



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2014-15

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**Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur**



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**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



F O R E W O R D

The Economic Review is a document which is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget.

The 'Economic Review, 2014-15' attempts to present the socio-economic scenario of the State as well as an overview of the various developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative frame work.

I hope this publication will be useful to public representatives, planners, Government departments, various organizations, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of socio-economic development of the State.

**(VASUNDHARA RAJE)
Chief Minister**





Secretary
Department of Planning
Government of Rajasthan

P R E F A C E

The Economic Review is brought out, every year by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The 'Economic Review 2014-15' depicts the progress and trend of development in various sectors of the State economy.

I am grateful to all those departments and officials who have extended their full support in bringing out this publication in time. I hope this publication will be useful for the readers and assist the research scholars and the institutions engaged in the work of socio-economic development of the State.

(AKHIL ARORA)

CHAPTER	PAGE NO.	CONTENTS
	i	Key Indicators of Economic Development
1.	1	Rajasthan: An Overview
2.	12	Public Finance
	12	Fiscal Management
	19	Review of Five year/Annual Plans
	22	Banking
3.	25	Macro-Economic Aggregates
	25	State Domestic Product
	32	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
4.	34	Prices and Public Distribution System
	34	Wholesale Price Index
	37	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
	38	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
	40	Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights
5.	43	Agriculture and Allied Sector
	43	Agriculture Scenario
	43	Land Utilisation
	44	Operational Land Holdings
	45	Monsoon
	45	Agricultural Production
	48	Horticulture
	50	Agriculture Marketing
	51	Water Resources
	52	Colonisation
	52	Command Area Development
	52	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
	53	Ground Water
	53	Watershed Development
	54	State Warehousing
	55	Animal Husbandry
	57	Dairy Development
	57	Fisheries
	58	Forestry
	59	Co-operative
6.	61	Industries
	61	Industries
	62	Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)
	63	Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)
	64	RIICO
	68	Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
	70	Khadi and Village Industries
	70	Factories and Boilers

CHAPTER	PAGE NO.	CONTENTS
	71	Mines and Minerals
	73	Oil and Gas
	74	Labour
	75	Employment
7.	77	Infrastructure Development
	77	Infrastructure
	77	Power
	83	Road
	87	Transport
	89	Railways
	89	Postal and Telecommunication
8.	90	Social Sector Development
	90	Education
	98	Medical and Health
	99	Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine
	100	Family Welfare
	104	Water Supply
	107	Urban Development
	109	Local Self Government
	110	Social Justice and Empowerment
	116	Tribal Area Development
	117	Integrated Child Development Services
	119	Women Empowerment
9.	121	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
	121	Rural Development
	128	Panchayati Raj
	132	Mid- Day Meal Scheme
10.	134	Other Programmes
	134	Twenty Point Programme-2006
	136	Disaster Management and Relief
	137	Information Technology and Communication
	138	Tourism
	139	Archaeology and Museums
	140	Jawahar Kala Kendra
	140	Rajasthan Foundation
	141	Manpower
	141	Science & Technology
	143	Environment
11.	144	Public-Private-Partnership
12.	151	Externally Aided Projects
13.	158	Human Development
	A1-A51	Statistical Appendix

KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S No	Particular	Unit	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		230859	245666	257432	272227
	(b) Current Prices		414179	470178	517615	574549
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Per cent				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		8.34	6.41	4.79	5.75
	(b) Current Prices		22.41	13.52	10.09	11.00
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices by	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		21.26	19.93	20.00	19.43
	(b) Industry		32.81	32.54	31.39	30.58
	(c) Services		45.93	47.53	48.61	49.99
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		29.15	28.10	28.17	27.52
	(b) Industry		29.00	29.05	27.55	26.81
	(c) Services		41.85	42.85	44.28	45.67
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		202749	214391	224632	237530
	(b) Current Prices		374090	422982	465504	516462
6.	Per Capita Income	₹				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		29612	30839	31836	33186
	(b) Current Prices		54637	60844	65974	72156

Note: Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2012-13, quick for 2013-14 and advance for 2014-15

