision of supply of potable quality water to 100 towns, 16,290 villages and 12,206 Dhanies.

8.67 Under these projects 39 towns, 3,321 villages and 1,724 Dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹ 11,352.11 crores by March 2014. So far, 36 projects costing ₹ 3,968.00 crores have been completed with coverage of 20 towns, 2,372 villages and 971 Dhanies. An amount of ₹ 3,739.23 crore have been spent on these projects. There are 69 ongoing projects costing ₹ 25,976.10 crore under which 19 towns, 949 villages and 753 Dhanies have been covered. An amount of ₹ 7,612.88 crore has been spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 3 to 4 years.

8.68 Apart from it, 122 towns, 23,567 villages and 69,070 other habitations are yet to be addressed by sustainable water source. The major projects have been taken up on conjunctive use of surface and ground water. More projects are proposed to be taken up after exploration of the sustainable sources and arrangement of funds.

8.69 For implementation of drinking water supply projects on PPP mode, Feasibility Reports for Rehabilitation and Operation of the Water Supply and Sewerage System for Ajmer & Pushkar towns and another for Udaipur town thorough Public Private Participation on Develop, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) Basis are being prepared.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

8.70 To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts, mandals and corporations. Three development authorities namely Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur. 15 urban improvement

trusts namely Bhilwara, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Kota, Bharatpur, Bhiwadi, Alwar, Abu, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Barmer and Pali are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public such as construction of railway over bridge and other development works.

8.71 In Year 2013-14, 546.46 Km. Road work have been completed and 872.53 Km. Road works are in progress. For this ₹ 334.00 crore has been spent by Jaipur Development Authority. In addition to this Durgapura alleviated Road and alleviated Ajmer Road works are in progress and it is proposed to be completed in 2014. Multilevel flyover work at Transport Nagar Chouraha Phase-I has been completed. In Phase-II under pass work of Jaipur to Agra has completed. By this it has become easier to travel for passenger and transport vehicle at Ghat Ki Guni. 80 per cent work of Railway Bridge at Dadi Ka Phatak has been completed.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

8.72 The Rajasthan Housing Board was established by the Government of Rajasthan as an autonomous body to satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State of Rajasthan. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women headed households etc.

8.73 By March, 2014 RHB has taken-up construction of 2,39,593 dwelling units, out of which 2,24,696 dwelling units have been completed, 2,29,533 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,11,512 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

8.74 The activities of RHB during the year

2013-14 are as under given in table number 8.18

Table 8.18 Activities of RHB

Activity	Unit	2013-14	
		Target	Achievement
New houses to be taken up	No.	15002	8005
Houses to be completed	No.	6791	6307
Houses to be allotted	No.	11002	9099
Houses to be handed over	No.	9597	4999
expenditure on Works	₹ Crore	608.56	813.08
Revenue recovery	₹ Crore	865.00	973.56

8.75 RHB has embarked upon some initiatives and innovation to bring about efficiency and transparency. These are as under:

- The deposition system of installment has been Computerised
- Cross subsidization, cost reduction measures for EWS and LIG houses
- Standardization in specifications/ plans/structural designs of houses
- Dekh Rekh Yojana (DRY)
- Only completed finished houses to be allotted
- Model house for every project
- Registrations and refunds through Banks
- Quality assurance measures
- Third Party Inspection Mechanism
- Know your client (KYC) system
- Rain water harvesting structure
- Rationalized costing principles
- Improvised planning philosophy
- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association
- E-tendering

- Restructured policy for conduct of community centres run by RHB/ resident welfare society.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

8.76 The objective of the town planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of Master Plans, sector Plans, Schemes along with providing technical advice to various government departments, local bodies and other government agencies. It also assists National Capital Planning Board in preparation of its Regional Plan and implication of its policies. During 2013-14, against the provision of ₹ 2,600.21 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹ 2,582.80 lakh has been incurred upto March, 2014. Last five years expenditure is given in table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Details of Expenditure for last 5 Year.

(₹ Crore)

Head	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Non Plan	11.07	16.88	14.32	12.88	11.90
Plan	0.42	0.24	0.00	0.00	13.10
NCR	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.62	0.83
Total	12.06	17.66	14.89	13.50	25.83

8.77 Main activities of Town Planning Department are as follows:

Master Plan

8.78 Out of 184 municipal towns, master plans of 178 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region. Out of remaining 6 towns, draft master plans of 3 towns have been finalised and submitted to the Government for approval and draft master plan of 3 towns have been published.

Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR

8.79 Assistance was rendered to NCR Planning Board in publication of Draft Revised National Capital Regional Plan-2021 during 2013-14. The Draft Sub Regional Plan for Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR (Alwar District) is under process through outsourcing. In addition to Alwar District, as per State Government proposals, the whole Bharatpur District has also been included in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR and in addition to Kota City, Jaipur City has also been identified as Counter Magnet Towns during 2013-14. In addition to above, assistance provided and coordination made with concerned authorities for getting financial assistance (soft loans) from NCRPB, New Delhi for 5 water supply projects of PHED for towns namely Alwar, Rajgarh, Behror, Bhiwadi and Khairthal and for one Solar Bus Shelter project of UIT, Alwar.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

8.80 The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following programmes/ activities:

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

8.81 This scheme has two major components viz. general public awareness and development works. general public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of city wards, sanitation, public health, vaccination, door to door waste collection, environment improvement through plantation and maintenance of plants and preparation of plan for Ward development. NGOs, Volunteer Organisations, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are involved for this purpose. Under the development

component, ₹ 23,476.00 lakh for 1,366 works had been sanctioned upto March, 2014. Out of this, State Share was ₹ 11,941.55 lakh .

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

8.82 This programme was launched on 1.12.1997. The objective of this programme is to generate additional employment for unemployed and under employed BPL persons. Under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 4,843 persons have been benefited and 30,565 persons have been trained under Skill training for employment promotion amongst the urban poor (STEP-UP) Programme in 2013-14.

JawaharLal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

8.83 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched by Government of India on 3rd December, 2005, in order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth for planned development of identified cities with focus on projects of urban infrastructure and to implement projects on mission mode.

8.84 Out of the total 63 identified cities selected by Government of India to take up in work under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) & Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), two cities namely Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar have been selected in Rajasthan. Gol has also taken-up works under UIG, BSUP and Procurement of Buses. Under the UIG scheme, out of 13 projects, 4 have been completed and 9 are in progress. For these 13 projects ₹ 1,257.87 crore were sanctioned, out of this ₹ 1,002.82 crore have been spent up to March 2014. Three projects have been sanctioned under BSUP. For three projects

₹ 289.21 crore were sanctioned, ₹ 164.19 crore was the expenditure in 2013-14. In addition to these, 400 and 35 buses have been procured for Jaipur and Ajmer–Pushkar respectively.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

8.85 The Central Government has launched this scheme with an objective to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under JNNURM. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between the Central Government and the State Government.

8.86 The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd. (RUIFDCO) has been established as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. The Government of India has sanctioned 37 projects of ₹ 609.93 crore in 35 cities of the State. Upto March, 2014 the expenditure was ₹ 507.20 crore.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.87 The basic objective of this scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. So far in the State of Rajasthan, 66 projects in urban local bodies have been sanctioned amounting to ₹ 1,012.78 crore under this programme. Besides, construction of houses under this scheme, infrastructure development in most of the projects include roads, drains, community centres, community toilets, sewerage system/septic tank, street light and water supply

lines etc. Upto March, 2014 the expenditure was ₹ 571.06 crore.

Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY)

8.88 The main objective of RAY is to ameliorate the quality of life of slum dwellers, who are living in dilapidated conditions. RAY was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase, Central Government has approved the implementation phase for period of 2013-2022. RAY envisages two-step implementation strategy i.e. preparation of Slum free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) and preparation of projects for selected slums.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

8.89 Government of Rajasthan has established "Rajasthan Urban Development Fund" (RUDF) on 26.3.2010. The Rajasthan Urban Development fund (RUDF) is a fund created by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure comprehensive development of the urban areas across the State. Total amount of ₹ 630.31 crore has been disbursed to the ULBs fulfilling their immediate requirements.

Seven Sewerage Projects

8.90 The State government has sanctioned Seven Sewerage Projects costing ₹ 472.44 crore for Fatehpur Shekhawati, Deedwana, Balotra, Shriganganagar, Nathdwara, Makarana & Banswara. A sum of ₹ 50.00 crore for financial year 2012-13 and another ₹ 50.00 crore for financial year 2013-14 had been transferred against the state share, which is 50 per cent.

Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana

8.91 This programme has been launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for

construction of own houses for Urban BPL families in financial year 2012-13. In this scheme one lakh BPL families per year have to be benefited by providing subsidy ₹ 50,000 per family in 2012-13 and ₹ 70,000 for 2013-14 for construction of houses. In addition to this State Government has also decided to provide ₹ 5,000 to each beneficiary for construction of toilet from the State Government Budget.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

8.92 The State Government is paying attention towards all-round development and upliftment of weaker and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this objective, following schemes are being implemented in the State.

Anupriti Yojana

8.93 There is a provision of incentive of ₹ 1.00 lakh per SC/ST candidate passing the All India Civil Services examination, ₹ 50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination and also the incentive of ₹ 40,000 to ₹ 50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and National Level Medical Colleges. Besides this, a provision of ₹ 10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been ear marked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering/ medical colleges. During 2013-14, 667 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 244.39 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table number 8.20

Table 8.20 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	312.15	1039
2009-10	173.86	723
2010-11	199.47	555
2011-12	269.66	755
2012-13	337.46	1099

Hostel facilities

8.94 Hostel facilities are provided by the Department to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT students. In these hostel, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost.

Progress of last two years is given in table 8.21

Table 8.21 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	6117.97	28842
2013-14	7859.48	31935

Women Hostels

8.95 Under this scheme, 42 Girls hostels with a capacity of 75/50 each have been opened for SC/ST/SBC college going girls at each District headquarter. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 316.77 lakh has been incurred on these hostels in the year 2013-14.

Post-Matric Scholarships

8.96 Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students whose parental income is upto ₹ 2.50 lakh per year for SC/ST student and ₹ 1 lakh per year for OBC student. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 47,434.44 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 6,58,565 students. Year wise progress is given in table 8.22

Table 8.22 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	25521.36	371454
2009-10	18522.51	362524
2010-11	18348.57	398733
2011-12	28344.74	436037
2012-13	32445.54	491712

Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

8.97 Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 3,686.51 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 52,785 students. Year wise progress is given in table 8.23

Table 8.23 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	1301.00	26419
2011-12	1937.00	36764
2012-13	3364.00	49912

Palanhaar Yojana

8.98 Under this scheme, subsidy amounting to ₹ 500 per month and ₹ 675 per month after school admission is given to the keepers of orphans and children whose parents have died or have been sentenced for a life term, to one child of the dependent widow pensioners and also to other beneficiaries. Besides this, ₹ 2,000 per year are also provided for clothes, shoes, etc. During 2013-14, 97,935 children have been benefited by an expenditure of ₹ 7,498.67 lakh. The expenditure and beneficiaries under this scheme is given in table 8.24

Table 8.24 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	1541.42	24692
2009-10	2212.32	31006
2010-11	2599.74	50391
2011-12	4315.00	65927
2012-13	6170.28	73360
2013-14	7498.67	97935

Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana

8.99 Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow, ₹ 15,000 are given to her as gift. During 2013-14, expenditure of ₹ 1.05 lakh has been incurred under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	1.95	13
2009-10	2.85	19
2010-11	2.40	16
2011-12	1.05	7
2012-13	0.75	5
2013-14	1.05	7

Swayamsiddha Yojana

8.100 With a view to provide self employment to the widows, divorced and Nirashrit women, free training centers have been established at divisional headquarters. During 2013-14, expenditure of ₹ 17.94 lakh has been incurred for the scheme and 487 women have been benefited.

Pension Schemes

Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

8.101 Old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above, Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹ 500 per month and after age of 75 years ₹ 750 per month. Progress of last two years is given in table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	36654.79	174871
2013-14	199076.13	3454442

Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

8.102 Widow, Divorced, Parityakta Women of 18 years and above are getting pension of ₹ 500 per month. Progress of last two years is given in table 8.27

Table 8.27 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	20604.39	296736
2013-14	35842.64	558974

Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

8.103 Specially abled persons are given pension of ₹ 250 per month below age of 8 years, ₹ 500 per month for the age of 8 and above.

Progress of last two years is given in table 8.28

Table 8.28 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	8726.27	147127
2013-14	17292.66	315219

8.104 Besides this, schemes namely Residential Schools for the children belonging to SC/ST/OBC families, Hostels for children of SC/ST/nomad families, Chirayu Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Yojana, State and National Indira Gandhi Old Age /Widow/specially abled persons, Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Sahyog yojana, De-addiction Programme etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

8.105 The State Government focusing on the all-round development and upliftment of the specially abled persons of the society. The State Government has established a separate department for specially abled persons in 2011. For achieving this objective, the following schemes are being implemented in the State:

Anupriti Scheme

8.106 In this scheme, there is a provision of incentive of ₹ 1.00 lakh and ₹0.50 lakh to Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination, State Civil Services examination respectively. An amount of ₹ 50,000, ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 10,000 will be awarded as an incentive to a Specially abled candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs, National Level Medical College, and other recognized institutions like Government engineering / medical colleges respectively. In the financial Year 2013-14, against the budget provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh, an amount of ₹ 3.55 lakh has been

incurred till March, 2014 and 11 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Scholarships Scheme

8.107 Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students, whose family annual income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh and reimbursements of fees are also made to the other category specially abled students. During the year 2013-14, against the budget provision of ₹ 150 lakh, ₹ 94.33 lakh has been spent till March 2014 and 3,356 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swrojgar Yojana

8.108 Under this scheme specially abled persons whose self and family income is below rupees two lakh are eligible for the scheme. Loan of rupees upto 5 lakh will be provided to specially abled persons for self-employment. Upto ₹ 50,000 or 50 per cent of loan amount will be considered as subsidy. Revised Budget provision for financial year 2013-14 was ₹ 500 lakh and expenditure till March 2014 was ₹ 418.24 lakh and total 984 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan

8.109 under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 25,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for spending a happy married life and also a grant of ₹ 20,000 is provided to the organizer. (registered society). Budget provision for financial year 2013-14 was ₹ 218.89 lakh and expenditure till March 2014 was ₹ 110.45 lakh and total 449 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Aastha yojana

8.110 Aastha card is issued to a family in

which two or more persons are specially abled persons, so that family can acquire facilities equivalent to a BPL family. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 100 lakh has been kept, out of which an amount of ₹ 11.50 lakh has been spent till March 2014.

8.111 Besides this, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/ equipments
- One time financial assistance for pension holder specially abled persons for self-employment
- Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme
- State Level awards scheme
- Sport Competitions for specially Abled Persons

MINORITY AFFAIRS

8.112 Significant growth is being observed under Post Matric Scholarship(PMS) scheme. During the year 2013-14, Government of India has approved a sum of ₹ 14.95 crore to disburse scholarships to 22,068 students against the target of 14,800 students. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.29.

Table 8.29 PMS Scholarship Scheme

Year	Target	Number of students benefited	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	9016	8144	3.54
2010-11	12022	10776	5.30
2011-12	15778	19547	12.80
2012-13	14800	23150	15.56
2013-14	14800	22068	14.95

8.113 Under Merit Cum Means (MCM) scholarship scheme, Government of India

approved a sum of ₹ 6.92 crore for the year 2013-14 to disburse scholarship to students. The expenditure of beneficiaries under this scheme is given in table 8.30.

Table 8.30 MCM Scholarship Scheme

Year	Target	Number of students benefited	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	601	956	2.25
2010-11	601	1000	2.39
2011-12	601	1187	3.25
2012-13	1803	2519	6.77
2013-14	1803	2611	6.92

8.114 Under Anuprati scheme, minorities students are getting incentives for preparation of the administrative services exams and professional courses. During the year a sum of ₹ 11.70 lakh was sanctioned and 47 students were benefited. Reimbursement of fee is being made up to ₹ 1.00 lakh for the minority students who are studying in higher educational institutes and whose annual income does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh.

8.115 Training in computer skills is being provided to 1,982 minorities girls free of cost and 725 minorities boys at half cost basis by Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd. (RKCL). 1,420 minority youths are being trained for various skills by Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), Construction Academy, New Delhi. Rural Non-farm Development Agency (RUDA) is imparting trainings to minority women for development of skills and 3 batches of skill development and 3 batches of design development on tie & die have been completed.

8.116 In the State 3,827 madaras are registered in which 2.50 lakh students are getting education by 5,199 Para teachers. Additional 2,500 posts for MCPT and 3,326 posts for madarsa para teachers are approved. Laptops have been provided to 159 students studying in class 8th and ₹ 6,000 (each student) to 1,354

students have been distributed to buy tablets/ P.Cs.

8.117 An amount of ₹ 70 crore is approved by State Government as guarantee under the loan facility by Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. (RMFDCC). Loan of ₹ 33.53 crore is distributed during the year 2013-14. Under this scheme the expenditure and number of beneficiaries are given in table 8.31.

Table 8.31 Year wise Progress of Beneficiaries in RMFDCC

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan Amount (₹ crore)
2009-10	307	1.72
2010-11	590	2.95
2011-12	2610	9.76
2012-13	3758	19.23
2013-14	5923	33.53

8.118 Construction of building for Haj has been completed and further sanction has also been issued for additional storey.

8.119 An amount of ₹ 81.73 lakh is sanctioned by State Government for second stage of videography of 4,598 Wakf properties. Second stage of videography of Wakf properties is under process. An amount of ₹ 2 crore has been approved by State Government for the repair and improvement of graveyards, out of which an amount of ₹ 1.13 crore was sanctioned during 2013-14.

UP-LIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

8.120 The Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation limited is working for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the table 8.32.

Table 8.32 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2013-14

(Numbers)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9,050	5,411
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	19,000	12,749
3.	Auto Rickshaws	20	3
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2,500	1,590
5.	Individual Pump Sets	50	1
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	100	5
2.	Electrification of Wells	2,000	1,551
3.	Work-sheds	6,000	4,497
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4,700	2,882
5.	Land allocation	35	0
6.	Skill development & Training	3,432	355
7.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3,500	3,314
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicut, etc.	95	5

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

8.121 In the 5th Five Year Plan, emphasis was given on the development of tribal area and for this a structured frame work was prepared in the year 1975. A Tribal Area Development Department was established for the development of tribal dominant areas.

8.122 A number of schemes are being implemented by the State Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2013-14, a total revised provision of ₹ 472.55 crore was kept under different heads, against which, an amount of ₹ 408.91 crore has been tentatively utilized upto March, 2014.

8.123 The Major Physical achievements during the year 2013-14, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in the table number 8.33.

Table 8.33 Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2013-14
1.	Agriculture Development	family	6,21,499
2.	Running of A.I Centre	family	3,904
3.	Horticulture Development	family	1,720
4.	WADI Development	family	295
5.	Self Employment	family	3,965
6.	Deepening of wells	family	156
7.	Diesel Pumpset	family	1,263
8.	Anicut construction	No.	5
9.	Ashram hostels	student	17,452
10.	Residential Schools	Student	4,247
11.	Running of Maa Badi	Student	32,670
12.	Scholarship to talented ST student	Student	1,355
13.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (College level)	Girls	10,127
14.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	Girls	10,724
15.	Room rent for college going tribal students	Student	12,984
16.	Courses for ST students in ITIs	No.	799
17.	Treatment of TB patients (cured)	No.	1,130
18.	Hand pump	No.	78

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

8.124 At present, 304 ICDS projects are

functioning in the State for the development of women and children. Out of these, 40 projects have been implemented in urban area, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 are in rural areas. 54,915 anganwadi centres (AWCs), 6,204 mini anganwadi centres and 29 state mini anganwadi centres have been sanctioned till March, 2014.

8.125 The position of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres are given in table 8.34.

Table 8.34 Year wise progress

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2009-10	61119	52693
2010-11	61119	57406
2011-12	61119	58758
2012-13	61119	59423
2013-14	61119	59945

8.126 This table reveals steady growth in expansion of integrated child development services and functioning of AWCs in the State.