Figure 1

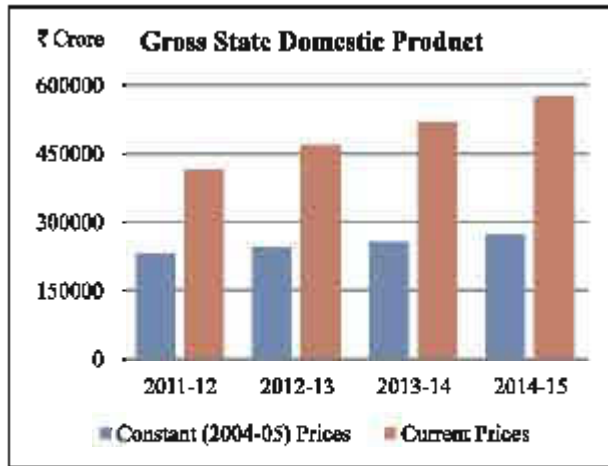


Figure 2

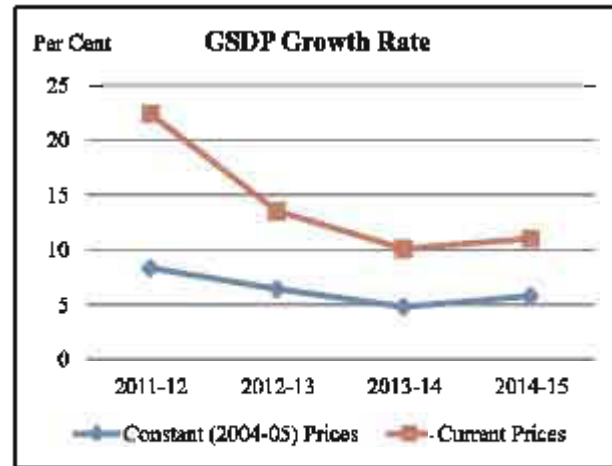


Figure 3

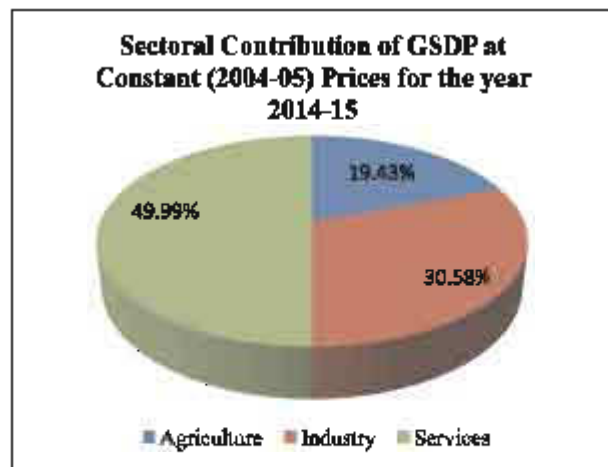


Figure 4

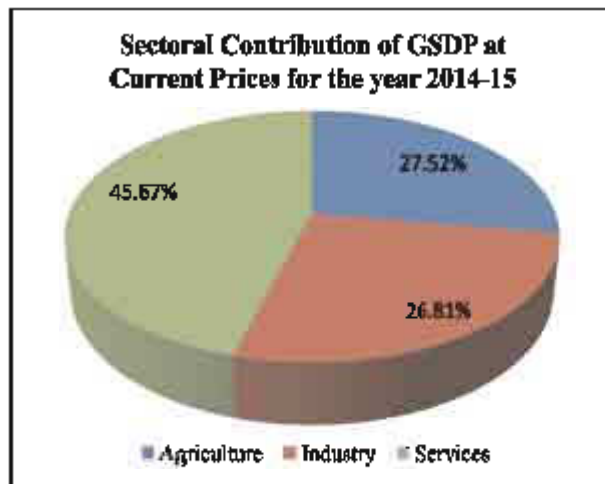


Figure 5

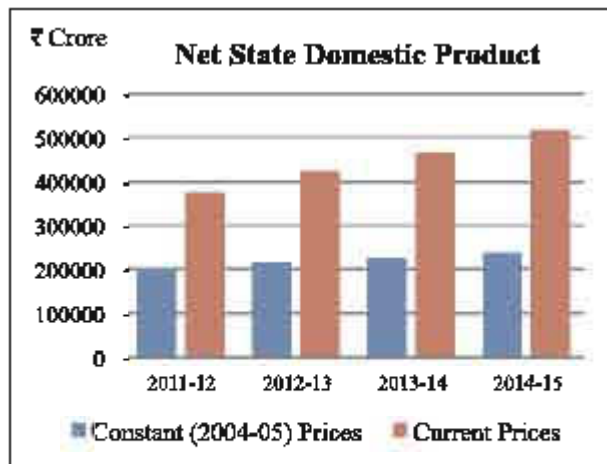
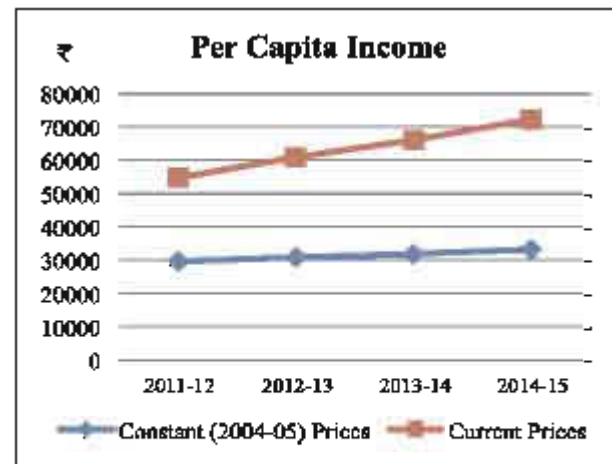