8.127 Efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Malnutrition among children in the State by building an environment in the society for holistic development and better care of children & women, specially the pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme. Services of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, nutrition & health education and pre-school education are being provided to the children of age group 0-6 year, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

Statement of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries

Table 8.35 Year wise progress

Year	Beneficiaries (No. lakh)
2009-10	38.02
2010-11	38.81
2011-12	42.87
2012-13	45.57
2013-14	47.86

8.128 Coverage of beneficiaries increasing satisfactorily in last few years.

8.129 Through these anganwadis, 38.06 lakh children/mothers and 7.86 lakh adolescent girls are being benefited with supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been imparted to 10.85 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) days have been organized on 74 per cent anganwadies every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education have been provided. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 1,344.56 crore has been incurred on different schemes/programmes of ICDS.

8.130 Special efforts/innovations introduced in the programme are as under:-

- The Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) has been initiated in 10 districts (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Barmer and Ganganagar) of the State on a pilot basis. In this scheme, nutrition, life skills and health education are being provided to non school going adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls of age group 15-18 year.
- In nutrition programme, nutritive food is

being provided daily to the children, severely malnourished children and pregnant & lactating mothers.

- Identified severely malnourished children are referred to Mal-Nutrition Treatment Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health check-up and rehabilitation. Follow-up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Malnutrition, etc. and improvement in indicators like; immunization and institutional deliveries have been recorded as an impact of innovation launched by the department.
- The Commission for protection of child right is working to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the State.
- The Government of Rajasthan has decided to motivate the children for pre school education in tribal belt districts, like Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi. 352 NTT pre school education teachers have been selected & posted in those area against 500 sanctioned posts.

Women Empowerment

8.131 Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, can be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment-social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view, the

State Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and for their safety, protection, rehabilitation etc.

Social Empowerment

Women Development Programme

8.132 The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and to become socio-economically self-reliant. Sathin is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government, but also to inform women about their fundamental rights. In each gram panchayat a Sathin is selected by the gram panchayat. In Rajasthan 7,633 Sathins are working to create awareness among women, enable them to realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/ scheme. The honorarium to sathin has been increased from ₹ 1,650 to ₹ 2,150 per month.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana)

8.133 Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid @ ₹ 12,500 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹ 10,000 are deposited in the bank/post office in the name of the bride and ₹ 2,500 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. The total grant available to an organization for one such event has been increased to ₹ 62.50 lakh. Now one organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one

event. During 2013-14 assistance had been given for 3,991 couples for which ₹ 338.93 lakh were given as grant-in-aid. Progress is given in table 8.36.

Table 8.36 Year wise progress

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2009-10	1232	56.00
2010-11	2943	155.24
2011-12	1994	180.00
2012-13	2372	175.12
2013-14	3991	338.93

Chief Minister's Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment

8.134 Empowerment of women are possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. CM's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10 to focus on:

- (i) Safe Motherhood
- (ii) Reduction in IMR
- (iii) Population Stabilization
- (iv) Prevention of child marriages
- (v) Retention of girls at least upto class 10
- (vi) Providing security and safe environment to women
- (vii) Economic empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

A sum of ₹10 lakh had been provided for implementation of the programme during 2013-14.

Kaleva Yojana

8.135 In pursuance to one of the important seven points i.e. the safe motherhood, the Department in collaboration with National Rural Health Mission has initiated Kaleva Yojana to help women stay in the hospital during pregnancy and after birth in the medical institutions. Under this scheme, nutritious meal

prepared at the local level by Women Self Help Group is provided four meals a day for three days in case of normal delivery and for seven days in case of cesarean delivery or 30 days in case the women has to stay in the hospital for seeking medical aid for the child. The scheme is being implemented in all the Government Hospitals in the State including CHCs, PHCs, and MCCC. More than 16 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme between 2010-11 to 2013-14, as shown in table 8.37.

Table 8.37 Year wise progress

Year	Benefited Women
2010-11	3,08,173
2011-12	2,91,033
2012-13	5,45,297
2013-14	4,63,460

Prevention of Child Marriages

8.136 Although female mean age at marriage in Rajasthan is 20-40 years (according to annual health survey 2011-12), more than 54 per cent of girls are married before attaining the age of 18 years and more than 38 per cent of girls become mothers between 15-19 years of age. (According to annual health survey 2011-12) Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting her health and other important development parameters. The focus of the Department is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girls education and development. Around seven thousand child marriages have been prevented in the State through counseling from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Gender Cell

8.137 The Gender Cell has been constituted to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the

Government and also to function as a secretariat to the High Level Committee constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary to review the budgets of various departments in gender perspective.

Economic Empowerment

Women Self Help Group Programme

8.138 In Rajasthan 2.35 lakh women SHGs have been formed so far, out of which 1.87 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 698.55 crore from various financial institutions. The Self Help Group Programme has become one of the flagship programme of

the State and has proved to be an important tool for women empowerment and making them Self-reliant. A State level training institute and seven divisional level training cum resource centers have been set up to conduct training for SHG members in various fields i.e.; skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 2 lakh women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation trainings. More than 51,711 women are engaged in income generating activities. Progress is given in table 8.38.

Table 8.38 - Women Self Help Group Programme

Year	Formation of SHG		Credit Linkage		Loan Amount (₹ lakh)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2009-10	24600	24595	30000	23194	6188.60
2010-11	20000	24877	35000	22028	9464.84
2011-12	25000	22691	35000	19881	9368.48
2012-13	25000	19632	34000	12647	7395.82
2013-14	20000	14972	33000	10928	6034.50

Amrita Society

8.139 A marketing society named 'Amrita' has been registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 for providing marketing opportunities to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs). The society acts as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs. It has also been developed as marketing brand name for SHGs products.

Amrita Haat Bazar

8.140 Haat bazaars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. So far, fifteen Haat Bazars have been organized.

Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme

8.141 Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme has been initiated to encourage WSHGs and NGOs showing outstanding performance in SHG programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme. The best performing WSHG and NGO would be awarded with ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively.

Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme

8.142 The groups engaged in self employment and earning minimum ₹ 1100/- per month are termed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are short listed to enhance their capacity and

capabilities and to be linked with sustainable livelihood activities. The most sustainable groups are identified as Amrita SHGs and each Amrita SHG is awarded ₹ 25,000.

Swavalamban Yojana

8.143 Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate themselves for obtaining employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially women from weaker sections of the society are the main target group under this scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organizing income generating trainings. ₹ 50.00 lakh had been provided during 2013-14 for implementation of the programme.

Mission Gramya Shakti

8.144 The Mission is an autonomous society registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 to strengthen WSHGs, through clustering, capacity building and handholding of SHGs and to create channel of links with livelihood promoting programmes for the overreaching goal of women empowerment. For the year 2013-14 ₹ 1,660.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose.

Free of cost basic computer training to women with support of RKCL

8.145 To make women of all categories

computer literate for their livelihood and personality development, free of cost basic computer training is being provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses are organized by RKCL namely (i) Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and (ii) Digital Saheli. A sum of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been kept for this scheme during 2013-14. More than 1.28 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme. Progress is given in table 8.39.

Table 8.39 Year wise progress

Year	Women/ Girls benefited	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2011-12	35284	447.19
2012-13	65915	725.78
2013-14	26525	390.13

Other schemes:

- Regional Training Hub/ Regional WSHG Centre
- CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs
- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans to SHGs.

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

9 Chapter

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Although, almost all developmental schemes being implemented in various sectors substantially benefit the rural segment of the economy, the concern of the Government towards rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes in the State, through Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

9.2 The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in the rural areas of the State. The major schemes are Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana and DRDA (Administration) are sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs respectively and Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Grameen Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana, Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojana and Magra Area Development Programme are State Sponsored schemes.

9.3 These programmes / schemes basically 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 –RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP)

9.4 Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad –RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural development. The society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and mandated to implement all rural livelihoods programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture.

9.5 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 and improved access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world.

9.6 At present, following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - implementation in 51 blocks since June, 2011.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 3 blocks since April, 2013.
- Government of India funded National Rural

Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in rest of the blocks in phased manner from April, 2013.

9.7 The key activities being undertaken in the project being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

Core Achievements since Inception

9.8 The World Bank credit for RRLP has become effective from 22.6.2011 and implementation of NRLM and NRLP was initiated in the financial year 2013-14. By the end of the financial year 2013-14, approximate 1.92 Lakh households were organized into 17,250 Self Help Groups and 761 Cluster Development Organization (CDO) (Utthan Sansthan) by RGAVP under the projects i.e. RRLP, NRLM and NRLP. Financial and Technical assistance is being provided to these SHGs and CDOs from the project for building up their capabilities, improving income, reducing cost, and reducing risks and vulnerability, livelihood activity identified by households themselves in a livelihood plan.

9.9 As per the financial assistance, 6,617 SHGs have already availed the Revolving fund support and 3,319 have received the Livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP total 13,448 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in bank.

Project Implementation Strategy

9.10 RGAVP has adopted the Community Resource Persons (CRP) strategy, based on the approach of “community to community learning”, in the projects being implemented. As per the

CRP Strategy, CRPs from within the state and other states have been deployed in 28 blocks for the formation and the strengthening of the community institutions. The strategy is being implemented in following two modes:

I Resource Block Strategy

9.11 Under the strategy, External CRPs from other states i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are working in the 15 Resource Block identified under the projects. Under the RRLP, RGAVP has undergone a MoU with SERP, Andhra Pradesh to provide the support of experienced CRPs in the 10 blocks of 10 districts of Rajasthan. For the NRLP a MoU has been entered into with the BRLPS (Jeevika), Bihar for providing the CRPs for 5 blocks of 5 districts.

II Intensive Block Strategy

9.12 Under the strategy, Internal CRPs identified from the existing SHG federations have been deployed for the formation and strengthening of the community institutions in the 13 intensive blocks.

Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs and develop higher support structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model is likely to be more successful than grant-based model
- Diversification of livelihood source
- Social and livelihood security
- Committed support structure from state level to village level
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring through GIS based CMIS system, ICT based Mobile tracking,

Accounting and financial process monitoring through Tally, accounting software.

Achievements under Different Projects upto March, 2014 (Since Inception) are given in the table 9.1

Table 9.1 Achievements under Different Projects upto March, 2014

S. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	Total
1	SHG Formation / Co-option	12142	1171	3937	17250
2	Opening SB Account	9001	651	3796	13448
3	Revolving Fund	5228	497	892	6617
4	Livelihood Fund	3294	25	0	3319
5	CDO Formation / Co-option	609	55	97	761
6	Expenditure (₹ crore)	76.25	5.71		81.96

Mitigating poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

9.13 This Project is being implemented in one block each in the district of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore. Till March, 2014, 5,110 SHGs (353 SHGs have shifted to NRLM due to separation of Chitalwana block of Jalore District) have been formed. Bank accounts of 4,393 SHGs have been opened, 4,256 SHGs have been given revolving fund of ₹ 15,000 each and 437 SHGs have been given livelihood seed capital support. Total 28 agricultural clusters and 20 goat cluster have been sanctioned. 1,200 families have enhanced their average annual income upto ₹ 15,000 through vegetable cultivation in Aburoad and Bali block. Under the project, total expenditure upto March, 2014 is ₹ 43.91 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

9.14 This flagship programme of the Government focuses on the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The main objective of the programme 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. It also mandates 33 per cent participation of women. This scheme has focused on strengthening natural resources development through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion etc. and thus encourage sustainable development.

9.15 The programme was launched with effect from 2.2.2006 in a phased manner. In I phase 6 districts namely; Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur were included. In II phase 6 more Districts namely; Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk were included with effect from 2.5.2007. In III phase all the remaining districts have been included from 1.4.2008. Presently, the scheme is operational in the entire state.

9.16 Following are the Salient features of the scheme:

- Job Card with photograph 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.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the

State Government, if employment 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 works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Works permissible under the scheme are Water & Soil Conservation, Afforestation and Land Development.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

9.17 Provision of providing 50 Days of additional employment during financial year 2013-14 has also been made to the households who complete 100 days employment under the scheme from the State fund. Yearwise financial and Physical progress of the scheme is given in table 9.2 (a) & (b).

Table 9.2 (a) Financial Progress

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2008-09	6175.55
2009-10	5669.05
2010-11	3300.33
2011-12	3203.53
2012-13	3271.81
2013-14	2611.06

Table 9.2 (b) Physical Progress

S.N.	Particulars	Achievements		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Households Issued Job Cards (in lakh)	97.30	99.51	99.26
2	Households Provided Employment (in lakh)	45.23	42.17	36.15
3	Person days proposed to be generated as per approved labour budget (in lakh)	2107	2203	2335
4	Person days generated by			
	a) Women (Per cent)	69	69	68
	b) SC (Per cent)	17	19	20
	c) ST (Per cent)	25	24	26
5.	Average days of employment per Household	47	52	51
6.	Households Provided 100 Days of employment (in Lakh)	3.27	4.22	4.46

RURAL HOUSING

9.18 Housing is a basic need for human survival and is essential for promoting socio-economic development. The need for improved housing is most acutely felt among the rural poor also.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

9.19 As a part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, Indira Awas Yojana was started by the Government of India in 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). Since 1.1.1996 this scheme is being implemented as an independent scheme.

9.20 The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing to members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line by providing them grant-in-aid. Since financial year 1999-2000, up-gradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses Credit cum

Subsidy Scheme has also been included in this scheme. The features of the scheme are:

- 3 per cent of funds are reserved for disabled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas and 15 per cent of funds are for Minority.
- Assistance is sanctioned to the female member of the households or in the joint names of husband and wife.
- A minimum of 60 per cent of funds is to be utilized for construction of houses for the SC/ST people. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are integral part of an IAY house. The Gram Sabha makes selection of beneficiaries under IAY.
- Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries. Middleman or contractors or departmental agency for constructions of the house have no role in this respect.
- The funds of IAY between Central and State Governments are shared in the ratio of 75:25.
- Since 2013-14, assistance for new construction has been increased from ₹ 45,000 to ₹ 70,000 per house. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in the table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Physical and financial progress of IAY

Year	Construction of new houses	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	86,992	298.67
2010-11	63,464	376.43
2011-12	1,25,647	604.02
2012-13	83,466	433.93
2013-14	77,747	676.82

Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojana

9.21 To provide an accelerated coverage of BPL housing, the State Government has announced the "Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojna" as per IAY Scheme pattern. Under this scheme, 6.80 lakh BPL families are to be provided housing facilities over a period of three financial years. This has been made possible by negotiating a loan of ₹ 3,400 crore from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). This loan is being availed from HUDCO by Zila Parishads and repayment would also be made by the Zila Parishads. Uncovered BPL households in the Tribal Sub Plan area and the SC households in Non-TSP area are to be provided financial assistance of ₹ 50,000 and for remaining categories the assistance is of ₹ 45,000.

9.22 Under the phased roll out of the scheme, 2.80 lakh families are to be benefited in 2011-12 and 2 lakh families each in 2012-13 and 2013-14. For this purpose, a provision of ₹ 1,400 crore in 2011-12, ₹ 1,000 crore for 2012-13 and ₹ 1,000 crore for 2013-14 has been made. Cumulative progress of the scheme upto March 2014 is given in table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Cumulative progress of the scheme

Total expenditure	₹ crore	2,580.60
Total Houses Sanctioned	in lakh	6.69
Total Houses Completed	in lakh	2.23

9.23 All rural housing scheme beneficiaries are entitled to get additional assistance for construction of latrine under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and MGNREGS. Construction of individual latrine scheme is dovetailed with MGNREGS. All eligible beneficiaries are entitled to get an additional grant of ₹ 4,600 under NBA and 6 skilled persons-days plus 20 unskilled persons-days upto a ceiling of ₹ 5,400 under

MGNREGS. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Physical Achievements	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2011-12	1,75,089	1,181.48
2012-13	46,196	708.50
2013-14	1,390	690.62

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

9.24 The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the state. 20 per cent of the annual allocation may be proposed for the maintenance of community assets which has already been created under the scheme. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works upto ₹ 2.00 crore per year for his/her constituency.

9.25 Works related to drinking water, approach road, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desalting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospital / dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital / dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in education institutions, court building etc. are covered under this scheme. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	7,867	126.01
2010-11	10,948	156.60
2011-12	10,390	182.84
2012-13	13,845	336.40
2013-14	18,660	513.13

It is revealed by this table that the scheme is making continuous progress in the State.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

9.26 Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 23rd December 1993. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector upto ₹ 5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in one or more districts.

9.27 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 works under the scheme will be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs. 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 MPLADS funds would rest with the Government. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.7. This table also reflects speedy progress, over years.

Table 9.7 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	1,929	40.73
2010-11	3,249	58.31
2011-12	2,860	93.83
2012-13	3,898	165.05
2013-14	5,228	181.41

Mewat Area Development Programme

9.28 The Meo community is concentrated in 11 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur. The Meos is still socially and economically backward. The area inhabited by Meos is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme is being implemented, since 1987-88 for overall development of Mewat area. The main objective of this scheme is creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area, to encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people of Mewat area. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	93	5.36
2010-11	175	3.12
2011-12	47	1.37
2012-13	502	20.19
2013-14	906	51.00

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

9.29 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced in the Seventh Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The BADP is a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about a balanced development of border areas. The objective of the Programme is to infuse a sense of security among the people and building-up of much needed social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. The programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely; Barmer, Bikaner,

Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for security activities. However, border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure, therefore, development activities are also provided due importance. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	927	91.45
2010-11	931	84.69
2011-12	1,034	104.42
2012-13	1,314	151.76
2013-14	894	107.03

Dang Area Development Programme

9.30 Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and need investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme has been launched in 2004-05 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	87	3.06
2010-11	79	3.52
2011-12	40	4.05
2012-13	647	25.30
2013-14	1043	61.09

Magra Area Development Programme

9.31 The central Southern part of Rajasthan

surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under 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 from 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for the development of the area. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	69	4.24
2010-11	114	3.57
2011-12	82	5.88
2012-13	277	15.71
2013-14	909	39.75

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

9.32 In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorised to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	178	5.33
2010-11	495	11.39
2011-12	210	6.28
2012-13	152	5.37
2013-14	163	3.92

Grameen Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GJVY)

9.33 Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana was initiated in 2010-11, in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation and for construction and maintenance of community assets. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2010-11	31	3.89
2011-12	286	16.27
2012-13	514	28.82
2013-14	1,029	74.98

Bio-Fuel Authority

9.34 In view of strong prospect of production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through *Jatropha* and other such tree borne oil seeds, Bio-Fuel Mission was constituted on 4.9.2005. The Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop *Jatropha*, Karanj & other oil seed's cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure. For implementation of the objectives of the Bio Fuel Mission, the State Government has declared the Bio Fuel Policy and has constituted the Bio Fuel Authority. Progress of Biofuel Authority is as under:

Allotment of waste land to SHG of BPL Family and Gram Panchyat

9.35 Total 41,127 hectare Wasteland has been identified in the 12 districts of Rajasthan (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh). out of which, 12,858.51

hectare Wasteland has been allotted. 8,436.95 hectare Wasteland has been allotted to 941 Self Help group of BPL families and 4,421.56 hectare Wasteland has been allotted to 418 Gram Panchayat on Gair Khatedari basis.

Jatropha Plantation

9.36 Under the programme of raising of Jatropha seedling, Land Resource Department, Government of India allotted ₹ 225 lakh and ₹ 500 lakh in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Against the target of 304.26 lakh, plants 275.57 lakh have been planted by utilizing the ₹ 645.81 lakh.

Plantation under MGNERGA

9.37 All the Twelve C.E.O. Zila Parishad have been directed to include Jatropha Plantation in the annual action plan for the year 2014-15 of MGNERGA.

Finance department has exempted Jatropha, crude bio-diesel and 100 per cent Bio-Diesel (B-100) from VAT.

Seed purchasing arrangement by Government

- From 13.5.2014 the State level committee has been fixed the minimum purchase price of Jatropha seed at ₹ 12.00 per Kg.
- RAJAS SANGH has purchased 2,423.74 MT Jatropha seeds from tribal areas during the year 2006-07 to 2013-14

Production of Bio-diesel

9.38 Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Ltd. (RSMML) established a processing plant in Jhamarkotra (Udipur) capacity of Plant is 1.00 MT per day Jatropha seed processing. The production of Bio-diesel is 63,000 liter in the Plant.

Research work undertaken

9.39 MPUAT Udaipur has undertaken

project for developing suitable genotypes for plantation in Rajasthan.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

9.40 Rajasthan was pioneer state in introduction of three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where the three tier Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. April 24, 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-government. 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.

9.41 Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures.

- Gram Panchayat: Gram Panchayat is 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 entire village.
- Panchayat Samiti: Panchayat samiti is a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parisheds.
- Zila Parishad: Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level, to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

9.42 Basic Functions of Panchayatii Raj Department/Institutions are:

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All Administrative / establishment matter including recruitments of PRI's functionaries.
- Building 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 PRIs and DPCs for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various Schemes (TFC, SFC, Untied Fund, DIF) including State & Central flagship programme (BRGF, NBA and RGPSA) of the Government that directly touches the lives of the poor in rural area and promotes 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.

- Enable all households to have access to and use toilets and ensure all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

9.43 Various Development programmes including State & Central flagship programme that directly touches the lives of the people in rural area and promotes inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 248 Panchayat Samities and 9,177 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other government executive agencies. The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)

9.44 As per recommendation of TFC, Panchayati Raj Institutions of Rajasthan will get grant in 5 years from Financial Year 2010-11 to 2014-15. The 13th Finance Commission has divided the total grant into four categories:-

1. General Basic Grant.
2. General Performance Grant.
3. Special Area General Grant.
4. Special Area Performance Grant.

9.45 Performance Grant was applicable from 2011-12. Rajasthan has fully complied with all the conditions inclusive of the conditions

attached to the Special Area Performance Grant relating to PRIs. The main objectives to be achieved from Grant received by Panchayati Raj Institutions under 13th Finance Commission are as follows:-

1. The system for water supply in rural areas to be strengthened and necessary action to be taken for streamlining this system.
2. All public places such as public institutions, community assets, schools, public toilets to be maintained in a hygienic way and arrangements of proper sanitation to be ensured.
3. General cleanliness to be maintained and street lights to be installed.
4. The maintenance of Panchayati Raj accounts and database to be properly maintained by Panchayati Raj Institutions.
5. The Maintenance of assets for facilities like housekeeping, water supply and sanitation.

Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2010-11	7,102	74.75
2011-12	55,567	250.50
2012-13	32,560	377.86
2013-14	56,438	1,241.38

State Finance Commission (SFC)

9.46 The State Government had set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 23.4.1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7.5.1999. Third State Finance Commission was set up on 15.9.2005. Fourth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 13.4.2011.

State Finance Commission-IV: Interim recommendations I & II have been submitted to GoR by the IV State Finance Commission. Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.15.

Table 9.15 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2011-12	14,789	201.59
2012-13	29,901	396.94
2013-14	52,296	1,292.31

Untied Fund for PRIs

9.47 A new scheme of providing additional Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions was launched from State Budget 2011-12 for meeting local needs regarding sanitation, drinking water, completing incomplete works, repair and maintenance of buildings and furniture, payment of honorarium to Surpanch, 2 per cent expenditure on office expenses and to meet the demand for material component in excess of 40 per cent permitted under MNREGS. As per Fourth State Finance Commission recommendations for the allocation of Untied Fund for PRIs, 85 per cent of grants made to Gram Panchayat, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 3 per cent to Zila Parishads from the 90 per cent Grant. Remaining 10 per cent funds earmarked for incentive scheme which indicates matching incentive to be provided equal to the own revenue raised by the PRIs.

Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.16.

Table 9.16 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2011-12	5,194	113.83
2012-13	21,353	317.82
2013-14	37,673	1,036.17

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

9.48 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by Gol in the year 2006-07 with 100 per cent central assistance. 13 districts of the state viz: Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi, Pratapgarh and Udaipur are selected. The main objectives of the scheme are:

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

BRGF consist of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Under development fund head, the infrastructure work and different development works are taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	6,366	221.60
2010-11	5,856	236.74
2011-12	9,374	237.29
2012-13	5,027	249.63
2013-14	6,743	189.33

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign-TSC)

9.49 In order to ensure sanitation facilities

in rural areas with the broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation, a comprehensive programme called 'Total Sanitation Campaign' was launched by Government of India to cover all households with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour for overall improvement of health and sanitation in rural areas. The key intervention areas have been identified as Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation & Hygiene Education, Community Sanitary Complex and Anganwadi Toilets. The Scheme laid strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behaviour change, with the involvement of PRIs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), NGOs, etc. The Total Sanitation Campaign which was introduced in four district of Rajasthan and Coimbatore districts initially in 1999 was extended to all other districts in 2005. Sanitation has grown impressively in rural areas following the launch of TSC. The Scheme has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Department since 30.11.2010 and has now been renamed as 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' (NBA).

Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2012-13	63,568	82.89
2013-14	2.48 lakh	90.38

Nirmal Gram Award Scheme

9.50 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan are given Nirmal Gram Awards. Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, shall receive an amount of ₹ 1 lakh from

the State Government, which would be used for development activities of the Panchayat area. If in any panchayat samiti, 10 Gram Panchayats and in any Zila Parishad more than 30 panchayats receive these awards, then that panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad shall also be given award of ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 10 lakh respectively by the Government. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samities get this award, this would mean that such district would receive an amount of ₹ 50 lakh under the scheme. One District (Bikaner), 2 Panchayat Samities (Lunkaransar & Padampur) and 307 gram panchayats were awarded during Eleventh Plan under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna. 32 gram panchayats were awarded during 2012-13. A provision of ₹ 20.00 lakh was kept for the Annual Plan 2013-14.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

9.51 State Government provides 50 per cent matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, which can finance the remaining 50 per cent share from their own resources for construction / alteration / modernization / repair of their buildings. A Tentative Revised outlay of ₹ 941.32 lakh was kept & expenditure of ₹ 941.32 lakh incurred in the year 2013-14.

District Innovation Fund (DIF)

9.52 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended District Innovation Fund amounting to ₹ 100.00 lakh to every district in the Country. DIF aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment. The commission recommended that at the

district level, only 90 per cent of the cost be met from the District Innovation Fund and the balance 10 per cent from non-government contributions from either the public or NGOs. An amount of ₹ 1650.00 lacs was provided (₹ 50 lacs to each district) in the year 2011-13. Against which expenditure of ₹ 1,119.37 lakh has been incurred.

Village Master Plan

9.53 For proper development of villages, population having more than 10 thousand persons in a village is taken up in first phase. In 81 villages, Village Master Plan has been prepared. Rupees one crore is proposed for each village for development works out of which ₹ 50 lakh is allotted to respective villages in the financial year 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 18.30 crore has been incurred till March, 2014.

European Union State Partnership Programme

9.54 The European Union - State Partnership Programme which aims at water sector policy action plan and public education on the reforms as well as Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), is being implemented in 11 districts-- Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Rajsamand, Jalore, Pali, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Bikaner and Nagaur. 933 Gram Panchayats of 10 districts are selected in first phase. ₹ 18.66 crore has been allotted to select GP's (₹ 2.00 lakh to every GP) under investment component of IWRM Plan prepared by PHED. An expenditure of ₹ 10.92 crore has been incurred till March, 2014.

Kisan Seva Kendra and Village Knowledge Centers

9.55 Kisan Seva Kendra and Village Knowledge Centers to be established at Gram

Panchayats and all Panchayat Samities premises. An Expenditure of ₹ 89.85 crore has been incurred till March, 2014.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

9.56 Improving the nutritional status of children enrolled in classes 1 to 8 in 85,273 Government schools, Government Aided Schools, Centers under the Education Guarantee Scheme, National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and Madarsas to increase enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly and also to provide nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacations are the basic objectives of this scheme. It covers approximately 67.71 Lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (43.94 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 23.77 lakh in class 6 to 8).

9.57 Food grains 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for class 6 to 8 is being provided. The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

9.58 The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹ 3.34 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹ 5.00 per day per student. Corporate supported NGOs/ Trusts which are capable of adding their own resources are being encouraged. Mid Day Meal is cooked through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State.

9.59 According to the guidelines of Gol, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹ 1,000. Services of around 1.25 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM. Physical and financial progress of the scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is summarized in table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	School Enrollments (in lakh)	No.of beneficiary Students (in lakh)	Exp. (₹ crore)
2009-10	80.71	56.75	479.67
2010-11	74.94	57.81	674.84
2011-12	73.41	57.65	707.83
2012-13	69.69	47.65	586.19
2013-14	67.71	46.40	655.13

9.60 Stringent checking and inspections are being undertaken in all districts to ensure quality of the meals. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and state levels. Independent agencies have also been appointed by Govt. of India to evaluate / monitor the MDM Scheme in the State.

9.61 In order to address the issue of nutritional strengthening among the School Children in the Sahariya blocks (Kishanganj & Shahabad blocks of Baran District) and Kotra, Jhadol & Gogunda blocks of Udaipur District under "Kathodi Samagara Vikas Scheme", the quantity of food grains per Child has been doubled up.

Other Programmes

Twenty Point Programme- 2006

10.1 The Twenty Point Programme was launched in the Year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007. The Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare & health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

10.2 Twenty Point Programme- 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 18 ranking monitorable items are being monitored at the State level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at State level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No.1A01

10.3 In MGNREGA, during the year 2012-13, employment of 2,201 lakh mandays was generated for which an amount of ₹ 2,262.83 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2013-14, 1,838.42 lakh mandays employment has been generated for which an amount of ₹ 1,807.44 crore has been paid as wages upto March, 2014.

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna- Individual swarajgaries assisted: Point No.1B01

10.4 Under this point during the year

2012-13, 11,705 individuals were assisted against the target of 3,029, which was 386 per cent of the target. This scheme has not been monitored under Twenty Point Programme from the year 2013-14.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY: Point No. 1E02

10.5 Under this point 5,252 SHGs were assisted against the target of 5,525 during the year 2012-13, which was 95 per cent of the target. This scheme has not been monitored under Twenty Point Programme from the year 2013-14.

Rural Housing:- Indira Awas Yojna: Point No. 6A01

10.6 During the year 2012-13, 83,466 houses were constructed against the annual target of 68,578 houses which was 122 per cent of the target. During the year 2013-14, 77,747 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 85,460 houses, which is 91 per cent of the total target.

EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 6B01

10.7 During the year 2012-13, 8,471 houses were constructed against the target of 7,500 which was 113 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, 7,610 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 6,478 which is 117 per cent of the total target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

A- Habitations covered (Partially covered & slipped back): Point No. 07A03

10.8 Under this point 2,453 habitations had been covered during the year 2012-13 against the target of 696 which was 352 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, 3,062 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,590 which is 193 per cent of the total target.

B-Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04

10.9 Under this point during the year 2012-13, 1,490 habitations were covered against the target of 1,414 which was 105 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, 1,275 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,400, which is 91 per cent of the total target.

Institutional Delivery: Point No 08E01

10.10 Under this point during the year 2012-13, 13.47 lakh institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2013-14, 13.69 lakh institutional deliveries have been performed.

SC Families Assisted: Point No. 10A01:

10.11 Under this point, 6,11,216 SC families were assisted against the target of 3,49,321 families, which is 175 per cent of the total target during the year 2012-13. However the targets for SC Families assisted has been bifurcated in two parts as follows from the year 2013-14:

- SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation. Under this point

during the year 2013-14, 49,857 SC families have been assisted against the annual target of 46,649, which is 107 per cent of the target.

- Number of SC students benefited under post-matric scholarship: Under this point, during the year 2013-14, 3,68,135 students have been assisted against the annual target of 2,97,488 which is 124 per cent of the total target.

Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme: Point No. 12A01

10.12 Under this point, during the year 2012-13, 304 ICDS blocks (cumulative) were functional against the target of 304 i.e. cent percent target was achieved. During the year 2013-14, all 304 ICDS blocks are functional.

Aanganwadies Functional: Point No 12B01

10.13 Under this point, during the year 2012-13, 59,423 Aanganwadies were functional against the target of 60,069 (Cumulative), which was 99 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, 59,945 Aanganwadies are functional against the annual target 61,108 which is 98 per cent of the total target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No 14A01

10.14 The seven point charter includes, allotment of land patta, affordable houses, water, sanitation, health, education & social security. During the year 2012-13 assistance to 14,310 families was provided against the target of 11,250 which was 127 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, assistance to 10,832 families has been provided against the total target of 9,717 which is 111 per cent of the target.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land): Points No.15A 01

10.15 During the year 2012-13, 57,103 hectare area was covered under plantations on public and forest land, against the target of 51,000 hectare which was 112 per cent of the target. During the year 2013-14, 67,722 hectare area is covered under plantations against the target of 57,000 hectare, which is 119 per cent of the total target.

Seedling planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02

10.16 Under this point during the year 2012-13, 275.85 lakh seedlings were planted on public & forest land, against the target of 240 lakh seedlings which was 115 per cent of the target. During the year 2013-14, 473 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 370 lakh seedlings which is 128 per cent of the total target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01

10.17 Under PMGSY, during the year 2012-13, 2,140 Km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 1,975 Km., which was 108 per cent of the total target. During the year 2013-14, 2,290.31 Km. roads have been constructed against the target of 1,580 Km. which is 145 per cent of the total target.

Village Electrified (RGGVY): Point No. 18B01

10.18 Under this point, during the year 2012-13, 274 villages were electrified against the target of 227 villages, which was 121 per cent of the target. During the year 2013-14, 47 villages have been electrified against the target of 50 villages, which is 94 per cent of the total target.

Energising Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01

10.19 Under this point, during the year 2012-13, 45,089 wells were energised against

the target of 30,000, which was 150 per cent of the target. During the year 2013-14, 77,070 wells have been energised against the target of 30,000 which is 257 per cent of the total target.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT & RELIEF

10.20 During the financial year 2013-14, a total amount of ₹ 1912.86 crore was available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), out of which ₹ 990.60 crore was allotted under different items, shown in table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Allotment of funds under different items during 2013-14

(₹ crore)		
S. No.	Items	Amount
1	Relief activities	44.42
2	Grants for agricultural Inputs	875.84
3	Fire relief	4.73
4	Flood & Cyclone Relief	49.27
5	Search & Rescue Training	13.30
6	Capacity Building	3.04

10.21 The State Government has undertaken various relief activities in 8,030 villages of 12 affected districts upto 15.7.2013. In the year 2013-14 ₹ 987.56 crore have been allotted in SDRF. In all, 5,763 villages/dharies and towns/cities were provided drinking water, by transportation of water.

10.22 Conservation of 1.25 lakh cattle was undertaken in 488 Goshalas during the scarcity period. Agricultural inputs grants were also provided to 14,01,271 farmers affected by damage of Kharif crop.

10.23 The State Government has benefited 1,39,682 farmers of 20 districts affected by damage of Rabi crops, due to cold ways and frost by announcing a package of ₹ 200 crore.

10.24 An amount of ₹ 49.27 crore was made available to the districts affected by loss of

individuals and of public/private properties due to excessive rains and flood situation in some parts of the State during the monsoon season.

10.25 An amount of ₹ 265 lakh has been sanctioned for purchase of pump sets in all the districts of the State. Bikaner and Alwar districts have been identified for National School Safety Programme.

10.26 Besides, funds of ₹ 746 lakh have been sanctioned to the police department for the SDRF units of Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur for the training centre.

10.27 An amount of ₹ 304 lakh has been sanctioned for capacity building of employees in various departments, updating of District Disaster Management Scheme of gram panchayats of all districts and strengthening of emergency operation centers.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

Policy Initiatives

- 10.28 According to the guidelines of Government of India (GoI) under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), four Committees have been constituted by the State Government to provide impetus and right direction to IT and e-Governance in the State. These are: State e-Governance Council, State Level Apex Committee, Project e-Governance Mission Team and State e-Governance Mission Team. All Government Departments are required to earmark 3 per cent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives.

UID (Aadhar)

- Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which will be treated as Unique

Identity Number. This number will be used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government. Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for the project. The enrolment process for the citizens has already been initiated in the state and will be completed in a phased manner.

- 1st phase:- 81.77 lakh citizens have been registered for Aadhar, since May, 2011 to March, 2012.
- 2nd phase:- continued since June, 2012. Total 3.57 crore citizens have been registered.
- 4.04 crore UID's have been generated.

IT Infrastructure

RSWAN Horizontal :

Physical Target	Achievements
Departments	24 Departments covered
Buildings	2,705 Buildings covered
Department Offices	3,267 Offices covered
Nodes	3,894 Nodes covered

State Data Centre

10.29 With GoI funds of ₹ 48.92 crore sanctioned under NeGP, a State Data Centre in IT Building was established on 15.12.2010. Storage Area Network (SAN) capability of 43 racks Data Centre is 125 TB (Terabyte). Guidelines prepared by department for use of State Data Centre have been sent to different departments. 1GB Link Connectivity of national knowledge network is being provided, since 1.5.2012.

Secretariat Network

10.30 State-of-the-art Voice, Data & Video network connected about 5000+ users 156 Government Buildings (including Police Stations) under SecLan Project through computers, IP

phones and I-Pads are provided to ministers and senior officers in the state.

Service Delivery Projects

- Common Service Centre : As on 17.6.2014, total 7,769 kiosks have been made operational. Services being provided increased from 40 to more than 65 through these Kiosks.

e-District (State MMP) : e-District Statewide Rollout Project aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric services, at district level and below.

- State Service Delivery Gateway- This project is being undertaken in NeGP. For implementation of SSDG, Agriculture Department, Social Justice & Empowerment Department, Horticulture, Rural Development, Employment and Jaipur Collectorate, have been selected for computerization. Under this project 42 services of aforesaid departments would be provided to the citizens through CSC and e-mitra kiosks. Under this project, the services covered under "Rajasthan Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act 2011" has also been included. The portal has been made functional since 1st October, 2013.

e-SANCHAR (<http://esanchar.rajasthan.gov.in>)

10.31 e-SANCHAR aims at integration of IT with Mobile Telephony for providing information pertaining to pensions and other citizen-centric services through voice message within remote rural areas. It also helps to disseminate information regarding various government schemes, especially pensions to illiterates. For

disseminating information pertaining to pension disbursement, the project has been implemented in all 13 sub-treasuries of Jaipur.

Digitally Signed Certificates

10.32 The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched. The certificates can be applied for and obtained through internet from home/single window/kiosk. Every month approximately 1.5 lakh digitally signed certificates are being issued. Certificate like caste, income, and solvency is being issued through this facility. The application will be enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.

Cash Transfer Scheme:

10.33 In order to provide money directly to the beneficiary, Government of India has targeted to deposit the funds in the Bank account of the beneficiary, under various subsidy / assistance programmes. As a result of this, from 1st January, 2013 onwards cash is being directly deposited in the bank account of the beneficiary under various selected schemes in 43 districts of the country. Three districts of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer, Alwar and Udaipur have been included under this scheme, from 1.7.2013 three districts (Kota, Pali and Jhunjhunu) have been selected for second phase of Cash Transfer Scheme. Direct cash transfer has been started under 14 selected schemes in Alwar district and 8 selected schemes in Ajmer and Udaipur districts from 1st January, 2013.

On the very first day, ₹ 5.09 crore have been transferred to 21,004 beneficiaries. Progress of Aadhar Based Services in 6 districts are given in table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Progress of Aadhar Based Services in 6 districts

District	Total Beneficiary	Numbers Enrolled	Aadhars Generated	Aadhar Based Payments (No of beneficiaries)
1st Phase				
Ajmer	75,875	39,998	25,788	10,385
Alwar	1,10,715	63,041	52,405	12,294
Udaipur	1,39,310	41,001	23,084	8,772
2nd Phase				
Pali	77,402	24,613	11,076	257
Jhunjhunu	43,802	16,610	13,076	41
Kota	51,435	9,368	7,100	844

Grievance Redressal

SUGAM (single window)

10.34 To implement the single-window project, the application has been implemented at all district collectorates and tehsil headquarters. Under the project various citizen centric services are being delivered in a pre-defined time bound manner.