Figure 6



S No	Particular	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices	₹ Crore	129146	136656	154922 @	-
8.	Index for Agricultural Production * (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94 = 100)		237.46	230.47	238.91+	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production *	Lakh MT	219.25	200.65	206.89+	201.66@
10.	Index for Industrial Production** (Base 2004-05 = 100)		147.66	169.77	156.22	159.49
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	268.11\$
	Percentage change		12.19	13.72	2.63	3.17
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers** (Base 2001=100)					
	(a) Jaipur Centre		192	214	230	238
	(b) Ajmer Centre		191	215	233	240
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		192	215	236	245
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	10308	12276	14372	15742#
14.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹ Crore	122499	143539	168641	178347

* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

@ Provisional

** Relates to calendar year

\$ Average of April to December, 2014

Up to December, 2014

Rajasthan: An Overview

1 Chapter

1.1 Rajasthan the largest state of the country is located in the north-western part of the sub-continent and is bounded to the north and north-east by the states of Punjab and Haryana, to the east and south-east by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, to the south-west by the state of Gujarat and to the west and north-west by Pakistan. It has geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km, comprising of 10.41 per cent of total geographical area of the country and 5.66 per cent of total population of India (Census of India, 2011). The shape of the state is rhomboid and stretches lengthwise 869 km from west to east and 826 km north to south. The southern part of the state is about 225 km from the Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur, the capital city, lies in the east-central part of the state.

1.2 Physio-geographically, the state is divided into 4 major regions, namely (i) the western desert with

barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains; (ii) the Aravalli hills running south-west to north-east starting from Gujarat and ending in Delhi; (iii) the eastern plains with rich alluvial soils; and (iv) the south-eastern plateau. The Luni, Banas, Chambal, Beas are the major river system of the state.

1.3 The State of Rajasthan is divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts, comprising 295 panchayat samities, 9,900 village panchayats, 43,264 inhabited villages, 184 urban local bodies and 297 urban settlements. As per Census, 2011 the State has a population of 6.85 crore and population density is 200 persons per square kilometer. The most of the population in State is residing in the rural area (75.13 per cent).

1.4 The Primary Census Abstract figures at a Glance of the Rajasthan vis-a-vis India are given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Primary Census Abstract figures at a Glance

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	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km.	200	382
Urban Population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.87	31.16
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
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
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8

1.5 The decadal growth of population has been around 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 which is higher than the national average of 17.7 per cent. The sex ratio of Rajasthan is 928 per 1,000 males whereas the child sex ratio (0-6 year) is 888 per 1,000 male children.

STATE ECONOMY

1.6 The economy of the state is primarily agricultural and pastoral. The state has nine agro-climatic zones & variety of soils that support cultivation of various crops. Rajasthan has been in the forefront of economic reforms. The State is committed in catalyzing investments, accelerating economic growth & creating large scale employment opportunities for the people. The main industries in the state are mineral, agricultural and textile based. It is the second largest producer of Polyester fiber and cement in India. The state is famous for its marble quarries, copper, zinc mines and salt deposits.

1.7 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measurement of the economic health of the state. It is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all the final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the state during a year accounted without duplication.

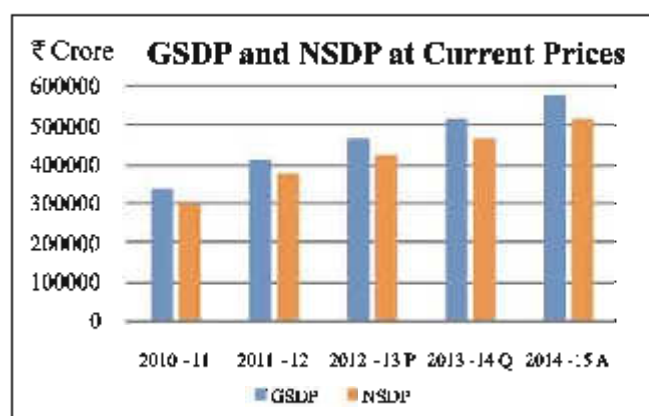
1.8 As per advance estimates the Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is estimated to be ₹5,74,549 crore for the year 2014-15 as compared to ₹5,17,615 crore during the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 11.00 per cent over the previous year.

1.9 The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is worked out to be ₹5,16,462 crore for the year 2014-15 as compared to ₹4,65,504 crore during the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 10.95 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from the year 2010-11 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
2010 - 11	338348	300907
2011 - 12	414179	374090
2012 - 13 P	470178	422982
2013 - 14 Q	517615	465504
2014 - 15 A	574549	516462

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

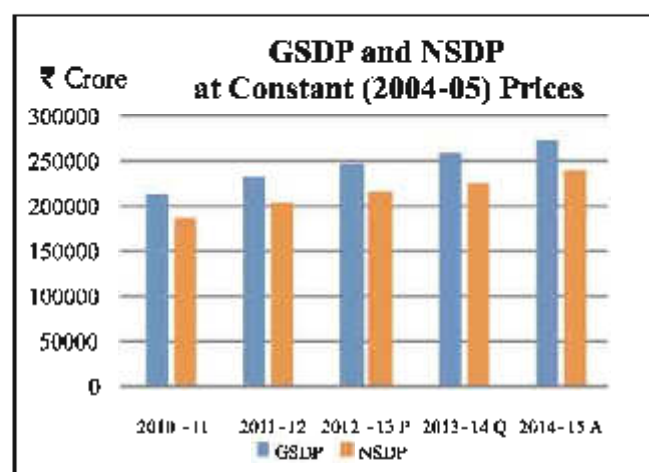
Figure 1.1 GSDP and NSDP at Current Prices

1.10 As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2014-15 is likely to attain a level of ₹2,72,227 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) of ₹2,57,432 crore, registering an increase of 5.75 per cent over the preceding year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices from the year 2010-11 are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.