Citizen Contact Centre (CCC)

10.35 Citizen Contact Centre was inaugurated on 3.8.2013 at Yojana Bhawan. Through this service, the citizens can obtain information of 20 departments through toll free number 1800-180-6127. Approximately 3,500 calls per day are being received through Citizen Contact Centre.

Work Flow Automation

e-Procurement

10.36 Government of Rajasthan has made it mandatory for all departments/ autonomous bodies/ government undertakings to process all tenders having value of ₹ 50 lakh and above only through e-Procurement portal. In case of PWD, this limit has been reduced to ₹ 25 lakh. The e-Procurement application in Rajasthan has been implemented across 107 departments/public sector undertakings (PSUs) and more than 24,844 tenders amounting to

₹ 1,26,882 crore have been floated through this system successfully till date. Further 3,028 officers from Government Departments/ PSUs and 4,554 Bidders have been imparted training on the portal. Rajasthan Transparency Act has been implemented for transparency in Store Purchase Rules and Tender System. This required support for digital signature, awareness creation, training, publicity etc. According to data of April, 2013 Rajasthan is a leading state in the country for publishing tender document, on the basis of tender cost, through e-Procurement portal.

Aarogya-online

10.37 Complete IT-enablement of SMS Hospital, Jaipur. This project has been implemented in 15 District hospitals and soon it will be implemented in 6 Medical Colleges and associated hospitals. Presently work has been started in 15 district hospitals and 1 crore patients have been registered. In these hospitals Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana has been made online. Free computerized checkup plan has been implemented in Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur. The same has been implemented in the remaining hospitals in a phased manner.

e-Secretariat

10.38 In first phase Touch Screen is installed at Secretariat and "e-office" scheme

has been implemented in 43 departments of Secretariat along with DoIT&C. Apart from this, Touch screen enabled, Biometric Attendance System has been implemented in Secretariat, DoIT&C and all District Collectorates.

Wi-Fi Hot Spot

10.39 Secretariat and 17 other government buildings are Wi-Fi enabled.

Human Resource Development

- Capacity Building in Government Domain: Training for state Government officers on 'e-governance project life cycle', Networking & Change Management is being organized. In October 2010, seven state government officers were sponsored for one year training programme at TA Pai Management Institute, Manipal. Since 31.1.2011, 1,593 Officers have been provided training in 45 Training Programmes on different subjects.
- Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses : With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to government employees successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in I.T.
- Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL): RCKL has been set up in the State with to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State. It has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and orders for reimbursement of fees to government employees have also been issued.
- State Incentive Scheme 2011 for BPO and KPO centers: A scheme has been released

to encourage private sectors to set up BPO centers / KPO centers to take Information Technology Enabled Service (ITES) industry into the hinterland of the state. Information technology and communication development in the state will be immensely useful for the people to have adequate knowledge of various government schemes and will enhance their outreach to these services, in more convenient manner.

TOURISM

10.40 Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism, Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc., which attracts tourists to the state and creates/generates indirect employment and revenue to the State.

10.41 During the calendar year 2013, the number of tourist's arrivals in Rajasthan was 317.35 lakh (302.98 lakh domestic and 14.37 lakh foreign). 20.99 per cent of foreign tourists visiting India, visit Rajasthan also.

10.42 An amount of ₹ 200 lakh was provided to Food Craft Institute Sumerpur, Pali, as sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

10.43 Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, run by tourism department, has monitored many programmes conducted by

RTDC, IHM, FCI under the "Hunar se Rojgar Tak" programme.

10.44 Planning Commission of India has provided financial support to develop Sambhar lake, Jaipur as an attractive tourist place and to provide basic facilities.

10.45 Rajasthan occupies first position among the heritage hotels, where on one hand, the tourists experience in rich culture and hospitality of the State and on the another hand, they come to know about historic importance of forts and palaces. To make available accommodation in Rajasthan for the tourists, "Paying guest Awas Yojana" is also being implemented in the State. In Rajasthan different

types of accommodations are available for the tourists. These are one star to five star deluxe hotels, heritage hotels and inns, rest houses / guest houses etc. Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation also provides residential units in budget category.

10.46 Various fairs and festivals being celebrated in Rajasthan are live examples of our heritage, culture and traditions. The Department of tourism attracts tourists and promotes tourism in Rajasthan through organizing fairs, festivals and various cultural events. The list of fairs and exhibitions/ conferences/ seminars organized abroad during the year 2013-14 is given in table 10.3.

Table. 10.3 Fairs and Exhibitions/ Conferences/Seminars Organized Abroad during 2013-14

Programme	Place	Date
India Week	Bangkok (Thailand)	15-18 Aug., 2013
Indo-Spanish Training Workshop Tourism & Heritage Management.	Spain	23-28 Sept., 2013
World Travel Mart (W.T.M.)	London (U.K.)	4-7 Nov. 2013

10.47 Traditional Teej and Gangaur fairs at Jaipur, Pushkar fair & Urs fair in Ajmer, Maru Mahotsav in Jaisalmer, Sharad Utsav in Mount-Abu, Meera Mahotsav in chittorgarh, Chandra Bhaga fair in Jhalawar, Camel festival in Bikaner, Beneshawar fair in Dungarpur / Banswara , Matsy festival Alwar, Braj festival Bharatpur are famous fairs & festivals of Rajasthan.

10.48 Tourism Department with the help of Sanik Kalyan Board has appointed ex servicemen in the Tourist Assistance Force (TAF) for providing protection to the tourists.

10.49 Rajasthan Tourism Mandap was awarded the Best Decoration Award in the Travel

and Tourism Fair held in Kolkata from 5 to 7 July, 2013.

10.50 Palace on Wheels run by Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation was awarded the Best Luxury Train of North India in the Today Traveler Award 2013.

10.51 For the year 2013-14 original budget provision was of ₹ 6,688.26 lakh for the Tourism Department against which an expenditure of ₹ 5,839.40 lakh has been incurred.

10.52 The information regarding tourists arrival in Rajasthan has been given in the table 10.4 and yearwise comparison of Foreign Tourist visits in India and Rajasthan is given in table 10.5.

Table 10.4 Domestic and Foreign tourists in Rajasthan, 2009 to 2013

Year	Number of Tourists visited during the year			% Variation over previous year		
	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
2009	25558691	1073414	26632105	-9.87	-27.36	-10.74
2010	25543877	1278523	26822400	-0.06	19.11	0.71
2011	27137323	1351974	28489297	6.24	5.74	6.21
2012	28611831	1451370	30063201	5.43	7.35	5.52
2013	30298150	1437162	31735312	5.89	-0.98	5.56

Table 10.5 Year wise comparison of foreign tourists visiting India and Rajasthan

Year	Foreign tourist visits in India	Percentage Change	Foreign tourist visits in Rajasthan	Percentage Change	Foreign tourists visits to Rajasthan (% share to India visit)
2009	5167699	-2.18	1073414	-27.36	20.77
2010	5775692	11.77	1278523	19.11	22.14
2011	6309222	9.24	1351974	5.74	21.43
2012	6577745	4.26	1451370	7.35	22.06
2013	6848067	4.11	1437162	-0.98	20.99

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

10.53 Archaeology and Museums department is functioning in the field of excavation, exploration and survey of scattered art objects and conservation of cultural heritage all over the State. Presently, 18 government museums, 2 art galleries, 331 protected monuments and 44 ancient sites are in existence. The activities undertaken in the year 2013-14 are as follows:

- Six Forts in Rajasthan have been declared World Heritage Monument. These are Amber fort- (Jaipur), Gagroan fort (Jhalawar), Chittorgarh Fort, Ranthambore Fort (Sawai Madhopur), Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajsamand), Jaisalmer Fort. Light and Sound Show at Jantar - Mantar & Akbar fort-Ajmer have been started.
- New museum of international level in Town Hall (Old Assembly Hall) at Jaipur is being setup by Rajasthan Heritage Development

and Management Authority, Jaipur. New Museums at Baran & Bundi are also being established.

- During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 1,037.88 lakh has been incurred on various conservation, renovation and development works under state plan.
- For Conservation & development works ₹ 57.09 lakh for Government museum-Mandore (Jodhpur) and ₹ 117.58 lakh for Government museum Bharatpur and ₹ 1.06 lakh for Government museum Pali have been received from Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

10.54 Works sanctioned under State Plan for rural tourism are – Talwara- Banswara, Devgarh- Pratapgarh, Ladera- Bikaner, Ramgarh Shekhawati- Sikar, Chakora Roopwas- Bharatpur and Badu- (Nagaur), where conservation and development works are under execution.

10.55 In addition to these works, development of heritage walk is also in progress at Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Jaisalmer and Sardar Shahar, Churu.

10.56 Jodhpur Development Authority has spent ₹ 17.88 lakh for conservation & restoration work of Sojati gate Jodhpur.

10.57 Interpretation centre has been established at Jantar Mantar Jaipur, Department has completed the digitization work of collected rare books in departmental library and Survey & digitization work of painting style of Jhalawar district has also been accomplished.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

10.58 Jawahar Kala Kendra is an autonomous multi art and culture centre working under the aegis of Government of Rajasthan. It is working as the centre of arts and artistic activities and emerging as a hub for the conjunction of the classical and the folk traditions of India and Rajasthan. Objectives of the Kendra are to impart, awareness in general for art, culture, heritage, promotion and conservation through depicting the intrinsic as well as extrinsic aspects of Rajasthani Art, Culture and Heritage to halt the decline of various genres of art through their conservation and propagation, to promote and represent the indigenous-conventional crafts.

10.59 Presently four sections namely, Music-Dance, Visual Arts, Theatre and Documentation are functional at the Kendra. Throughout the year, cultural activities are performed in JKK which include cultural festivals, art-exhibitions, craft-fairs, workshops, seminars, dance and music recitals, theatre-shows, and publication of books focused on art & culture. Apart from its routine based activities, the kendra

also provides space to cultural and educational organizations for musical performances, plays, and exhibitions. In the financial year 2013-14, the kendra has been given a grant of ₹ 180.00 lakh in plan budget and ₹ 145.00 lakh (revised provision) under non-plan budget against which, an expenditure of ₹ 163.83 lakh and ₹ 144.09 lakh has been incurred respectively. The all functionary wings of the kendra i.e. Music-Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts, and Documentation execute various activities including musical performances, theatre activities, art-camps, exhibitions, seminars, documentation and publication of the books. Friday theatre, Guruvariya Sangeet Sandhya, summer camps, Prakashan Sahbhagita, art camps and exhibitions are few of the important activities of the Kendra. Apart from these activities, an annual festival to showcase the folk culture of country namely 'Lok Rang' was also organized.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

10.60 Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30.3.2001 with the objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state. The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes various promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the NRRs to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their motherland. Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in nine cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social

sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters and to enrol new members. Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through organizing exhibitions in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, in collaboration of other departments / agencies of Rajasthan Government. Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. A guideline for investment in social infrastructure projects, first of its kind, has been published by the Rajasthan Foundation. Promotional material like CDs etc. is also produced for the dissemination amongst the NRRs / NRIs. Rajasthan Foundation has been participating in the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD), Rajasthan International Conclave, and other conferences and events.

10.61 Jane Apna Rajasthan Programme (JAR) Is being organized by the Rajasthan Foundation aiming at giving an insight of rich culture, heritage, rituals, architect and tourism of Rajasthan to Non-Resident Rajasthani youths and apprise them of the economic status, education as well as technology of the State.

10.62 Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically / charitable works the Foundation continuously interact with NRRs and NRIs in India as well as abroad Rajasthan Foundation acts as facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs seeking its assistance for any issue.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

10.63 The Man Power Department was created in the financial year 2009-10, under the

administrative supervision of the Planning Department. The main objective of the department is to have a system of registration/ online registration of unemployed technical and non technical persons who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan and also to help them in seeking employment in Public/Private Sectors. In addition to registration another objective is to promote the employment opportunities in public/private sectors by organizing the training Programmes/ seminars etc.

10.64 During the financial year 2013-14 a revised budget provision of ₹ 225.47 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which ₹ 85.48 lakh has been approved for training courses of unemployed persons. An expenditure of ₹ 76.13 lakh has been incurred on various training Programmes. 1,159 persons have been trained in different courses during the financial year 2013-14, out of which 403 candidates have been employed in various institutions. The year wise detail is given in table 10.6.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

10.65 The department of Science and Technology was established in the Year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio economic status of the masses, especially in the rural areas and among the weaker sections of the society. Programmes and activities of the department are executed through regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition, Remote Sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur. Major programme/ schemes of the department executed through various divisions.

Table 10.6 Candidates trained in various training courses and financial progress from 2010-11 to 2013-14

(₹ lakh)

Year	No. of trained Candidates	No. of trained persons employed / self employed	Budget / expenditure	
			Revised Budget Provision	Expenditure
2010-11	192	126	12.94	12.60
2011-12	466	309	51.63	37.28
2012-13	905	581	70.00	56.57
2013-14	1159	403	85.48	76.13
Total	2722	1419	220.05	182.58

State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur

10.66 The centre has been working on generating information consisting of temporal and spatial data to create information system on natural resources of the state. It also conducts short term experimental and operational remote sensing studies to identify map, exploit and manage various natural resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals.

Research & Development Division

10.67 To promote application-oriented research in the field of science and technology, assistance is provided to academic institutions, professional bodies, scientists and NGOs under different activities of the division. The major schemes under taken by the division are: assistance to R&D projects, student projects, young scientist fellowship and traditional projects. Travel grants, Assistance for Workshops/Seminars.

Science & Society Division

10.68 To provide technology based intervention for overall development of the State efforts are being made to cover priority areas in which science and technology could be utilized for achievement of socio-economic objectives.

The major activities and programmes undertaken by this division are- Pilot/special projects on Appropriate Technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre and Science and Technology for Women, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

Entrepreneurship Development Division

10.69 The major schemes of this division are: entrepreneurship awareness camps, entrepreneurship development programme, skill development programme.

Science Communications & Popularization Division

10.70 The main objective of communication and popularization of Science programmes is to generate scientific temper among the masses and to make the people think, scientifically at every stage and happening in their day-to-day life to make the life convenient and easy. The department is thriving to establish Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan for inculcation of scientific approach in common masses especially in younger ones. There are 7 Science Centres in the State in different scale of development with "Learn with Fun" concept. Astronomy, Biomedical Revolution, Water, Indian

Scientific Heritage, Nuclear Science, Information technology, Science Fun etc are the major thematic galleries in these Centres where visitors can have Hand-on experience of the subject. Most of these Centres are also equipped with portable planetarium where students can explore the secrets of space interactively. Overall, the Science Centres, are to create awareness on important topical issues in science and providing effective environment for non-formal science education.

Patent Information Centre

10.71 Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been set up in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Government of Rajasthan to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filing of patents from the region. The Services Offered by patent information centres are:

- Patent searches Assistance
- Awareness workshops.
- Patent filing assistance/guidance.
- Special sessions/lecturers.
- Copyright and design filing assistance / guidance
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) training etc.

Programmes Executed by Department

- Establishment of Sub Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur in coordination with National Council of Science Museum and establishment of Science Park at Nawalgarh to develop scientific temper in the state.
- Organising of State Level Children's Science Congress and State Talent Search

Exam to inculcate scientific temper among the students.

- Installation of 250 satellite terminals for providing free coaching of Medical & Engineering entrance exams to the student belonging to economic weaker sections of the society and also for promotion of science education.
- Institution of "Dr. D.S.Kothari Science Excellence Award" to the scientist of Rajasthan origin for their outstanding contribution in the field of science.
- Preparation of Detailed project report of the first phase of Advance centre on Biotechnology and Medical biotechnology
- Strengthening of Science Clubs established in the schools of Rajasthan State.
- Installation of community managed reverse osmosis plants in different geographical locations in coordination with Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar.
- Preparation of maps of all 200 legislative constituencies in coordination with Election Department, Rajasthan.
- During the financial year 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 974.81 lakh has been incurred on various programmes and activities of the department.

Environment Department

10.72 The Environment Department was established in the year 1983 to function as a nodal department in the matters of environment and ecology, to deal with issues of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), to solve and control all matters regarding pollution with

the help of RSPCB, district administration and other related departments / organizations. The Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board (RSBB) under administrative control of department is entrusted with the task of conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use, equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of bio-resources and its vegetation. The important schemes/programmes being implemented by the department are:

- Environmental Educational Awareness Programmes
- Communication and Extension (Publicity)
- National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)
- National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)
- Promotion of Common effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)

10.73 As per Bio-medical Waste (Handling and Management) Rules, 1998, the State Government provides funds for the government healthcare facilities and bio-medical waste management in the state. A sum of ₹ 83.90 lakh has been spent during the year 2013-14 for the telecast of the advertisement for the mass awareness campaign on Environmental compliance, through department for environment. During the year 2013-14, three international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Protection Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) have been celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz competitions, and essay competitions etc.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

11.1 Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural–urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand–supply gap in most of the States. The Governments are experiencing increasing pressure from their citizens, civil society organizations and the media to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services. While the infrastructure gap is rising, Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face insufficiency in technical resources and the executive capacity to cope with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

11.2 The emergence of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) is seen as a sustainable financing and institutional mechanism with the potential of bridging the infrastructure gap. Apart from enabling private investment flows, PPPs also deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains which are not readily produced in a public sector project.

11.3 PPP projects also lead to faster implementation, reduced lifecycle costs, and optimal risk allocation. Private management also increases accountability and incentivized performance and maintenance of required service standards. Finally, PPPs result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms.

11.4 Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport and logistics cost, and enhanced competitiveness. The Government of Rajasthan recognizes that constraint-free infrastructure provisioning, both physical and social, fosters economic and industrial activities conducive to development and inclusive growth.

11.5 Typically, the Government of Rajasthan has sought to deal with infrastructure provisioning by implementing various programmes and projects departmentally and through its agencies. These are being financed through various sources including budgetary resources, grants and loans from Government of India and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies. Budgetary provisions towards development and upkeep of these services have however, remained inadequate over the years.

11.6 The Government of Rajasthan recognizes that the private sector can play a prominent role in infrastructure development. PPP is evidently emerging as the preferred route to leverage private capital as well as to induct private sector. A closer partnership between the public and private sectors can support sustainable development, reduce poverty and ultimately foster greater prosperity.

11.7 There is huge demand of modern urban infrastructure facilities in Rajasthan as most of its cities do not have equal/adequate provision of basic and modern infrastructure services - safe drinking water, waste water treatment, sanitation, waste collection and treatment, continuous electricity multi-level

parking, public transport etc. Therefore, PPPs would be encouraged for both building and maintaining the urban infrastructure.

11.8 As per the 'Rajasthan Vision 2020' document of the State Government, GSDP Growth Rate is required to be accelerated and maintained at 12 per cent per annum by increasing capital investment, both public and private. To achieve the targeted growth rate, efforts will be made to pursue the PPPs, wherever possible.

Guidelines and Institutional Framework

11.9 Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) or Empowered Committee for BOT as per Rajasthan Road Development Rules 2002 (Approving Committees) have been set up to provide an effective arrangement and support increasing role of PPPs in the State.

11.10 To facilitate the role for PPP in creating new infrastructure assets as well as in managing assets already created, Government of Rajasthan issued guidelines for PPPs. These guidelines aim at a transparent, consistent, and effective mechanism for PPP project development and procurement and to stimulate PPP project identification and development.

11.11 Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by the following:-

State Road Policy, 1994

11.12 Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Consequently, the State has been in the

forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002

11.13 A new policy was launched in 2002 with the enactment of Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 to encourage a greater level of participation of entrepreneurs in the development of the road sector. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002, encourages private sector participation in the construction of financially viable bridges, bypasses, rail over-bridges, tunnels, etc.

Rajasthan Road Development Fund Act, 2004

11.14 State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) was created through levy of 50 paise cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways projects.

Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme 2007

11.15 The Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme is to support PPP projects in social infrastructure. All projects of social infrastructure by the Government of Rajasthan in PPP format are eligible to get viability gap support under this scheme. The Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) approves viability gap support for projects under the scheme;

Affordable Housing Policy – 2009 (with focus on EWS & LIG Housing) for Urban Areas in Rajasthan (2009)

11.16 Affordable housing projects with focus on EWS and LIG is being pursued on PPP basis. Under model no. 2, 3 & 4 of the scheme,

houses are constructed by private developers on land owned by them, land under acquisition and Government land respectively.