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

Year	GSDP	NSDP
2010 - 11	213079	185366
2011 - 12	230859	202749
2012 - 13 P	245666	214391
2013 - 14 Q	257432	224632
2014 - 15 A	272227	237530

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

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

1.11 As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2014-15 has been estimated at ₹2,37,530 crore as against ₹2,24,632 crore in the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 5.74 per cent over the previous year.

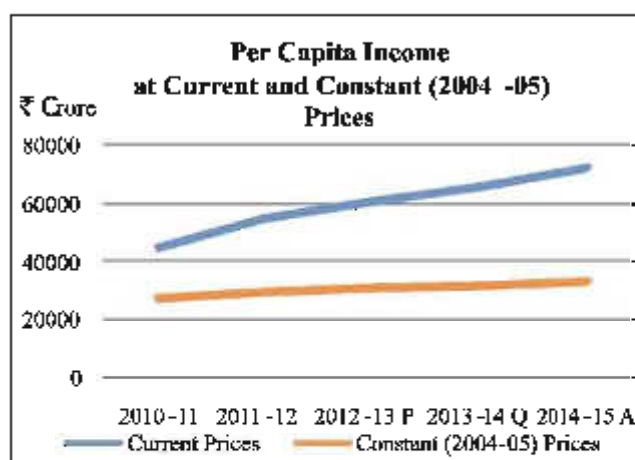
1.12 The per capita income for the year 2014-15 at current prices worked out to be ₹72,156 as against ₹65,974 during the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) registering an increase of 9.37 per cent over the

previous year. The per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices during 2014-15 is likely to be ₹33,186 as compared to ₹31,836 in the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) registering an increase of 4.24 per cent over the previous year as given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

Table 1.4 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹)

Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
2010 - 11	44644	27502
2011 - 12	54637	29612
2012 - 13 P	60844	30839
2013 - 14 Q	65974	31836
2014 - 15 A	72156	33186

Figure 1.3 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices



WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1.13 The General Index of Wholesale Price of the State during the year 2014 stood at 266.82 as against 257.55 in the year 2013, which shows an increase of 3.60 per cent over the previous year. The Index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 1.53 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 8.68 per cent and Manufactured Product's Group increased by 2.72 per cent. While at All India level, the General Index of Wholesale Price increased by 3.85 per cent. A continuous rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index during the year 2014. General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2014 recorded an increase of 3.48 per cent at Jaipur centre, 3.00 per cent at Ajmer centre and 3.81 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

BANKING & FINANCE

1.14 The state has an extensive network of Banking & Financial system. As on Sept., 2014 there are total no. of 5,915 bank offices in the state, out of which 2,487 are of Nationalized Banks, 1,375 of SBI & its Associate banks, 1,262 of Regional Rural Banks, 784 of Private Sector Banks and 7 of Foreign Banks.

1.15 The deposits have increased by 12.71 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2014 over September, 2013, while at all India level deposits increased by 12.29 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 85.87 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.89 per cent at all India level as on September, 2014, whereas it was 91.52 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.83 per cent at all India level in September, 2013. The total credit percentage increased by 5.76 per cent in Rajasthan upto September, 2014 over corresponding period of 2013, while it has increased by 9.49 per cent at all India level.

1.16 Over a period of time, banking sector has grown a lot in the state which is highlighted in following table 1.5:

Table 1.5 Banking Indicators

Indicators	Till September, 2013		Till September, 2014	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
Deposits (in Crore ₹)	184259	7226367	207684	8114296
Credit (in Crore ₹)	168641	5624112	178347	6157566
Credit -Deposit Ratio (in %)	91.52	77.83	85.87	75.89

INDUSTRIES

1.17 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 investors and the government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues.

1.18 Industries Department has extended the Cooperation agreement with “International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank group, for a 3 year Knowledge Partnership (KP) to attract more investments and policy related regulations in various schemes.

1.19 Enactment of Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011 led to attract 485 investment proposals involving an investment of ₹31,177.51 crore till December 2014, out of which 194 proposals involving an investment of ₹10,384.71 crore have been cleared.

1.20 Special and exclusive parks like Agro food parks, Japanese Park at Neemrana etc, have been developed by RIICO, all of them are very innovative and effective measures to attract the investors.

1.21 RIICO has allotted 610 acres land at Bhiwadi Industrial Area for establishment of Honda Siel Car project with an investment of ₹6,144 crore similarly an investment of ₹1,989.06 crore has been

made in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) in the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014.

1.22 Till December 2014, 15,221 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been registered for attracting an Investment of ₹1,863.36 crore and generating a direct employment for 76,403 persons. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has sanctioned loans amounting to ₹147 crore, disbursed ₹78 crore and has recovered loans of ₹184 crore during 2014-15 upto Dec., 2014. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Industrial Corporation has acquired 2,114.99 acre of land & developed 553.78 acre of land during the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014.

POWER

1.23 There is a huge potential for development of power generation projects in the state from Solar, Wind, Biomass, Lignite, Petroleum and Natural Gas. Total installed capacity has reached to 15,742.22 MW till December 2014, out of which installed capacity of State owned projects/ Shared projects is 6,305.30 MW similarly allocation to State from Central project is 2,828.47 MW and from RREC, RSMML and private sectors is 6,608.45 MW. There is an increase of 9.53 per cent till December, 2014 as compared to the installed capacity in March, 2014.

1.24 Total number of Consumers in all 3 Distribution companies as on December, 2014 is 118.92 lakh which has increased by 3.54 per cent as compared to March, 2014.

1.25 Till December 2014, solar power generation plants of 866.60 MW capacity has been established

in the state. Moreover, Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014 and National Solar Mission are proving as a major tool for making Rajasthan as a solar energy hub of the country.

1.26 State is having 5,400 MW of Wind energy potential and out of which 3,065.545 MW capacity has been installed with a total investment of ₹16,800 crore till December, 2014.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

1.27 As on December 2014, state has a total road length of 2,05,003 km, out of these 7,310 km are National Highways, 11,881 km are State Highways, 9,540 km are major District roads, 29,216 km are other district roads and 147,056 km are village roads. The road density in the state is 59.90 km per 100 sq. km against the national average of 148 km.

1.28 4,459 km Black Top roads have been constructed under various programmes / projects like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Projects (RRSMP) etc.

1.29 In the Transport sector, against a target of ₹2,950 crore, ₹1,798.5 crore revenue has been collected in the year 2014-15, till December, 2014.

1.30 The total number of motor vehicles registered with transport department increased by 8.21 per cent from 111.84 lakh in 2013-14 to 121.02 lakh in December, 2014.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

1.31 Rajasthan Housing Board has taken up construction of 2,42,949 dwelling units, out of which 2,30,678 units have been completed, 2,33,962 units have been allotted and 2,15,533 units have been handed over to applicants till December, 2014.

1.32 Out of 184 municipal towns, 182 municipal towns Master plans have been prepared and got approved by the Government.

Jaipur Metro Rail Project

1.33 Jaipur Metro Rail Project is being implemented in two phases, phase-I of the project is divided in two parts: Phase-IA from Mansarovar to Chandpole and Phase-IB from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar and Phase-II of the project is from Ambabari to Sitapura. The work of Phase IA is in its last stage of completion, Research Design & Standards Organization, Lucknow issued speed certificates with maximum speed of 80 km per hour for Jaipur Metro on the basis of speed trials and safety certification is under process for Phase IA.

1.34 The Phase-IB of this project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The total project cost is ₹1,126 crore in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be provided by the State Government. Preliminary works like soil testing, pre-building condition survey, construction of casting yard, procurement of two Tunnel Boring Machines etc. have been completed. Work of Chhoti and Bari Chauper underground stations has already commenced. Since inception, an expenditure of ₹68.47 crore has been incurred under the project. During year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹162.00 crore was earmarked against which ₹37.01 crore have been utilized till December, 2014.

OIL & GAS

1.35 Rajasthan has huge potential of hydrocarbons under 4 Petroliferous Basins, 3 Petroliferous Basins of Rajasthan has been upgraded into Category-I i.e. equivalent to Bombay High, Assam and Gujarat. After explorations by various companies 25-30 billion cubic meter of Natural gas reserve has been found in Jaisalmer Basin. Heavy Oil resource of 25.00 million tonnes and Bitumen reserves of 53.00 million tonnes have been proved in place by an agreement entered between Oil India and Venezuelan Company PDVSA for exploitation.

1.36 By the end of December 2014, Cairn Energy has drilled a total of 481 wells, similarly Focus

Energy has drilled 50 wells in district Jaisalmer. 3.7- 4.1 billion barrels of Oil reserves (i.e. 480-500 million tons) have been found alone in Barmer-Sanchore basin, one of the biggest discoveries in last three decades in the country.

1.37 Reputed companies have shown their interest to Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board to develop infrastructure for City Gas Distribution in major cities/towns of Rajasthan.

MINES & MINERALS

1.38 Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing state in the country having a large mineral reserves. It is endowed with 79 varieties of minerals. The State is a leading producer of metallic minerals like lead, zinc and copper ores. It has a prominent position in the country as far as the production of non-metallic minerals such as rock phosphate, gypsum, soapstone, limestone, fluorite, quartz, wollastonite and decorative stones such as marble, sandstone, granite etc.

1.39 There are 3,403 mining leases for major minerals and 11,861 minor leases and 18,249 quarry licenses in the State.

1.40 During 2014-15, a revenue target of ₹3,860 crore has been earmarked, out of which ₹2,100 crore has been achieved till December, 2014.

TOURISM

1.41 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 along with world class Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels) for comfortable journey of tourists.