11.17 Private developers are selected through an open bidding process and offered free of cost earmarked land along with several incentives in the construction of houses such as double of the normal FAR, TDR facility, complete waiver of EDC/ building plan approval fee/ conversion charges, 10 per cent of plot area allowed for commercial use, fast track approval etc.

11.18 Nodal agency of the State Govt. buy back the flats at pre-determined price i.e. ₹ 750 per sq ft (Revised to ₹ 850) on super built up area for EWS/LIG & ₹ 1,000 per sq ft for MIG-A.

Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF)

11.19 The Government of Rajasthan has created a Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund in the year 2011-12 for providing project formulation costs of PPP and other infrastructure projects. Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund with a corpus of ₹ 25 crore is managed in the Planning Department.

11.20 The Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) selects the projects for which project development costs will be funded with the assistance of Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund and also set the terms and conditions under which the funding will be provided and recovered.

11.21 The project development funding under the Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund is an interest-free financial assistance and is recovered along with a success fee of up to 40 per cent of the funding; in case of revenue generating PPP projects, the

advance plus 40 per cent of advance is to be recovered from the successful private sector partner on award of the PPP project.

11.22 Certain other sector-specific policies/acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs.

Capacity Building

11.23 Rajasthan is one of the States selected under the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the India PPP Capacity Building Trust (I-Cap) appointed by the DEA as the Project Executing Agency for the capacity building program.

11.24 State's eight officers have completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) under the program. The program has been rolled out successfully in the State to enhance the capacities of staff at various levels of Government for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP projects. The PPP Cell of Government of Rajasthan has been awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Government of India for commendable contribution in the implementation of National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) to mark the culmination of the programme.

General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

11.25 Till March 31, 2014, total 138 PPP projects costing ₹ 9236.52 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 81 PPP projects costing ₹ 7802.16 crore are in progress; while 83 PPP projects

amounting to ₹ 14,193.85 crore are under different stages of projects development. Thus, total of 302 PPP projects with estimated cost of

₹ 31,232.53 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise PPP projects as on March 31, 2014 are depicted at a glance in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance

As on March 31, 2014

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	(₹ crore)	No.	(₹ crore)	No.	(₹ crore)
1.	Roads (SH & NH)	57	3440.97	13	4903.51	40	3976.87
2.	Urban Infrastructure *	21	136.07	30	1191.19	25	7919.75
3.	Power	1	5000.00	5	1110.93	1	219.58
4.	Water	1	46.00	-	-	4	1740.00
5.	IT	-	-	2	347.87	-	-
6.	Social	24	502.03	26	176.92	2	26.00
7.	Others **	34	111.45	5	71.74	11	311.65
Total		138	9236.52	81	7802.16	83	14193.85

* 610 completed projects, 85 projects under implementation and 09 projects in-pipeline for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities, have been shown as single project in each category.

** 63 completed projects, 65 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts, have been shown as single project in each category.

11.26 PPP projects are being intensively pursued in the State. A brief description of major PPP projects is as follows:

Road Projects

11.27 Fifty seven (57) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 3,440.97 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing ₹ 150.00 crore.

11.28 Thirteen (13) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 4,903.51 crore are under implementation including the Ring Road Phase-I Project, Jaipur costing ₹ 890.00 crore. Eight major road projects, namely, Jaipur to Bhilwara, Chomu-Mahla via Renwal Jobner, Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach, Ajmer-Nagaur, Sikar-Bikaner, Jodhpur-Pali and Nagaur-Bikaner road projects have been taken up with VGF assistance. Another 40 road sector

projects costing ₹ 3,976.87 crore are under Planning or in pipeline on BOT/DBFOT basis.

Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project, Jaipur

11.29 Jaipur Development Authority is implementing the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project on the Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) format of PPP to provide an alternate route to Ghat Ki Guni by construction of tunnel in Jhallana Hills to connect with Agra Road (NH-11). The total cost of the project is ₹ 150.00 crore. Total Length of the road is 2.80 Km consisting of approximately 860 meter tunnel (parallel twin tunnel) with interconnector at two locations at an interval of approx 300 meter, one fly-over, three cross drainage works (culverts) and four-lane divided cement concrete roads each of 9.00 meter width. The concession period is 13 years 5 months and 20 days. The Tunnel(s) have been built and open to traffic.

Ring Road Project, Jaipur

11.30 The project for construction of the Ring Road connecting the various highways to reduce the congestion of heavy traffic passing through the Jaipur city is proposed under phases. In the first phase, JDA has taken up the work of construction of Ring Road joining Ajmer Road (NH-8)- Phaggi Road (SH-12)- Tonk Road (NH-12)- Agra Road (NH-11), that is, the Southern Corridor of 47.00 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. The works under the project includes six lane roads with three meter median, three inter changes, two ROBs, one major bridge on Doond River, two minor bridges, 25 under passes and electrification/horticulture works. The total cost of the project is anticipated as ₹ 890 crore. The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder namely M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on June 24, 2011. According to the concession agreement, the concessionaire will pay an amount of ₹ 23.99 crore, as annual premium to JDA after Commercial Operation Date. Financial closure has been approved. Land acquisition is under progress. Tripartite supplementary agreement has also been signed on November 26, 2013 to start the work on 60 per cent available land (28.30 Km); conditional appointed date conveyed to the concessionaire is October 09, 2013. The link between Agra Road (NH-11) and Delhi Road (NH-8), that is the Northern Corridor is expected to be taken up by the National Highways Authority of India, in future.

Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur

11.31 The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) proposes to undertake development of the Exhibition-cum-Convention

Centre Project through Public-Private Partnership on Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate, Manage and Transfer basis. The concession period is of 60 years. The Centre is proposed to be implemented on BOT format in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.65 crore. Letter of Award has been issued in favour of the successful bidder consequent upon the Request for Proposal for the project. RIICO has handed over the physical possession to the Concessionaire and construction works have been started on site. Financial close has been achieved.

Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital, Mansarovar Jaipur

11.32 The State Government constructed a state-of-the-art hospital building in Mansarovar, Jaipur. A project has been structured on finance, equip, operate and transfer basis to function a hospital (Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital) out of this building. Preferred bidder has been identified, through a competitive process and concession agreement has been executed for 30 years. As per the agreement, the concessionaire will invest entire capital and operational cost required to renovate/upgrade and maintain and equip the building. The concessionaire will also share its 7.20 per cent revenue with the State Government. The concessionaire will also bear the expenses towards providing treatment to BPL patients equal to 20 per cent of the total numbers of patients admitted to hospital. OPD facilities have been started and other modernization works have been completed.

Technical Institutions

11.33 State Government has set up Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges and ITIs on PPP mode in lagging areas. State Government

provided free-of-cost converted land (not exceeding 10 acres) on 25 years lease basis to the selected private developer. Capital subsidy of ₹ 2.90 crore has been provided for only the women polytechnics. The non-recurring and entire recurring expenditure of these institutions have been borne by the selected private developer. Till March 31, 2014, construction works on eighteen (18) Polytechnic/ Engineering Colleges and fifteen (15) ITIs have been completed in various districts and the construction works on other fourteen (14) Polytechnic/Engineering Colleges and ten (10) ITIs are under progress in various districts.

Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kota

11.34 This project is estimated to cost ₹ 128 crore. The State Government will provide free of cost land and contribute State share of ₹ 45 crore for the project. Land has already been identified in Kota and an 'in-principle' approval has been sent to the Government of India after identifying the private partners for the project. As per the provisions, the central government will bear 50 per cent of the cost, State government 35 per cent while the selected private partners will contribute 15 per cent of the total cost with operation of the IIIT.

Affordable Housing Projects

11.35 As on March 31, 2014, total twenty two (22) housing projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 508.48 crore were under construction and seventeen (17) housing projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 312.80 crore were under planning or in-pipeline.

Desalination Plant

11.36 The plant of 20 MLD has been commissioned on May 22, 2010 at Nagaur on

DBOOT basis with an investment of ₹ 46.00 crore to supply 14 million litres of potable water per day to the State. Bhavnagar-based Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) has used membrane technology in the reverse osmosis (RO) desalination plant. The unique RO plant converts saline water, coming out of the lignite mines of Kasau and Matasukh in Nagaur district into sweet drinking water. Potable water supply has been commissioned to 120 nearby villages of Nagaur district through PHED network.

Lignite Based Power Project, Bhadresh (Barmer)

11.37 This power plant has been set up by Raj West Power Ltd (RWPL) at Bhadresh (Barmer) on BOOM basis with an investment of ₹ 5,000 crore. The RWPL has commissioned total 8 units of 135 MW each based on the lignite mined from Jalipa and Kapurdi mines in district Barmer. Power generation has been commenced from all the 8 units.

Transmission Projects

11.38 Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, a part of investments is being sought from the private sector. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited is implementing the various transmission projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Total six transmission projects with an investment of ₹ 1,330.51 crore are either under implementation or under planning.

Common Service Center (CSC) Project

11.39 This project intended for e-Delivery of Government to Citizen Services to the common man through common service center across the

State in rural areas. A total 5,189 kiosks have been set up in rural areas till March 31, 2014 as against the target of total 6,626 kiosks across the State. The total cost of this project is ₹ 54.01 crore. These CSCs are being managed by Village Level Women Enterprises (VLWEs) through service center agencies. A comprehensive Web-based application has been developed for on-line monitoring of progress of implementation of CSC Scheme up to Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) level. The URL of portal is www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in. There are approximately 18-20 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk.

11.40 In urban areas, e-Mitra kiosks (like CSC kiosks) have been made operational and services are being delivered online through www.emitra.gov.in. A total of 1,490 e-Mitra kiosks have been made operational till March 31, 2014 in urban areas of 33 districts.

Operation of Stage Carriage Services in Rural Area of Rajasthan on PPP Basis – for Financing, Procurement, Running, Operation

and Maintenance of buses

11.41 Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has identified total 128 clusters in various districts to provide safe, reliable and affordable bus services in rural areas on PPP mode.

11.42 The project(s) (one cluster constitute one project) entail preferred private operator(s) to purchase/procure specified number of 32+ seat Mini buses, operate in identified/specified cluster(s), maintain these buses, receive per kilometer viability gap funding from RSRTC for a period of six (6) years (extendable by another one year) or 7 lakh kilometers of bus running, whichever is earlier. Each cluster has specific number of routes, daily trips, number of buses to be operated, etc.

11.43 Till March 31, 2014, operation of buses has been commenced by the selected private operator(s) in 63 clusters of various districts. Further, agreements have been signed for operation of rural buses in other 65 clusters of various districts.

Externally Aided Projects

12.1 State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

12.2 The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Franchies De Development (AFD) etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding many projects of State under the various sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Social welfare, Agriculture and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

12.3 There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State Plan. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external assistance.

12.4 As per the earlier practice, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was given to the State with 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. The Government of India is now releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) sanctioned on or after 1.4.2005, as was

recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

12.5 During the financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 1,883.65 crore has been incurred under various externally aided projects. During this period 9 projects have also been completed. Yearwise progress is given in table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Yearwise progress

(₹ crore)		
Year	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2009-10	442.74	441.08
2010-11	491.44	407.21
2011-12	722.63	480.74
2012-13	634.75	554.62
Total	2291.56	1883.65

Annual Plan 2013-14

12.6 There are 9 ongoing externally aided Projects (EAPs). The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2013-14 was ₹ 1,395.87 crore, which has been revised to ₹ 1,064.54 crore, against which expenditure incurred up to March, 2014 is ₹ 863.10 crore.

12.7 During the financial year 2013-14, the Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) funded by the World Bank costing ₹ 1,362.00 crore (including ₹ 960.00 crore loan component) has been sanctioned on 2.1.2014 and effective from 10.3.2014. The overview of ongoing externally aided Projects is given in table 12.2.

Table 12.2
Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

(₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/project period	Total Project Cost	Total Exp. since inception to March 2014
1.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) Feb., 08 to June 2015	1762.00	1081.93
2.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) April 2005 to June 2014	612.29	368.84
3.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) Dec., 2008 to Dec.,2016	291.00	*230.08
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June 2011 to Oct. 2016	870.00	77.16
5.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) Oct. 2011 to March 2019	1152.53	167.86
6.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - (AFD) Feb. 2012 to Sept. 2017	735.45	145.63
7.	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July 2012 to April 2019	832.50	6.10
8.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to March, 2017	2938.00	27.50
9.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to Dec. 2018	1362.00	109.74
Total		10555.77	2214.84

* Including all 5 components of the project.

12.8 Besides this, presently 6 Externally Aided Projects are in pipeline and are under consideration at various stages. Out of these 6 projects, negotiations held with ADB for two projects namely Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Programme (RRETIP) and Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I B in the month of August, 2013 and September, 2013 respectively. Details of remaining 4 projects are as under:

1. Chambal – Bhilwara Drinking Water Supply Project- World Bank

2. Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project Phase III-ADB
3. Barmer Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II JICA
4. Aapni Yojna Phase –II - World Bank

Project-wise implementation progress of the various ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP)-ADB

12.9 This is an ADB assisted project under

Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this project is ₹ 1,560.00 crore (US\$390M). Now expected cost of the project would be ₹ 1,762.00 crore in rupee term due to \$ appreciation in which ₹ 1,197.00 crore is expected from ADB. Project period is from 2007-08 to 2015-16.

12.10 Total 15 towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar.

12.11 The Investment Programme will improve the urban environment and promote on-going reforms for sustainable, efficient and responsive urban services delivery in selected and identified urban local bodies (ULBs) of Rajasthan with economic growth and tourism potential.

12.12 The loan for Tranche-I amounting to US\$ 60 Million was made effective from 28.2.2008 and loan for Tranche -II of US\$ 150 Million was effective from 20.4.2009. Similarly loan agreement of US\$ 63 Million has been effective from June, 2011 for Tranche-III. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 1,081.93 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.13 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 295.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 288.29 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 267.93 crore was incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project-JICA

12.14 The JICA assisted project Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project become effective from April, 2005 and was scheduled to

be completed in March, 2013 which has now been extended by JICA upto June, 2014.

12.15 The project aims at increasing the agriculture productivity by rehabilitating existing minor irrigation facilities. Improving water management and agriculture practices, thereby enhancing agriculture income and alleviating poverty. Induction of Public Participation Approach under the project area. This will be achieved with formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) of beneficiary farmers for operation and maintenance of created infrastructure in the project area.

12.16 The coverage area of the project includes construction of new minor irrigation schemes/ renovation / rehabilitation etc., technical and institutional supports related to ground water and agriculture extension activities and consulting services for monitoring and evaluation of the project programmes.

12.17 As per the provision of project report, 393 sub-projects have been selected finally under this project after I and II screening with the assistance of consultant. It was targeted to benefit 1,53,957 hectare CCA under this project. Out of 393 sub-project, civil works and capacity building programmes are being executed in 353 sub-projects and only capacity building programmes were organized in 40 sub-projects.

12.18 Total cost of the project is ₹ 612.29 crore. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 368.84 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.19 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 200.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 134.55 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 118.07 crore was incurred on this project.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan - IFAD

12.20 The objective of this project is to mitigate poverty of the target group households through improved livelihoods, strengthened capacity, sustainable enterprises and natural resources management and increased access to physical and financial markets.

12.21 The activities of the project includes the strengthening of grass root level institutions through mobilization and capacity building and community infrastructure development, livelihood support components such as income generation through marketing & employment creation, development of financial services and project management components.

12.22 The coverage area of this project is 6 blocks of 6 western districts namely Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu road (Sirohi), and Sanchor (Jalore).

12.23 The total original cost of this project is ₹ 415 crore. Initially, the project period was of six years starting from December, 2008 to December, 2014 which has now been extended by IFAD upto December, 2016. The revised cost of this project is ₹ 291.00 crore. The funding of this project would be made by IFAD (₹ 124 crore including ₹ 2.40 crore as Grant), Sir Ratan Tata Trust (₹ 13 crore as Grant) and bank credit (₹ 56.00 crore), State share (₹ 87.50 crore) and beneficiaries contribution (₹ 10.50 crore).

12.24 Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 230.08 crore (including all above component) has been incurred under the project.

12.25 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 39.62 crore was fixed under State

Plan. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 35.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 22.95 crore (total component wise expenditure ₹ 80.96 crore) was incurred on this project.

12.26 Under the project, presently 4,757 Self help Groups (SHGs) have been formed out of which 1,627 SHGs have been provided bank credit for different economic activities. 1,929 youths were trained in various trades like Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management Trades and linked with self/wage employment. In addition to that 1,290 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

12.27 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 870.00 crore in which ₹ 769.90 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹ 100.10 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. Project period is from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

12.28 RRLP will follow the strategy of building-up the capacities of targeted households complemented by financial & technical assistance for improving incomes, reducing cost and reducing risks and vulnerability. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

12.29 The main objective of the project is to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus of women and marginalized groups in the 18 targeted districts in Rajasthan. District Project Management Unit (DPMU) offices have been setup in all the 18 districts.

12.30 Since inception to till March, 2014, in 6,462 SHGs have been formed and 5,680 existing SHGs co-opted. Bank accounts have opened for 9,001 SHGs and Tranche-I have released to 5,228 SHGs. An amount of ₹ 77.16 crore has also been incurred under the project.

12.31 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 103.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 90.70 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 61.03 crore was incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) - JICA

12.32 This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹ 1,152.53 crore in which ₹ 884.80 crore (76.77 per cent) is JICA loan and rest ₹ 267.73 crore (23.23 per cent) will be provided by the State Government as state share. Project period is from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

12.33 The main objective of the project is to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach.

12.34 The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely: Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and 7 notified Protected Areas namely: Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Rawali Tadgarh.

12.35 Under the project, an autonomous society Namely "Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaivividhata Sanrakshan Society" has already been registered under the Rajasthan Society

Registration Act 1958. Core activities which are being taken up under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities are executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

12.36 In 8 years of the project period, plantation activities are proposed to be carried out in 83,650 hectare area. Under the project, till March, 2014 advance action in 26,981 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 11,803 hectare area have been completed. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 167.86 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.37 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 207.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 180.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 130.85 crore was incurred on this project.

Re-Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - AFD

12.38 This project is funded by the Agency Francaise De Development (AFD). The project cost is ₹ 550.00 crore in which ₹ 440.00 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹ 110.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. Projects become effective from February, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in September, 2016. In addition to that, Phase-II costing ₹ 185.45 crore was also sanctioned by AFD which is scheduled to be completed in September, 2017.

12.39 The objective of the project is to ensure supply of clean and safe potable water at

a reasonable pressure and with an adequate quantity to meet the daily demand of the Jodhpur city and sub-urban population for the future years.

12.40 Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are replacement of pumping machinery of Phase-I of PS – 5 & 7 of Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC), Pipeline from RGLC to proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surpura Headworks, Construction of 90 mld WTP at Surpura headworks, Construction of Raw Water Reservoir in Surpura Dam, Construction of 60 mld WTP at Takhat Sagar and laying of main pipeline from it, Rehabilitation and strengthening of existing distribution system, Reduction in Non Revenue Water in 11 pilot sub zones, Replacement of old and inefficient pumping machinery and Replacement of old, frequently leaking and pollution prone distribution pipelines.

12.41 Raw water store reservoir capacity of 210 MCFT at Surpura Dam and development of water supply system for Surpura Zone works are under progress. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 145.63 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.42 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised ₹ 100.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 64.00 crore was incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

12.43 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 832.50 crore in which ₹ 545.00 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹ 242.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share and ₹ 45.50 crore beneficiaries' share. Project becomes effective

from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

12.44 The project development objective is to establish the feasibility of sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes through integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations and to help farmers get more rupees per unit of water in compensation for farmers using fewer units of water.

12.45 The project execution involves fifteen (15) clusters spread over ten (10) agro-climatic-zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 2,00,000 hect. area. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,55,000 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels. Presently 12 clusters have been selected. Initially activities like hiring of service provider for various clusters, hiring of manpower agency, capacity building of the staff through partner agencies etc. are being taken-up. Technical activities are being implemented in the Mokhampura cluster through DPMU. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 6.10 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.46 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 41.25 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 6.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 3.59 crore was incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur - JICA

12.47 This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹ 2,938.00 crore in which ₹ 2,212.00 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹ 387.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share and ₹ 339.00 crore will be Government of India share. Project becomes

effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2017.