1.42 In the calendar year 2014, the number of tourist arrival in Rajasthan was 346.02 lakh (330.76 lakh domestic and 15.26 lakh foreign) and recorded an increase of 9.17 per cent in domestic tourist and

6.15 per cent in foreign tourist arrivals. Within the same period 36 fairs and festivals have been organized by Tourism Department.

1.43 73 new projects of tourism units having an investment of ₹398 crore have been approved by the State Government.

1.44 Department has launched 40 Virtual tour for prominent tourist places, fairs and festivals of Rajasthan out of which 15 have been displayed on departmental website.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION

1.45 To ensure the success of e-governance in the government department, 30,841 government officers have been trained by DoIT&C. E-office has been implemented in 59 departments of Secretariat. 3,094 government building, 3,829 officers and 5,414 officials have been connected through State Wide Area Network and 161 buildings have been connected through SecLAN.

1.46 4.40 Crore registrations have been done till December, 2014 for Aadhar scheme and similarly to provide government service at doorstep more than 11,000 e-Mitra kiosks are operational in the state and have achieved a total transaction revenue of ₹250 crore with 20 lakh transactions per month.

1.47 IT/ ITeS Policy 2014 have been formulated and suggestions/comments on Draft policy framework are being received.

1.48 Rajasthan Sampark project with an aim to redress various citizen centric queries and grievance related to government services is operational in the state and a portal has been successfully implemented through www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in

RAINFALL

1.49 This year, due to favourable conditions the monsoon touched South East Rajasthan on 18th June 2014 to its normal arrival date of 15th June. After touching South East Rajasthan it covered whole

State on 15th July, 2014. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.07.2014 was less than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 01.06.2014 to 31.07.2014 is 249.38 mm while actual rainfall was received 187.67 mm. In the month of August, 2014 against normal rainfall of 194.55 mm, actual rainfall received was 217.12 mm. From 01.06.2014 to 30.09.2014 the actual rainfall received in the State was 529 mm which is 0.19 per cent less than the normal rainfall.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

1.50 During 2014-15, the food grain production in the state is expected to be 201.66 lakh tones as compared to 206.89 lakh tones in the agricultural year 2013-14, which shows a decrease of 2.53 per cent.

1.51 Under National Horticulture Mission, orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 9,628.67 hectare and 1,980 hectare respectively, under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, drips and sprinkles have been installed in 9,880.12 hectares and 4,671 hectare respectively.

1.52 Agricultural Marketing Board has incurred ₹185.33 crore on construction of Mandi Yards, roads and its repairing, cold storage and deposit works during the year 2014-15 till December, 2014.

1.53 For breed improvement 3.20 lakh castrations and 17.72 lakh artificial insemination have been executed during the year 2014-15 till December, 2014.

1.54 278 new dairy co-operative societies have been opened and 528 dairy co-operative societies have been revived during the year 2014-15 till December, 2014. 6,382 lakh kg milk have been procured by Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation.

1.55 During 2014-15 short term co-operative loans of ₹13,941.87 crore, medium term co-operative loans of ₹ 241.46 crore and long term co-operative loans of ₹166.75 crore have been disbursed till December, 2014.

IRRIGATION

1.56 During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹517.21 crore is incurred on various irrigation projects. During the same period, 8,990 hectare additional Irrigation facilities have been provided and 2 minor irrigation projects have been completed. Work on Gang canal modernization project is under process, an amount of ₹40.59 crore has been incurred on this project and 179 hectare Culturable Command Area has been created during the year 2014-15 till December, 2014.

1.57 Total 393 Sub projects were identified in the Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement project costing ₹612.29 crore with the financial assistance from Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA), out of these 272 sub projects have been completed.

EDUCATION

1.58 For elementary education, as on December 2014, there are 41,525 Primary Schools, 37,573 Upper Primary Schools, 27,155 Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools (with elementary classes) being operational in the State.

1.59 ₹872.59 crore has been sanctioned for construction of 10,878 works which includes 10,101 rooms, 661 toilets and 116 drinking water facilities, out of these 447 works have been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹339.29 crore.

1.60 To promote girls education in the state, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV) are functional in which 19,117 girls are studying, 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya are running from which 370 girls are being benefitted and activities like Meena Manch, Adhyapika Manch and Academic Mela have been successfully implemented.

1.61 To provide Technical Education in the State, 216 Poly-technical colleges with the admission capacity of 57,735 students, 215 Government ITI (including 9 for Women) with 41,324 seats, 1,488

Private sector ITI with 1,91,672 seats, 131 Engineering college with total admission capacity of around 64,552 students and 86 MBA institutions with an admission capacity of around 6,840 students are functional in the State.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

1.62 Till December 2014, the state has 113 Hospitals, 568 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2,088 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 118 Mother & Child Welfare Centers, 14,408 Sub Centers. Moreover, during the year 2014-15 till December 2014, 5 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs, 12 new PHCs and 3 new Sub Centers have been established.