12.48 The main objectives of the project are to creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, Improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne disease, Improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis mitigation programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

12.49 Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of the Nagaur District will get potable water from Indra Gandhi Canal.

12.50 The execution of the project divided in 10 packages pre bid have been approved by the JICA for all packages. Work order for developing infrastructure of cluster distribution system of Ladnu (Package-8) and Kuchaman (Package-9) have been issued. Since inception to till March, 2014, an amount of ₹ 27.50 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.51 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 200.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised ₹ 130.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 26.93 crore was incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RSSMP) - World Bank

12.52 This project is funded by the World

Bank. The project cost is ₹ 1,362.00 crore in which ₹ 960.00 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹ 402.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. Financing and project agreements was done on 2.1.2014 and has been effective from 10.3.2014. Under the project expenditure is being incurred under the State Plan as the World Bank sanctioned retroactive financing in which expenditure incurred on or after 1.4.2013 and before the financing agreement will be reimbursed from the World Bank.

12.53 The project includes the following component:

- Construction of about 2,500 kilometer rural roads through strengthening of existing MNREGA roads to provide road connectivity to 1,056 villages having population 250 to 499.
- Construction of 100-120 km stretch based on low cost technology on Pilot basis
- Improved policy framework
- Modernization of engineering practices and business procedures
- Sustainable Asset Management
- Institutional and Human Resource Development
- Governance and Accountability Action Plan.

12.54 During the financial year 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 210.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimates, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 100.00 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 109.74 crore was incurred on this project.

Human Development

13.1 Human Development unlike Gross Domestic Product(GDP) growth measures progress in wide array of determinates necessary for a successful and happy life like; Education, Health and income disparities. The pioneer of Human Development (HD) considered progress in the wealth of nations as necessary but not a sufficient condition to ensure successful and happy life for all its citizens. In addition to this, the skewed access to commodities and services also results in unfulfilled needs. The measure of Human Development i.e. Human Development Index (HDI) is primarily associated with three dimensions viz. Longevity, Education/ Knowledge and Standard of living. It can be best summed up in the words of Dr. Mahbubul Haq who said “The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures like greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.”

13.2 The appreciation of Human Development by India was reflected in Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97). Global launch of Human Development Report (HDR), 1993 in New Delhi had gone a long way in propagating

this model of development. This commitment is shown by the launch of various nation development programmes which confirms to the principles of HD for example School Feeding Programme, Wage Programmes, Total sanitation Campaign etc. were started during this period and taken forward in the coming years.

Measuring Human Development

13.3 A composite Index called as the Human Development Index (HDI) reflects three choices integral to Human Development. These are:

1. Long lasting and healthy life
 - Life Expectancy at Birth
2. Access to knowledge
 - Adult Literacy Rate, Combined Enrolment Ratio
3. Resources for a decent life
 - Per capita income

13.4 For the first time, India Human Development Report (IHDR 2001) was published in 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second 'India Human Development Report' (IHDR 2011) is published in 2011. It argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's are key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing income poverty, and calls for an integration of social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalised sections.

13.5 In Global Human Development Report 2013, India ranked 136 among 187 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.554, moving 17 ranks lower as compared to

2010. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) data, it is among the top 10 movers in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. However, despite this, certain sections of society remain excluded, especially in terms of improvements in human capabilities and entitlements.

13.6 India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011 shows that the HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999–2000 and 2007–08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated). Equally important, it shows that the increase in HDI in the states that are among the poorest has been much faster than the national average, and hence there is a convergence taking place between states in terms of HDI.

13.7 In 1981, 1991 and 2001, Rajasthan's HDI and ranks were – 0.256 (12th rank), 0.347 (11th rank), and 0.424 (9th rank) respectively among 15 states. According to the recently released India Human Development Report, 2011 : Towards Social Inclusion, by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission, the HDI rank of Rajasthan is 17 in the year 2007-08 (0.434) among 29 states, where seven north eastern states have been

combined excluding Assam.

13.8 The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand, and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. Update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State.

Monitorable Targets for 12th Five Year Plan and their current status

13.9 During formulation of the 12th Plan, in order to ensure consistency between State and National plans, Planning Commission had fixed the overall national growth targets as well as targets for different indicators. These indicators were disaggregated state-wise. The status of these indicators in Rajasthan is given in table 13.1.

Table 13.1 Comparative Health & Education Indicators of Rajasthan

S. N	Monitorable indicator	12 th Five Year Plan Goals	
		Rajasthan	Current Level Rajasthan India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate(per thousand live births) (SRS- 2012)	40	49 42
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live births)(SRS- 2010-12)	200	255 178
3.	Total Fertility Rate(Births Per Woman) (SRS Statistical Report- 2011)	2.5	3.0 2.4
4.	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (National Family Health Survey-3,2005-06) (Underweight, low weight for age)	25.3	36.8 40.4
5.	Anaemia among currently married women (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-3,2005-06)	24.3	53.1 55.3
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)(Females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	912	888 919
7.	Total Literacy rate (Census 2011)	79.57	66.1 73.0
8.	Male Literacy rate (Census 2011)	91.89	79.2 80.9
9.	Female Literacy rate (Census- 2011)	66.22	52.1 64.6

Sector-wise State Scenario

13.10 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

Education

It is considered as one of the three dimensions of Human Development Index. It has the capacity to transform societies and put economies in trajectories of high growth. Right to Education is an important achievement in this direction. The current status of education is given as under:

- As per the 2011 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.11 per cent compared to 60.40 per cent in 2001, registering a net increase of 5.7 per cent points during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.19 and 52.12 per cent respectively in 2011. As a result, the gender gap between literacy rates in the State has decreased in 2001 to 2011 is 4.7 per cent and the national level gap is 5.3 per cent.
- Drop-out Rate at Primary level has been decreased to 5.51 per cent in 2011-12 from 10.76 in 2009-10. Whereas in India, this rate has decreased from 6.76 to 5.62 during this period.
- The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary level has declined from 87.31 to 81.50 (DISE 2012-13) from 2010-11 to 2012-13 whereas, the national NER for 2012-13 is 90.78 per cent
- Gender Parity Index for Rajasthan in primary education was 0.99 whereas; it was 1.01 for India in 2010-11.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.11 There are many programmes that

State and Central Government have been implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education and quality education at all level. One of the major programmes on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This programme resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Also, programmes like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Programme & Samporna Sakhsar Bharat etc. are being implemented.

13.12 Child tracking System was implemented in July 2010 and 12.10 lakh out of school and never enrolled children have been identified. Efforts were made in the form of intensive enrolment drive to bring these children in formal education system and 7.85 lakh children have been mainstreamed in formal education institutions upto the year 2013-14.

13.13 Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls education. Some of them are:

- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) Programme intended to mainstream girls belong to SC, ST, minorities and other vulnerable categories, with formal schooling in backward blocks. Girls who were never enrolled or dropped out are brought back into the education system. In all, 19,030 girls are benefitted under this programme.
- Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced for girls who have to travel more than 5 km. to reach their schools so that they can continue their studies. Bicycles were also provided to girls studying in 9th standard in rural areas.
- Free of cost Computer education is being provided to girls.

- Girl children from BPL families, who have lost one or both parents, are being provided support under Aapki Beti Scheme. Scholarship of ₹ 1,100 and ₹ 1,500 is being provided to girls studying upto class 8th and 9th to 12th respectively.
- Under the Secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives undertaken such as Bicycle distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV enrolled girls, Gargi Puraskar, Balika Shiksha foundation etc.

13.14 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, major & minor civil works have been started in various Schools and more than 35,000 senior teachers have been trained in last four years.

13.15 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on 8 September, 2009. This Scheme is being implemented in 32 districts (excluding Kota) in the State. In Kota district, Special Literacy Camps for illiterate women are being organized.

Health and Nutrition

13.16 Health status of the population is assessed on the basis of its health outcomes, reflected in indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant & child mortality rates, maternal mortality ratio and incidence of morbidity and malnutrition. Current status of the various health indicators in the State are as follows:

- In the State, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 508 per one lakh live births (As per Sample Registration System 1997-98) in 1998. Whereas it has slumped to 255 in 2010-12 (as per SRS 2010-12) which is still high as compared to National average 178.
- As per National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS)1998-99, nearly 48.5 per cent of women in the State, in the age group of 15-49 years were Anemic. This increased to 53.1 per cent during NFHS-3, 2005-06.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State remained stagnant for most of the nineties. However, in the new millennium, decline in IMR was sharper. The aggregate IMR declined from 85 in 1995 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006) and presently, it is 49 (SRS Bulletin October, 2013) for year 2012.
- The percentage of institutional births increased from 12 per cent during NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 21.5 per cent during NFHS-2 (1998-99) and thereafter to 32.2 per cent during NFHS-3 (2005-06). As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2011-12, the per cent of Institutional Deliveries is 74.4. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.
- As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 per thousand males. This is an area of concern if we want to move forward with inclusive growth.
- As per SRS 2012, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate were 25.9 and 6.6 respectively.
- During the XI Plan period, TB Detection and Cure Rates were 92 per cent and 88 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, during the same period, was 0.17 per 10,000 populations.
- Nearly, 82.3 per cent of children in the age group of 6-35 months were found Anemic (as per NFHS-2 1998-99). The status improved marginally during NFHS-3 2005-06 when the per cent of anemic children reduced to 79.1.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.17 In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, National Immunization Programme is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (T T), Bacilli Calmette Guerin(BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), cholera, etc.

13.18 National Rural Health Mission is being implemented in the State which has resulted improvement in number as well as quality of medical institutions.

13.19 The concept of 'Micro-nutrient Corners' has been introduced in five districts to overcome the problem of nutritional deficiency. Special efforts are being made to provide more staff in PHCs having only one doctor. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) were selected and trained to provide the much-needed interface between the community and the available health services. To strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) at grassroots level and regularly counsel the families of ICDS beneficiaries, an additional honorary worker called 'Sahayogini' has also been appointed at all the sanctioned anganwadi centers.

13.20 Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava & Janch Yojana was started to benefit all citizens. Under this scheme all outdoor and indoor patients visiting government hospitals are being provided most commonly used essential medicines along with surgical services & detection tests free of cost.

13.21 Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor & outdoor patients belonging to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, physically challenged pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojna, families of Kathori Tribe, suffering from Thalassaemia & Haemophilia and some other categories.

13.22 Under the Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the victim to the nearest hospital.

13.23 Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY) was started to reduce the IMR and MMR. It provides free medical and other related facilities to pregnant women and new born child. Pregnancy, Child Tracking and Health Services Management System (PCTS) is an online tracking system of all pregnant women for Ante Natal Care(ANC) and Post Natal Care (PNC) services. It also tracks children for immunization. More than 9.3 lakh registrations of pregnant women were covered by this tracking system in the Year 2012-13.

Status of Women

13.24 Following indicators reflect the current status of women in the state:-

- As per census 2011, Sex Ratio in Rajasthan is 928 while juvenile sex ratio (0 to 6 years) is only 888.
- In 2012-13, Rajasthan had 88 girls per 100 boys in primary education, & in 2010-11

only 57 girls per 100 boys in secondary education and In 2009-10, 58 girls per 100 boys in higher education. The corresponding figures for India were 94, 79 and 68 respectively. Evidently, there is a wide gap between India and Rajasthan especially in secondary education.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.25 A Gender Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment to promote mainstreaming concept of gender budgeting. .

13.26 Keeping in view the low participation of women in the decision making at policy & senior management levels and increasing rate of violence against women, special efforts are being made to improve the situation. Programmes focusing on financial independence of rural women and their participation in the decision making at the household and the village level are also being implemented. At present, 304 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 projects are being implemented in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 in rural areas. 54,915 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and 6,204 mini anganwadi centers have been made functional . Some of the new policy initiatives to improve the status of women in the state include – observing Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Day, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY), managing child nutrition, forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) and encouraging community support, etc.

13.27 Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) –This Scheme was initiated in the state on a pilot basis in 10 districts. Under this scheme, nutrition, life skill and health education is being provided to non-school going adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls of 15-18 years age group.

13.28 In each Gram Panchayat, a Sathin has been selected by the Gram Panchayat. These Sathins are working among women to empower them and increase their access to Government schemes. Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages scheme is being implemented to discourage dowry and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages.

13.29 Following a life cycle approach, to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, Chief Minister's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women to focus on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of Child Marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

13.30 All Dy. Directors, CDPOs and Prachetas have been designated as Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005.

13.31 Mahila Surksha evam Salah Kendra

have been set up in 39 police stations and also Priyadarshani Aadarsh Self Help Group, Swawlamban and Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP) Schemes are being run by selected NGOs.

Livelihood

13.32 Rajasthan is characterized by sharp

variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern, and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry form the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers from wide fluctuations. The per capita income is summarized in the table 13.2

Table 13.2 Per Capita Income

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27131	20275	26015	19445
2006-07	31206	24055	28067	21342
2007-08	35825	26882	30332	21922
2008-09	40775	31279	31754	23356
2009-10	46249	35254	33901	24304
2010- 11	54021	44644	36202	27502
2011-12P	61855	52735	38048	28429
2012-13Q	67839	59097	38856	29244
2013-14A	74380	65098	39904	30120

(₹)

P- Provisional Estimates, Q – Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates

13.33 In the State during 2004-05 to 2013-14, per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 18,565 to ₹ 65,098 and from ₹ 18,565 to ₹ 30,120 at constant prices (2004-05).

13.34 The agriculture sector is the predominant source of employment in Rajasthan but its importance is declining and the sector is facing stagnant growth. The share of agricultural labour increased only from 10.6 per cent in 2001 to 16.5 per cent in 2011. According to the 2011 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 2.99

crore workers, out of which 2.44 crore (1.38 crore males and 1.06 crore females) reside in the rural area and 0.55 crore (0.45 males and 0.10 females) in urban areas. 56.4 per cent of population in Rajasthan is of non-workers largely due to Rajasthan's huge population of children which is 15.5 per cent of total population. Work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 42.1 per cent in 2001 to 43.6 per cent in 2011, largely due to an increase in female labour. In 2011, the WPR for the overall population was 43.6 per cent; for males it was 51.5 per cent and

35.1 per cent for females. The annual increase of work force in the last decade was 1.5 per cent.

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

13.35 Rajasthan was the first state in India to establish the Mission on Livelihoods, naming Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) in September 2004, in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment to the increasing population with specific focus on youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities.

13.36 In the year 2010, RMoL was registered into a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and further in May, 2012, converted into the 'Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation', which is in line with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The Corporation has become the State nodal agency for all skill development initiatives in the State.

13.37 In January, 2014, through the cabinet decision, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been re-constituted in place of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Mission and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Council.

13.38 The re-constituted RMoL is a policy making body for creating enabling ecosystem to facilitate livelihood opportunities for the youth of Rajasthan, develop appropriate models, facilitate coordination among the State Government departments, Central Govt. Agencies, etc, examine schemes and programme, identify gaps, encourage and collaborate surveys, studies, research etc.,

establish both processes and outcomes, evaluation matrices etc.

Rajasthan Skill and livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

13.39 Organizing skill training programmes across the State has been the flagship programme of RSLDC since its inception as RMoL. The mission has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Programmes. This is generating competency level for employment among the unemployed youth, particularly those coming from the poor families and from rural background areas.

13.40 In financial year 2013-14 has covered three major schemes namely the Employment Linked Special Skill Training Programmes (ELSTP), Mukhya Mantri Grameen Rojgar Yojana and the Mukhya Mantri Shahri Rojgar Yojana. All these three schemes have been put under the umbrella of 'Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana', by the State Government.

13.41 Following other activities/initiatives which have been implemented in 2013-14 by RSLDC:

- Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) - RSLDC has been selected as the Nodal Agency of the State for implementation of Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) under skill component of NRLM, Govt. of India.
- Regular Skill Training Programmes: This programme has been under

implementation since 2005 and is presently running all over the State through 34 different skill training courses in partnership with various agencies like Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Information Technology Centre(ITC), DTDCs, Academic Colleges and NGOs for enhancing employability of youth in the State. These skill courses have been able to contribute significantly in getting decent employment and thereby contributing immensely in enhancing livelihoods of unemployed youth.

13.42 Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad: The Government of Rajasthan has set up an Independent Society, Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) under the

aegis of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department. The Society is registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act- 1958. The objective of the Society is to promote institutions of poor, design and implement SHGs based livelihood programmes in the State for rural poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood promotion with the assistance of State, Central Government, and External Agencies.

13.43 The Society is implementing the World Bank assisted Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) in the 51 poorest blocks of 18 districts of the State. In addition, RGAVP is also implementing National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Rural Livelihood Project and Mitigating Poverty in western Rajasthan.

**आर्थिक स्थिति
की
तालिकाएं**

**TABLES
OF
ECONOMIC SITUATION**

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6270	27315	89795	99965
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	32486	65123	101263	112268
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6014	25047	80059	88985
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	26074	58804	89372	99549
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	1781	5742	14325	15511
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	7721	13481	15991	17352
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	872	3722	12592	13141
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक(1993-94=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production (1993-94=100) ◇		187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00	164.98
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100		100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	130.99
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production **	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	6497	10935	10040	14002
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1952-53=100 Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	2578.9
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		437.92\$	190.25	407.00	429.50
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		423.08\$	197.17	436.58	457.33
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		NA	NA	443.42	463.75
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	1505	9932	12247	12247
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	30177	43003	71311	79940

1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिए आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82=100

Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82=100

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

* आधार वर्ष 1970=100

\$ आधार वर्ष 1960=100

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है

* Base year 1970=100

\$ Base year 1960=100

** Relates to Agriculture Year

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	96457	121572	127746	142236
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	101156	130158	127746	136285
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	84282	108081	112636	125333
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	87590	115460	112636	120202
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	14444	18161	18565	20275
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	15011	19401	18565	19445
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण # Gross Fixed Capital Formation #	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	13805	18970	44833 (#)	51378
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) \$ Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100) \$		199.71 ◇	200.93 ◇	100 (\$)	102.09 \$
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100		67.69	172.02	154.24	153.84
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production **	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	7535	18009	12163	10824
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		2693.4 @	2710.20 @	128.54	135.68
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		445.67	455.33	472.92	116+
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		476.08	490.25	519.42	112+
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		479.33	490.00	512.17	115+
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	12248	12185	12649	12811
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	87461	89082	92287	96771

@ आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100 '@ Base year 1952-53=100,

संशोधित आधार वर्ष 2004-05 से Revised from 2004-05 new base year

+ आधार वर्ष 2001=100 (कलेण्डर वर्ष अनुसार)

+ Base year 2001=100 (Calendar year wise)

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित (1993-94=100) Relates to calendar year (1993-94=100) ** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

\$ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित (2004-05=100) Relates to calendar year (2004-05=100)

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	171043	194822	230949	265825
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	152189	160017	174556	186245
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	151428	172250	203939	233767
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	134350	140471	152284	161159
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	24055	26882	31279	35254
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	21342	21922	23356	24304
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	64373	76159	88751	96031
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100) ◇		108.98	111.62	122.66	138.55
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		167.63	166.66	185.09	138.83
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production **	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	14928	16084	16694	12360
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		149.76	161.06	177.15	183.54
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		127	134	145	159
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		122	129	138	152
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		125	133	144	158
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	12933	13089	13315	13853
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	99842	103247	106195	107570

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	338348	403422	459215	513688
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	213079	224103	234230	244997
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	300907	361067	410834	459322
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	185366	194651	203298	212523
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	44644	52735	59097	65098
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	27502	28429	29244	30120
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	123919	129185	141945(P)	
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100) ◇		140.92	147.66	169.77(P)	156.22(P)
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ^{**} (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production ^{**} (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		244.48	237.46	230.88(F)	
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ^{**} Total Foodgrains Production ^{**}	000 मै.टन '000 MT	23574	21925	20019(F)	19888
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		198.48	222.67	253.21	259.88(P)
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		179	192	214	230
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		175	191	215	233
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		176	192	215	236
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	13848 # (31 .12 .2010)	13867 # (31 .12 .2011)	15212 # (31 .12 .2012)	17538# (31 .12 .2013)
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	107175(P)	114371(P)		

F अन्तिम F Final

P प्रावधानिक P Provisional

+ Average of April to December, 2012

25 Hospitals related to Medical Collage are not included in above Hospitals.

Estimate of State Domestic Product are 2011-12 Provisional, 2012-13 Quick and 2013-14 Advance

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calender Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

+ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2012 का औसत

25 स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।

राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान 2011-12 प्रावधानिक 2012-13 त्वरित एवं 2013-14 अग्रिम हैं

2.सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय
2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद(हलाख) Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (हलाख) Net State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income (₹)	
	प्रचलित मूल्यों पर at current prices	स्थिर मूल्यों पर at constant (2004-05) Prices	प्रचलित मूल्यों पर at current prices	स्थिर मूल्यों पर at constant (2004-05) Prices	प्रचलित मूल्यों पर at current prices	स्थिर मूल्यों पर at constant (2004-05) Prices
	1980-81	627011	3248568	601367	2607435	1781
1993-94	3806839	6559107	3437399	5866545	7333	12516
1999-2k	9010589	10333731	8160729	9237285	14984	16960
2004-05	12774565	12774565	11263572	11263572	18565	18565
2005-06	14223614	13628496	12533331	12020228	20275	19445
2006-07	17104273	15218867	15142786	13434991	24055	21342
2007-08	19482214	16001662	17224965	14047148	26882	21922
2008-09	23094932	17455575	20393860	15228354	31279	23356
2009-10	26582485	18624454	23376664	16115948	35254	24304
2010-11	33834843	21307929	30090656	18536565	44644	27502
2011-12(P)	40342155	22410314	36106656	19465075	52735	28429
2012-13(Q)	45921482	23422967	41083393	20329815	59097	29244
2013-14 (A)	51368818	24499671	45932210	21252334	65098	30120

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

SDP data 1980-81,1993-94 & 1999-2000 (inflated based on 2004-05 series)

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2791717	2912790	3519674
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	533032	656657
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9761	12729
4. खनन Mining	271698	279237	379214
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1827344	2417988
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	828817	984433	1425530
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	768853	842911	992458
6. निर्माण Construction	1552004	1829730	2180314
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	482366	490104	538263
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	381560	378069	410129
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	112035	128134
8. रेलवे Railways	109370	115497	135229
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	463681	549528
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	455674	540464
ii भंडारण Storage	4729	8006	9064
10. संचार Communication	190422	215258	231216
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	2014753	2421568
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	474248	583248
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1210177	1356261
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	583404	644281
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1264597	1478102
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	14223614	17104273
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3455583	4189060
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4426416	5515779
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6341615	7399434

3. औद्योगिक उदभव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4232949	4773855	5041357
2. वानिकी Forestry	637326	755014	948592
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	14271	15600	19336
4. खनन Mining	475783	539395	688174
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2619139	3097853	3594075
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1471059	1871624	2264543
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1148080	1226229	1329532
6. निर्माण Construction	2364337	2756106	2814614
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	582578	784400	1151371
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	420872	600592	931632
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	161706	183808	219739
8. रेलवे Railways	152331	174338	254197
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	621014	727710	892555
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	614320	720510	882929
ii भंडारण Storage	6694	7200	9626
10. संचार Communication	253482	279049	326001
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2824073	3219697	3617711
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	665188	821036	906351
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1627640	1941001	2267654
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	687059	1007625	1170486
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1725044	2202253	2890013
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	19482214	23094932	26582485
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4884546	5544469	6009285
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6041837	7177754	8248233
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8555831	10372709	12324967

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	8109082	10679465	12058618	13302788
2. वानिकी Forestry	1119202	1449541	1424523	1684246
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	25931	33112	36345	40648
4. खनन Mining	1344326	1774368	2253600	2588277
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3643540	4078815	4322969	4423516
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	2156843	2437629	2604603	2665511
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1486697	1641186	1718365	1758005
6. निर्माण Construction	3384819	3897233	4332841	4892361
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1074701	743220	839506	1032251
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	861524	465441	523441	674221
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	213177	277779	316065	358030
8. रेलवे Railways	226429	246495	278219	314026
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	1083861	1311366	1581804	1872464
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	1072479	1297854	1565744	1853310
ii भंडारण Storage	11383	13512	16060	19153
10. संचार Communication	307710	325537	360619	400135
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	5021686	5996375	6795070	7203674
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1143246	1362761	1530353	1802756
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	2689993	3239916	3722559	4450254
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1309358	1371867	1541206	1741062
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	3350959	3832084	4843252	5620361
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	33834843	40342155	45921482	51368818
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	9254215	12162118	13519486	15027681
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	9447386	10493636	11748915	12936405
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	15133242	17686401	20653081	23404732

P=प्रावधानिक, Q=त्वरित, A=अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2791717	2804372	3035203
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	469294	483212
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9377	11262
4.खनन Mining	271698	286581	409683
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1760049	2175574
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	828817	946420	1274367
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	768853	813629	901207
6.निर्माण Construction	1552004	1728314	1937853
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	482366	463306	464695
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	381560	357232	353708
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	106074	110987
8.रेलवे Railways	109370	117453	125655
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	431131	465777
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	423565	457960
ii भंडारण Storage	4729	7565	7817
10.संचार Communication	190422	232478	280321
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	1918104	2128248
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	510834	644765
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1157018	1227795
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	553191	563465
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1186995	1265358
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	13628496	15218867
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3283043	3529677
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4238250	4987806
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6107203	6701384

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004—05)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	3080266	3226172	3116314
2. वानिकी Forestry	494807	498674	506545
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	11629	12215	13638
4.खनन Mining	440505	410908	489407
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2238797	2500457	2831974
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1241598	1493102	1779028
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	997199	1007355	1052946
6.निर्माण Construction	1961085	1976057	1970629
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	478122	593787	774745
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	344811	453881	625951
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	133311	139906	148794
8.रेलवे Railways	133363	151139	196647
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	496459	535890	577663
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	490975	530449	571196
ii भंडारण Storage	5484	5441	6467
10.संचार Communication	336666	362992	398208
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2309196	2501201	2621704
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	742878	873527	967071
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1307303	1395141	1457457
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	572217	778228	808625
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1398368	1639187	1893829
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	16001662	17455575	18624454
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3586702	3737060	3636497
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5118510	5481210	6066754
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7296450	8237305	8921203

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004–05)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(Q)	2013-14 (A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4423913	4409331	4410479	4412338
2. वानिकी Forestry	523925	524988	527859	536182
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	14293	15281	16604	17232
4.खनन Mining	808033	977625	1182685	1332373
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2692417	2794745	2825503	2808158
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1587559	1658230	1676826	1665913
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1104858	1136515	1148677	1142245
6.निर्माण Construction	2169584	2269842	2328371	2411028
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	652531	413999	416820	441752
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	522068	258127	258550	273029
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	130463	155872	158270	168723
8.रेलवे Railways	188719	200336	201388	202446
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	631674	705534	766313	842493
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	624776	698041	758381	833596
ii भंडारण Storage	6898	7493	7932	8896
10.संचार Communication	740547	756131	763420	797102
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2963903	3509163	3646015	3790305
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1132664	1299489	1430145	1590321
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1549896	1660885	1755804	1925490
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	821774	793567	809060	856088
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1994056	2079398	2342501	2536363
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	21307929	22410314	23422967	24499671
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4962131	4949599	4954942	4965752
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6322565	6456212	6753380	6993311
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	10023233	11004503	11714645	12540608

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-न्तरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2574105	2671810	3248772
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	526449	648553
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8547	11144
4.खनन Mining	226562	229345	310110
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1470160	2008206
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	730496	1132933
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	739664	875273
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1757040	2089176
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	211785	210247
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	149563	139145
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	62222	71102
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	88064	106971
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	389516	464764
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	382275	456577
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	7241	8187
10.संचार Communication	159881	179296	191540
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1921305	2312681
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	464821	572505
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	994989	1109560
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	467863	515573
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1152339	1342983
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12533331	15142786
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3206806	3908469
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3668331	4617739
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5658194	6616578

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	3919650	4420286	4622201
2. वानिकी Forestry	628792	745253	936568
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12492	13407	16430
4. खनन Mining	388250	430244	528768
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2146276	2489271	2939296
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1125292	1404927	1771513
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1020984	1084344	1167783
6. निर्माण Construction	2259766	2617737	2667315
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	211151	416521	636381
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	114715	309407	508328
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	96436	107114	128053
8. रेलवे Railways	125185	140667	213981
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	526298	615997	760060
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	520315	609625	751459
ii. भंडारण Storage	5983	6372	8601
10. संचार Communication	212983	227306	259222
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2693998	3052133	3434491
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	653542	808019	892114
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1336411	1588175	1856291
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	547285	844311	986174
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1562886	1984533	2627374
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	17224965	20393860	23376664
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4560934	5178946	5575199
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5005443	5953773	6771759
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7658588	9261141	11029706

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	7589880	9995689	11286538	12451047
2. वानिकी Forestry	1106533	1433133	1408398	1665181
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	22115	28239	30996	34666
4.खनन Mining	1077743	1422507	1806706	2075016
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2859760	3197621	3385585	3464276
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1548998	1750653	1870570	1914312
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1310762	1446968	1515015	1549964
6.निर्माण Construction	3207885	3693514	4106351	4636623
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	598787	414097	467744	575135
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	487772	250374	279015	359266
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	111015	163723	188729	215869
8.रेलवे Railways	177885	193649	218572	246702
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	935713	1132115	1365581	1616513
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	925606	1120117	1351320	1599504
ii भंडारण Storage	10108	11998	14261	17008
10.संचार Communication	240708	254654	282097	313008
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	4771581	5697726	6456642	6844896
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1126717	1343058	1508227	1777909
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	2201988	2652147	3047232	3642912
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1099841	1133698	1270467	1433299
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	3073518	3514809	4442258	5155027
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	30090656	36106656	41083393	45932210
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	8718528	11457061	12725933	14150894
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	7744175	8727739	9766385	10751051
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	13627953	15921856	18591075	21030265

P=प्रावधानिक, Q=त्वरित, A=अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004—05)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2574105	2574063	2792005
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	462979	475931
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8198	9725
4.खनन Mining	226562	239337	347052
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1420562	1798082
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	703629	1002183
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	716933	795899
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1658605	1852866
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	199079	169617
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	140167	108030
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	58912	61587
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	91684	99656
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	359769	385951
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	352935	378924
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	6834	7027
10.संचार Communication	159881	198537	244642
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1828986	2028765
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	501856	634851
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	953646	1007823
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	442968	446577
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1079959	1141447
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12020228	13434991
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3045240	3277661
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3517583	4167618
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5457405	5989712

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2814926	2945982	2816365
2. वानिकी Forestry	487602	491096	498220
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	9880	10390	11310
4.खनन Mining	364384	319955	362981
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1817170	1976644	2286334
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	929796	1089452	1366037
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	887374	887192	920297
6.निर्माण Construction	1866625	1856354	1848321
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	162704	286202	371042
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	83202	198769	278054
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	79502	87433	92987
8.रेलवे Railways	110020	124425	163739
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	409981	438589	466184
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	405101	433796	460468
ii भंडारण Storage	4880	4793	5716
10.संचार Communication	301623	319347	345193
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2196567	2367326	2479943
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	732480	862347	955286
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1066209	1127187	1158208
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	451183	644699	669376
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1255793	1457811	1683448
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	14047148	15228354	16115948
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3312408	3447467	3325895
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4210884	4439156	4868677
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	6523856	7341731	7921376

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004–05)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4082864	4069406	4070466	4072182
2. वानिकी Forestry	515937	516984	519811	528007
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	11376	12162	13215	13715
4.खनन Mining	609165	737018	891610	1004458
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2062589	2139071	2162549	2149388
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1095843	1144625	1157461	1149928
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	966746	994446	1005087	999460
6.निर्माण Construction	2028305	2122035	2176752	2254027
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	296834	51757	47913	50779
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	228893	-40110	-46593	-50950
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	67940	91868	94506	101729
8.रेलवे Railways	151370	160688	161532	162380
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	511009	570746	619900	681536
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	504980	564197	612967	673761
ii भंडारण Storage	6029	6549	6933	7776
10.संचार Communication	690841	705379	712179	743600
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2780956	3292560	3420964	3556348
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1119540	1284432	1413574	1572084
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1219059	1306356	1381014	1514479
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	674667	638159	644883	682647
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1782053	1858322	2093453	2266704
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	18536565	19465075	20329815	21252334
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4610177	4598552	4603492	4613904
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4996893	5049881	5278824	5458651
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8929495	9816642	10447499	11179779

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण
7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	₹(करोड़ /Crore)
			कुल Total
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61726	96031
2010-11	47873	76046	123919
2011-12	41020	88165	129185
2012-13 (P)	43772	98173	141945

P-प्रावधानिक P- Provisional

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+) / घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	बजट घाटा Budget Deficit	प्रारम्भिक घाटा Primary Deficit	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1999-2K	-3639.95	495.66	0.00	-5361.20
2000-01	-2633.58	-179.27	-973.94	-4313.20
2001-02	-3795.69	90.83	-1870.38	-5748.37
2002-03	-3933.92	-206.53	-1813.88	-6114.02
2003-04	-3424.44	-55.08	-2589.98	-7367.13
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	-6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	-5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	-3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	-3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	-6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	-10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	-4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	-3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	-8534.51
2013-14 (R.E.)	-2505.15	-471.63	-9149.55	-18301.27

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)				
वर्ष Year	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायतार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1999-2K	6715.73	1573.78	1500.10	
2000-01	8136.57	1687.98	2577.22	
2001-02	8553.53	1508.46	2091.30	
2002-03	9316.44	1569.00	2196.42	
2003-04	10848.40	2071.64	2503.80	4.68
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14 (R.E.)	53607.60	13510.15	10163.19	8.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां Receipt outside the Revenue Account					
वर्ष Year	लोकऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1999-2K	11414.96	120.04	0.00	1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80	0.00	1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24	0.00	884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24	0.00	1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98	0.00	1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14 (R.E.)	14400.39	337.84	300.00	7550.13	99877.30

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)				पूँजीगत व्यय (शुद्ध) Capital Exp.(Net)			
	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल Total	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल Total
1999-2K	11786.83	1267.60	375.12	13429.55	34.83	1273.50	208.95	1517.28
2000-01	13150.04	1457.62	427.70	15035.36	62.00	1008.62	313.45	1384.07
2001-02	13762.52	1657.61	528.85	15948.98	72.56	1382.61	362.64	1817.81
2002-03	14743.64	1793.46	478.68	17015.78	71.01	1532.88	423.65	2027.54
2003-04	16617.12	1698.15	533.02	18848.29	64.00	2739.01	377.97	3180.98
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	10683.58
2013-14 (R.E)	60693.44	16417.75	2674.90	79786.09	2.10	14931.65	420.80	15354.55

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

वर्ष Year	₹(करोड़ /Crore)				
	लोक ऋण Public Debt	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advance	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूँजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
	1999-2K	7132.85	324.05	0.00	8974.18
2000-01	7341.88	419.35	0.00	9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11	0.00	10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80	0.00	14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37	0.00	16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14 (R.E)	4120.88	787.41	300.00	20562.84	100348.93

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना	वार्षिक योजनाएँ	चतुर्थ योजना
Sector	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26
V उर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	पंचम योजना	वार्षिक योजना	षष्ठम् योजना	सप्तम् योजना	वार्षिक योजना
Sector	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	46.85	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	19.24	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	271.17	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49
V उर्जा Energy	248.97	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	34.53	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72
VII परिवहन Transport	84.20	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	149.05	39.74	420.10	736.26	222.31
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.83	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	2.78	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32
योग (Total)	857.62	290.19	2120.45	3106.18	975.57

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	वार्षिक योजना	अष्टम् योजना	नवम् योजना	दशम् योजना	ग्यारहवीं योजना	बारहवीं योजना
Sector	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12	XII Plan (2012-13)
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	2224.22
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	3556.96
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	183.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	926.61
V उर्जा Energy	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	11145.50
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	146.57
VII परिवहन Transport	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	2164.76
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	27.02
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	11290.23
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	544.63
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	401.87
योग (Total)	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	32611.37

12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक
12. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year)1999–2000=100						
वर्ष	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन,शक्ति,प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Group	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
Year	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14*	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88

* प्रावधानिक

* Provisional

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक
13. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
1990	273.68	565.31	1122.53	447.08
1991	273.87	577.41	1303.19	479.25
1992	265.83	577.41	1449.41	498.38
1993	293.32	577.41	1569.38	539.04
1994	106.39	103.51	108.48	106.39
1995	113.18	107.15	117.68	113.19
1996	120.41	110.91	127.66	120.43
1997	128.10	114.81	138.49	128.13
1998	136.28	118.24	150.24	137.32
1999	144.98	123.01	162.98	145.03
2000	154.24	127.33	176.81	155.00
2001	164.10	131.80	191.81	164.98
2002	199.97	144.56	222.73	199.71
2003	199.84	155.70	236.00	200.93
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012*	163.15	210.33	150.02	169.77
2013*	140.24	205.00	153.85	156.22

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

*प्रावधानिक

1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 = 100

* Provisional

2005 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 2004-2005 = 100

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year is 1970 i.e. 1970=100

From 1993 to 2004 the Base Year is 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 onwards the Base Year is 2004-05 = 100

14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार

14. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
1990	9.27	2.31	11.58
1991	9.53	2.31	11.84
1992	9.73	2.31	12.04
1993	9.77	2.32	12.09
1994	10.05	2.43	12.48
1995	10.09	2.55	12.64
1996	10.17	2.67	12.84
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013*	9.54	3.66	13.20

*Upto Sept., 2013

*सितम्बर, 2013 तक

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशें(कपास एवं सण) Fibres(Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1991-92	92.91	80.70	108.62	93.93	83.07
1992-93	129.19	125.46	99.37	112.96	114.23
1993-94	77.91	93.84	92.00	93.12	102.69
1994-95	127.15	144.02	110.54	97.26	95.97
1995-96	106.93	128.28	122.90	148.54	116.67
1996-97	143.42	159.45	141.58	151.37	145.09
1997-98	148.59	231.56	121.96	96.40	179.73
1998-99	138.20	217.89	135.19	96.73	150.19
1999-2K	129.88	78.78	133.94	109.18	134.78
2000-01	121.48	62.94	78.55	89.32	127.85
2001-02	161.68	122.32	116.71	31.25	183.75
2002-03	92.99	42.47	63.45	28.00	119.25
2003-04	197.59	190.96	154.09	78.69	249.78
2004-05	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	186.53	130.87	158.50	95.64	226.07
2008-09	191.49	157.03	201.56	80.56	228.77
2009-10	153.65	61.97	169.53	100.26	211.80
2010-11	261.87	278.11	237.52	95.04	234.17
2011-12	252.53	199.52	218.23	191.92	323.86
2012-13 (F)	235.43	170.53	240.14	169.42	241.23

मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है।

Includes Chillies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric

F-अन्तिम (Final)

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकू Tobacco	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	समस्त फसलें All Crops
भार (Weight)	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100
1991-92	102.42	116.31	94.41	56.96	95.22
1992-93	99.36	96.50	104.36	162.86	117.46
1993-94	98.22	87.19	101.23	80.18	87.32
1994-95	69.80	84.37	117.62	197.74	122.05
1995-96	124.48	118.38	91.19	76.55	118.60
1996-97	159.09	110.28	101.23	206.56	147.68
1997-98	95.63	99.05	83.21	204.79	149.41
1998-99	108.50	92.21	73.22	89.23	143.55
1999-2K	142.88	67.26	68.59	64.65	119.33
2000-01	130.11	47.98	49.37	134.34	95.66
2001-02	159.26	36.94	60.18	229.86	130.99
2002-03	122.40	36.05	53.92	7.78	67.69
2003-04	189.85	26.49	36.72	213.11	172.02
2004-05	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	329.17	50.78	24.92	347.22	166.66
2008-09	300.70	33.15	35.34	352.06	185.09
2009-10	295.67	29.45	50.83	56.60	138.83
2010-11	415.88	31.57	33.93	430.08	244.48
2011-12	506.75	38.57	36.42	515.83	237.46
2012-13 (F)	387.27	34.35	26.17	564.79	230.88