1.63 Many schemes have been implemented by the Rajasthan Government to provide medical facilities in the state, major schemes are:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava & Jaanch Yojana
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Badhai Sandesh under Beti Bachao Campaign
- E-Shubhlakshmi Scheme under Mukhya Mantri Shubhlakshmi Yojana

1.64 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational in the State, through these vehicles 35,157 pregnant women have been carried from home to hospitals and 89,246 from hospitals to home, till December, 2014.

1.65 Under Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh free treatment facility is being provided to various families. In the year 2014-15 till December 2014, 27.81 lakh patients (in OPD, 26.18 lakh & in IPD, 1.63 lakh) have been benefitted.

1.66 National Medical Mobile Units have been operational to provide basic health care in the tribal, desert and inaccessible areas of the state. In the year, till December 2014, 21,398 camps have been organized, and 9,79,504 patients have been benefitted.

1.67 At present 683 emergency ambulances known as "108" are operational in 248 blocks of 33 districts of the state.

WATER SUPPLY

1.68 During 2014-15 till December 2014, 1,640 habitations have been covered with Drinking Water which includes 699 quality affected, 141 SC dominated habitations, 89 ST dominated habitations and 118 minority dominated habitations.

1.69 3,454 number of Hand pumps and 1,604 wells have been commissioned and similarly 1,83,748 hand pumps are repaired during the year 2014-15 till December, 2014.

1.70 A Programme for providing 1,000 Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants at an estimated cost of ₹230.43 crore in quality affected habitations of the State has been taken up by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and out of these 673 RO plants are already commissioned.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

1.71 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) ₹2,635.85 crore have been spent and 1,353.84 lakh man days were generated by providing employment to 33,93,810 households, 1,28,951 households completed 100 days employment.

1.72 Under Indira Aawas Yojana, out of allocated fund of ₹707.22 crore, an amount of ₹465.01 crore has been spent and 47,107 new houses have been constructed.

1.73 Till December 2014, under Border Area Development Programme ₹99.56 crore have been spent and 979 works have been completed, similarly in MLA local area development fund ₹157.63 crore have been spent and 6,780 works have been completed. Also under MP Local Area development fund ₹74.92 crore have been spent and 2,863 works have been completed.

1.74 Under the various development programmes e.g. Mewat Area development fund ₹16.94 crore, Magra Area development fund ₹29.84 crore, Dang Area development fund ₹31.98 crore, Swa-vivck Zila Vikas Yojana ₹ 2.29 crore have been spent.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

1.75 PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA - To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on 28 August, 2014 across the nation, simultaneously which is a National Mission for financial inclusion to cover all households with banking facilities and having a bank account for each household. Under this scheme each household will get a RuPay debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh and additional life insurance of ₹30,000 for accounts opened during the campaign period. An overdraft facilities upto ₹5,000 will also be permitted to Aadhar enable accounts after satisfactory operation of the account for six months.

1.76 BHAMASHAH SCHEME - No development can be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society as women constitute nearly half the population. 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 view, the State Government had framed and launched Bhamashah Scheme in the year 2008. This Scheme is the first of its kind of Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in the country. To achieve comprehensive financial inclusion it has been restructured and launched as Bhamashah Scheme -2014 on 15th August, 2014 to provide end to end delivery system for the individual and family based benefits of the Government sponsored schemes through a centralized e-government platform by leveraging the enhanced

electronic infrastructure of the State. Families of the State shall be provided a core banking enabled bank accounts for seamless delivery of benefits directly into their bank account or near their door step. Each family would be issued a Bhamashah Family ID Card. The main objectives of this scheme are Women Empowerment, Financial Inclusion, Issue of Unique Family ID and Creation of State Bhamashah Data Hub. Under this scheme, 51.70 lakh families and 1.59 crore persons of the State have already been enrolled in 9,821 camps organized upto December, 2014. Now, all the e-Mitra kiosks of the State have also been declared as a regular Bhamashah enrolment centers for the easy access to the people.

SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING

1.77 With the technical & financial assistance of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India, Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) is being implemented in the state for the Strengthening of State Statistical system.

1.78 The time period of this plan is 2010-11 to 2016-17 and till December, 2014 an expenditure of ₹36.09 crore has been incurred on following major activities:

- Civil works of 15 district and 187 block statistical office have been completed and remaining are in progress at various stages.
- Hardware and Software have been provided to the officials of Planning Department, DES, Chief Planning Offices (CPO), District Economics & Statistics offices and Block Statistic Offices.
- Online registration of births and deaths has been started through web-portal "PEHCHAN" from 1st January, 2014.
- For the strengthening of various key Statistics, software applications have been developed for Business Register, Economic and Purpose

Classification of Budgets of local Bodies (rural and urban), Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), Monitoring of 20 Point Programme and remaining are in progress.

POLICY INTERVENTIONS

1.79 A number of Policy Interventions have been made by the State Government for sustainable development, reforms in Governance and to ensure reach of benefits of the Government Programmes and Schemes to each and every citizen of the State.

1.80 Chief Minister's Advisory Council (CMAC) has been constituted in September, 2014 to suggest measures for sustainable and rapid economic growth & development of every sector of the economy. Renowned personalities of various sectors have been nominated as member of CMAC. Under the Council, 8 Sub-Groups have been constituted on various sectors.