\$ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है।

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

16. फसलवार उत्पादन

16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1991-92	2117973	4946443	7064416	201819	714931	916750
1992-93	4497534	5523746	10021280	623244	834647	1457891
1993-94	2277393	3706364	5983757	277434	793780	1071214
1994-95	3694878	6050006	9744884	545596	1419920	1965516
1995-96	2227812	5883516	8111328	321951	1133831	1455782
1996-97	3816549	7160175	10976724	699016	1145716	1844732
1997-98	4199795	7203757	11403552	633930	1998714	2632644
1998-99	3184000	7306308	10490308	273707	2170559	2444266
1999-2K	2695989	7097263	9793252	133374	759235	892609
2000-01	3352756	5955848	9308604	283135	448314	731449
2001-02	5740044	6835699	12575743	645907	780231	1426138
2002-03	1725653	5325111	7050764	113162	371287	484449
2003-04	9442584	6284688	15727272	1511256	770653	2281909
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13(F)	6336045	11726067	18062112	636696	1320076	1956772

F= अन्तिम (Final)

16. फसलवार उत्पादन

16.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1991-92	2319792	5661374	7981166	453577	2257095	2710672	1360662	143684
1992-93	5120778	6358393	11479171	723260	1818271	2541531	1128979	172763
1993-94	2554827	4500144	7054971	641950	1763361	2405311	1020028	142585
1994-95	4240474	7469926	11710400	753509	2080524	2834033	987007	148785
1995-96	2549763	7017347	9567110	644163	2425737	3069900	1384915	227507
1996-97	4515565	8305891	12821456	862844	2666533	3529377	1290177	231762
1997-98	4833725	9202471	14036196	1099865	2200177	3300042	1158729	147476
1998-99	3457707	9476867	12934574	1329462	2485952	3815414	1078790	148234
1999-2K	2829363	7856498	10685861	921712	2484086	3405798	786833	167319
2000-01	3635891	6404162	10040053	714509	1318054	2032563	561338	136912
2001-02	6385951	7615930	14001881	1182899	1946106	3129005	432127	47738
2002-03	1838815	5696398	7535213	435798	1318877	1754675	421716	42901
2003-04	10953840	7055341	18009181	1254297	2742121	3996418	309908	120529
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13(F)	6972741	13046143	20018884	2548109	3815598	6363707	401807	259746

F= अन्तिम (Final)

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1991-92	6423714	2033740	8457454	1766839	1063825	2830664
1992-93	6901044	2495302	9396346	1948768	1491934	3440702
1993-94	6109385	2191631	8301016	2065698	1262370	3328068
1994-95	6764961	2558592	9323553	1976685	1625115	3601800
1995-96	5935461	2392931	8328392	1914240	1659636	3573876
1996-97	6427520	2663055	9090575	2177611	1582438	3760049
1997-98	6415096	2943127	9358223	2108332	2273144	4381476
1998-99	5849619	2982281	8831900	1749821	2894126	4643947
1999-2K	5648997	2831142	8480139	1443542	1035321	2478863
2000-01	6462446	2534826	8997272	1666033	708818	2374851
2001-02	6924462	2461190	9385652	2352499	1004773	3357272
2002-03	4832385	1992607	6824992	1335218	467611	1802829
2003-04	7835719	2284945	10120664	2697596	1163434	3861030
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13(F)	5752249	3372167	9124416	1955625	1289940	3245565

F= अन्तिम (Final)

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton(Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1991-92	8190553	3097565	11288118	1123725	2438216	3561941	31215	474469
1992-93	8849812	3987236	12837048	972812	2385934	3358746	24323	476417
1993-94	8175083	3454001	11629084	1172658	2440455	3613113	20589	518215
1994-95	8741646	4183707	12925353	1086709	2404918	3491627	21916	485892
1995-96	7849701	4052567	11902268	1012501	2830652	3843153	27513	606261
1996-97	8605131	4245493	12850624	1166870	2716450	3883320	26668	654246
1997-98	8523428	5216271	13739699	1132466	3288986	4421452	23202	644713
1998-99	7599440	5876407	13475847	1293931	3011363	4305294	22614	644633
1999-2K	7092539	3866463	10959002	1058337	2576957	3635294	19270	583176
2000-01	8128479	3243644	11372123	1207760	1438523	2646283	13479	510057
2001-02	9276961	3465963	12742924	1260897	1844721	3105618	9060	510147
2002-03	6167603	2460218	8627821	930078	1518898	2448976	9987	385685
2003-04	10533315	3448379	13981694	1081398	2147496	3228894	5802	343511
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567575
2012-13(F)	7707874	4662107	12369981	2075735	2835805	4911540	5500	523039

F= अन्तिम (Final)

18.स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
18.GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1991-92	1855478	181374	3170467	57137	5264456
1992-93	1989702	230375	3231170	35237	5486484
1993-94	1835325	189347	3522795	47862	5595329
1994-95	1995151	264599	3503187	51948	5814885
1995-96	2114826	204154	3992091	50143	6361214
1996-97	2199915	217962	4266205	58848	6742930
1997-98	2237926	191231	4185184	61494	6675835
1998-99	2274887	99630	4382500	51592	6808609
1999-2K	2319076	81163	4483828	49913	6933980
2000-01	1975816	41033	4072707	45033	6134589
2001-02	2186462	108787	4399003	50209	6744461
2002-03	1348137	7929	3887110	29015	5272191
2003-04	1906061	62122	4367933	57161	6393277
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902988
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467

19.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
19. NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुलयोग Total
1991-92	1424563	162675	2701739	54391	4343368
1992-93	1428388	207031	2803309	32526	4471254
1993-94	1373489	169660	3009009	45197	4597355
1994-95	1427230	246742	3134237	50064	4858273
1995-96	1497213	189041	3500226	45945	5232425
1996-97	1533864	206796	3793116	54521	5588297
1997-98	1524872	181564	3657718	57182	5421336
1998-99	1557110	92997	3801219	47979	5499305
1999-2K	1619151	78420	3866868	47435	5611874
2000-01	1353845	38297	3472689	42259	4907090
2001-02	1451783	104747	3816342	46897	5419769
2002-03	960105	7744	3376795	26954	4371598
2003-04	1314271	60013	3810114	54616	5239014
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120

20. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता
20. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1995-96	3049.00
1996-97	3082.00
1997-98	3097.36
1998-99	3355.84
1999-2k	3689.42
2000-01	3997.97
2001-02	4517.00
2002-03	4547.18
2003-04	5167.43
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14 *	14371.61

* Provisional

* प्रावधानिक

21. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई
21. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलोमीटर (km)

वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग	मुख्य जिला सड़कें	अन्य जिला सड़कें	ग्रामीण सड़कें	सीमावर्ती सड़कें	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें	कुल
Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Border Roads	Other Deptt. Roads	Total
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239		41194
1990-91	2840	7247	3604	14987	27433	2239		58350
1991-92	2846	7136	3636	15054	29002	2239		59913
1992-93	2846	7151	3638	15067	30579	2239		61520
1993-94	2846	8720	3212	14394	31667	2239		63078
1994-95	2846	9810	5549	12143	33100	2239	46438	112125
1995-96	2846	10006	5707	12615	36816	2239	64220	134449
1996-97	2846	10047	5820	12684	41311	2239	64398	139345
1997-98	2964	9990	5789	60576	@	2239	64403	145961
1998-99	2964	9990	5789	63976	@	2239	64403	149361
1999-2K	4453	8898	5741	65142	@	2239	64403	150876
2000-01	4547	8714	5739	68462	@		62012	149474
2001-02	4665	8601	6053	17934	113561			150814
2002-03	4665	8585	6232	18785	114613			152880
2003-04	5655	8627	6117	19653	118188			158240
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976			163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139			167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063			173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914			182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235			186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635			188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606			189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854			190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518			191694
2013-14(P)	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434			195850

P =प्रावधानिक, @ = अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है।

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

22. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Number/संचयी संख्या

वर्ष	मोटर रिक्शा	दुपहिया वाहन	आटो रिक्शा	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन
Year	Motorised Rickshaws	Two Wheelers	Auto Rickshaws	Goods Tempos	Passengers Tempos	Car & Station Wagons
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
1990	90	675317	17009	543	2831	51924
1991	90	746343	18236	776	3097	55909
1992	90	837840	19504	936	3679	59992
1993	90	920437	20982	1121	3947	63777
1994	90	1020054	23168	1371	4182	68881
1995	90	1145295	25218	1791	4513	76940
1996	90	1288411	28272	2258	5057	88746
1997	90	1424000	30837	2672	5346	98417
1998	90	1472889	32012	2882	5486	101768
1999	90	1791116	39151	5245	6870	123984
2000	90	1969150	42297	6518	7420	139067
2001	90	2157764	45288	8125	7881	155866
2002	90	2379599	49390	10097	8454	174171
2003	90	2623342	53985	12812	9209	197469
2004	90	2940515	59443	16426	10292	226329
2005	90	3302263	66155	21308	11549	259423
2006	90	3744732	73673	27761	12551	297597
2007	90	4167274	80962	33488	13159	345719
2008	90	4614532	87639	38483	13807	388302
2009	90	5104760	94446	42126	16355	441447
2010	90	5707735	101415	45379	19635	502952
2011	90	6443070	108359	48768	22902	570183
2011-12	90	6629743	110456	49812	23889	591069
2012-13	90	7465863	117990	53418	27432	659542
2013-14	90	8327153	125621	56668	31024	733650

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

22 MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Number/संचयी संख्या

वर्ष Year	जीप Jeeps	ट्रैक्टर Tractors	ट्रेलर Trailors	टैक्सी Taxies	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini Buses	ट्रक Trucks	अन्य वाहन Other Vehicles	कुल Total
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
1990	37303	129741	36359	8615	22914	66192	2505	1051343
1991	40823	144009	38343	9335	24256	70637	2538	1154392
1992	45783	166401	40878	10717	26601	77045	2567	1292033
1993	50512	182156	42208	11446	28450	81331	2604	1409061
1994	55822	197386	42701	12171	30870	87232	2667	1546595
1995	62272	217115	43561	13083	33302	95039	2771	1720990
1996	71095	241009	45613	14192	35627	105285	2872	1928527
1997	81765	266878	47422	15172	38764	113186	2945	2127494
1998	85410	276100	48155	15593	40239	116213	2962	2199799
1999	104107	329573	51626	18414	46065	128680	3058	2647979
2000	110975	351658	53231	20028	48759	135625	3242	2888060
2001	114982	369137	54355	23195	50626	142444	3524	3133277
2002	119298	386022	55520	26879	52631	152589	3896	3418636
2003	125663	401010	56675	31607	55314	168653	4281	3740110
2004	134441	426235	57875	36520	57542	186431	4738	4156877
2005	145134	455400	59128	41220	60343	201691	5402	4629106
2006	155137	493277	61148	46349	62832	224361	6761	5206269
2007	164298	529604	64335	52991	65108	246107	9345	5772480
2008	180198	561141	66600	57800	68426	262906	11820	6351744
2009	197780	597354	68820	65536	72334	282753	13730	6997531
2010	221436	634473	70259	75038	77000	314546	15765	7785723
2011	247036	685200	71171	85850	81747	350411	18773	8733560
2011-12	254840	699881	71665	89053	83345	362028	19697	8985568
2012-13	288056	768645	73732	103690	88616	401983	22978	10072035
2013-14	319151	840914	74568	114578	93857	433980	27692	11178946

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

23. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	अशोधित जन्म दर Crude Birth Rate		अशोधित मृत्यु दर Crude Death Rate		शिशु मृत्यु दर Infant Mortality Rate	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
	1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110
1990	29.9	33.6	9.6	9.6	80	84
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	9.8	80	79
1992	29.0	34.7	10.0	10.8	79	90
1993	28.5	33.6	9.2	9.0	74	82
1994	28.6	33.7	9.2	9.0	73	84
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	85
1996	27.4	32.3	8.9	9.7	72	86
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	72	85
1998	27.2	31.3	8.8	8.9	71	83
1999	26.1	31.1	8.7	8.4	70	81
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75
2004	24.1	29.0	7.6	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49

स्रोत :-

1. 1985 से 2004 अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर (एन आर एच एम जुलाई 06)
2. शिशु मृत्यु दर 1981 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
3. अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर 1980 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
4. एस.आर.एस.बुलेटिन

Source:-

1. From 1985 to 2004 CBR, CDR, IMR (NRHM-July-06)
2. IMR from 1981 to 1984 (SSES India-06)
3. CBR, CDR 1980 to 1984 (SSES India-06)
- 4 S.R.S Bulletin

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक
23. HEALTH INDICATORS

जीवन प्रत्याशा दर LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		
वर्ष Years	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1987-91	58.2	55.8
1988-92	58.7	56.3
1989-93	59.4	58.0
1990-94	60.0	58.6
1991-95	60.3	59.1
1992-96	60.7	59.5
1993-97	61.1	60.0
1994-98	62.2	60.4
1995-99	61.7	60.5
1996-2K	61.9	60.7
1997-01	62.2	60.9
1998-02	62.5	61.1
2000-04	63.0	61.5
2002-06	63.5	62.0
2006-10	66.1	66.5

स्रोत (Source):- 1. 1987-91 to 1988-92 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-1998 (SSES India -1998)

2. 1989-93 to 1992-96 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2001(SSES India -2001)

3. 1993-97 to 1998-02 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2006(SSES India -2006)

4. 2000-04 ;जेण्डर सांख्यिकी डी.ई.एस., शिमला एवं सांख्यिकी सार, भारत 2007)

(Gender Statistics DES, Shimla & Statistical Abstract, India, 2007)

5. 2002-06 & 2006-10 एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई

SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI

24. साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान
24. LITERACY RATE - RAJASTHAN

वर्ष Year	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50						
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12			12.90			44.50
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57			16.40			15.80
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11			22.80			58.00
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.20	52.10	66.10	76.20	45.80	61.40	87.90	70.70	79.70

स्रोत— भारत की जनगणना

नोट : साक्षरता दर 1951, 1961 तथा 1971 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 5 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा साक्षरता दर 1981 से 2011 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 7 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

Source - Census of India

Note : Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

25. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक जनगणना 2011
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS Census 2011

जिला Districts	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर No. of Females per thousand Males		जनसंख्या घनत्व(प्रति वर्ग कि. मी.) Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)	जनसंख्या दशकीय वृद्धि दर 2001-2011 (%) Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (%)
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	समस्त overall	0 - 6 Year		
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.60
अलवर (Alwar)	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.80
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.50
बारां (Baran)	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.70
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.50
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.40
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.20
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.30
बून्दी (Bundi)	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.40
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.10
चूरु (Churu)	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.30
दौसा (Dausa)	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.50
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.70
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.40
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.00
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.90
जयपुर (Jaipur)	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.20
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.80
जालौर (Jalor)	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.20
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.60
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.70
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.70
करौली (Karauli)	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.90
कोटा (Kota)	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.40
नागौर (Nagaur)	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.20
पाली (Pali)	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.90
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.80
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.70
सवाई माधोपुर(S.Madhopur)	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.60
सीकर (Sikar)	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.00
सिरोही (Sirohi)	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.80
टोंक (Tonk)	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.30
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.70
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.30

25. जिलेवार जनांकिय सूचकांक जनगणना 2011
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS Census 2011

जिला	कुल (Total)		साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in %)			शहरी (Urban)			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
Districts	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
अजमेर (Ajmer)	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
अलवर (Alwar)	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
बारान (Baran)	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
बून्दी (Bundi)	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
चूरु (Churu)	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
दौसा (Dausa)	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
जयपुर (Jaipur)	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
जालौर (Jalor)	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
करौली (Karauli)	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
कोटा (Kota)	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
नागौर (Nagaur)	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
पाली (Pali)	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
सीकर (Sikar)	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
सिरोही (Sirohi)	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
टोंक (Tonk)	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

26. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति
26. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of District Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (₹लाख) Land Revenue Suspended (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
1992-93	12	4376	34.66	29.06
1993-94	25	22586	246.81	491.36
1994-95	-	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82	209.12
1996-97	21	5905	55.29	28.88
1997-98	24	4633	14.91 #	2.79 #
1998-99	20	20069	215.07	168.52
1999-2K	26	23406	261.79	227.95
2000-01	31	30583	330.41	310.48
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53 @
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 @
2012-13	12	8030	120.90(P)	65.44 @

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865 ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 villages affected from Cyclone & Hailstorm not included.

@ संभावित Likely

P-प्रावधानिक Provisional

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M.	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population	Literacy Percentage	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	6.99	308	33.4	67.0	41
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.58	397	14.1	72.2	55
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.6	1102	11.3	61.8	43
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.9	308	42.6	78.0	38
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6	42
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8	36
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.04	124	27.4	67.2	39
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4	32
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0	12
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	6.0	236	27.6	69.3	56
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3	25
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9	53
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8	28
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1	49
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1	21
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.51	829	22.3	67.7	53
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3	32
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	382	31.2	73.0	42

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2010-11	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2011-12@	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2008*	Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2008-09#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.08	2.75	266.11	1059	4290
2 आसाम Assam	1.10	0.78	67.25	434	998
3 बिहार Bihar	0.39	0.94	184.24	129	336
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.03	1.96	155.60	N.A.	10579
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.25	0.44	224.85	2861	8488
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.56	55.18	2955	20247
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.62	2.22	87.40	320	2544
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.55	1.92	181.43	1977	7364
9 केरल Kerala	0.22	0.39	112.90	N.A.	2238
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	1.78	3.08	88.36	556	2146
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.44	3.08	133.65	1284	10365
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	1.04	1.56	56.52	440	4154
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.77	0.50	243.56	2229	4696
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.07	3.42	62.35	921	2587
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.8	1.30	227.01	N.A.	5953
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.76	2.41	169.91	465	1251
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.77	0.89	169.70	1087	1876
अखिल भारत All India	1.15	32.87	144.33	803	4555

* प्रावधानिक Provisional @ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2012

ए.एस.आई. A.S.I. @ कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2012

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2010-11	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.2012	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.) 31.3.2012	बारहवीं योजना प्रस्तावित उद्ब्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर (₹करोड़) 12th Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices (₹ Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1065.46	14533	93.24	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	222.86	5840	362.37	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	126.75	3144	147.10	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1508.14	24103	83.14	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1485.07	23123	96.44	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1250.93	10648	90.62	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	988.30	7728	16.36	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	925.02	18175	158.05	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	550.80	19807	554.51	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	674.48	11104	65.29	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1095.99	17018	128.91	275000.00
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	1070.35	9144	163.58	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1735.51	22383	186.39	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	843.75	13043	72.65	196992.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	1232.51	25658	177.00	211250.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	411.94	7562	167.31	326953.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	537.85	4275	355.38	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	818.75	13202	120.62	3716384.96

* प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग=(सकल ऊर्जा उत्पाद + शुद्ध आयात)/मध्यवर्षीय जनसंख्या

* Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Energy Generation+Net Import)/Mid year Population

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या दिसम्बर, 2013 No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population December, 2013	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹) दिसम्बर, 2013 Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) December, 2013	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹) दिसम्बर, 2013 Per Capita Bank credit (₹) December, 2013
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	10.6	48081	53638
2 आसाम Assam	5.7	24560	9503
3 बिहार Bihar	5.1	17755	5212
4 गुजरात Gujarat	10.2	63939	46415
5 हरियाणा Haryana	13.8	69829	53863
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	18.8	71060	23750
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	11.6	50577	20170
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	13.2	82298	57999
9 केरल Kerala	15.5	75327	49298
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	6.9	29155	16497
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	8.9	158888	140764
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	8.8	38162	16597
13 पंजाब Punjab	17.7	77199	59625
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	7.8	26576	22722
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	12.2	67704	83217
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	6.5	26288	11255
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	7.1	50848	30318
अखिल भारत All India	9.1	60542	46553