1.81 To encourage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the State, Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) has been constituted to take decisions on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects specifically which may be developed on PPP mode and to facilitate the functioning of the CID, an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) has also been constituted.

1.82 For speedy redressal of grievances of people, State Government has started the 'Sarkar Apke Dwar' Programme. In this programme, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Ministers and Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary went in the field in groups and redress a lot of grievances at the moment and for the rest; concerned officers were directed for necessary action. Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur divisions have been covered under this programme. For real check of redressal of grievances, officials are being sent in the field for physical verification of these grievances. The

grievances are being monitored regularly by Department of Administrative Reforms at 'Rajasthan Sampark Portal' developed by Department of Information Technology & Communications (DoIT&C).

1.83 In January, 2014 Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) has been reconstituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister as the apex body for all skilling and livelihood programmes in the State.

1.84 For reforms in Governance, process of repealment of existing Acts/Rules/Regulations has been initiated. The obsolete Acts/ Rules/ Regulations are being deleted or modified as per the present socio-economic scenario.

1.85 Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, Industrial townships, Industrial parks, Energy plants, Knowledge city, Logistic park, Greenfield airport and other allied facilities of international standards are being developed and action to set up 1,000 MW Gas based Power Plant and Skill Development Centers through DMIC Development Corporation has been initiated.

1.86 Minimum wages of labourers have been increased and revised to ₹ 189, ₹ 199, ₹ 209 and ₹ 259 for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled respectively by the State Government and made effective from 1st January, 2014.

1.87 To accelerate the Economic Growth and pace of development in the state in a transparent and accountable manner, following policy & scheme have been implemented by the State Government:

- Solar Energy Policy 2014
- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014

1.88 Government is keen to accelerate the inclusive and sustainable economic growth of the State. Besides, the concentrated efforts are being made to implement a number of schemes for the benefit of the people both in the Rural and Urban areas of the State.



Public Finance

2 Chapter

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

2.1 There was revenue surplus in financial year 2012-13 and fiscal deficit also remained below 3 per cent of GSDP during the financial year 2012-13. Due to creation of liabilities on populist schemes, State's finances once again turned into revenue deficit in financial year 2013-14. During the year 2013-14, Fiscal deficit was 2.93 per cent of GSDP within the target fixed under FRBM Act.

2.2 The performance of the State during 2013-14 in terms of key fiscal targets prescribed under the FRBM Act, 2005 is summarised in table 2.1.

2.3 Trends in deficit:- The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total net borrowings of the State, was ₹15,189 crore in 2013-14, as against ₹18,301 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2013-14. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio was 2.93 per cent in 2013-14 as against 3.54 per cent projected in revised estimates of 2013-14.

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 2.1 Fiscal Variables

Fiscal Variables	As per TFC/ FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Deficit to Zero (31.03.2014)	(-) 2505	(-)1039
Revenue Surplus/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	-	(-) 3.24	(-) 1.40
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-) 18301	(-) 15189
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	* (-) 3.54%	* (-) 2.93%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	37.3	25.24	25.10

* With reference to quick estimates of GSDP of ₹ 517615 crore

TFC – Thirteenth Finance Commission

MTFPS – Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

Table 2.2 Fiscal position / parameters

(₹ Crore)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. Receipts					
(i) Own Taxes	16414	20758	25377	30503	33478
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	4558	6294	9175	12133	13575
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	9258	12856	14977	17103	18673
(iv) Grants-in-aid	5155	6020	7482	7174	8745
Total	35385	45928	57011	66913	74471
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	121	332	1245	1109	326
3. Total Receipts	35506	46260	58256	68022	74797
4. Total Expenditure	45805	50386	61882	76557	89986
(i) Revenue Exp.	40132	44873	53654	63462	75510
<i>of which Interest payment</i>	6769	7369	7892	8340	9063
(ii) Capital Outlay	5175	5251	7119	10683	13665
(iii) Loans & Advances	498	262	1109	2412	811
5. Gross State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Base year 2004-05)	265825	338348	414179	#470178	*517615
6. Revenue surplus / Deficit	(-)4747	1055	3357	3451	(-)1039
7. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	(-)10299	(-)4126	(-)3626	(-)8535	(-)15189
8. Primary surplus/ Deficit	(-)3530	3243	4266	(-)195	(-)6126
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	(-)3.87	(-)1.22	(-)0.88	(-)1.82	(-)2.93
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	5.73	29.80	24.13	17.37	11.30
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	9.84	26.47	22.25	20.20	9.75
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	13.31	13.57	13.76	14.23	14.39
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	6.17	6.14	6.13	6.49	6.47
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	14030	14570	15847	17595	20604
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	39.65	31.72	27.80	26.30	27.67
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	49.27	45.03	39.77	36.46	35.13
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments					
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	19.13	16.04	13.84	12.46	12.17
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	16.87	16.42	14.71	13.14	12.00
16. Fiscal Liabilities	91533	99285	106560	117809	129910
as % of GSDP	34.43	29.34	25.73	25.06	25.10

Provisional estimates * Quick estimates

Figure 2.1

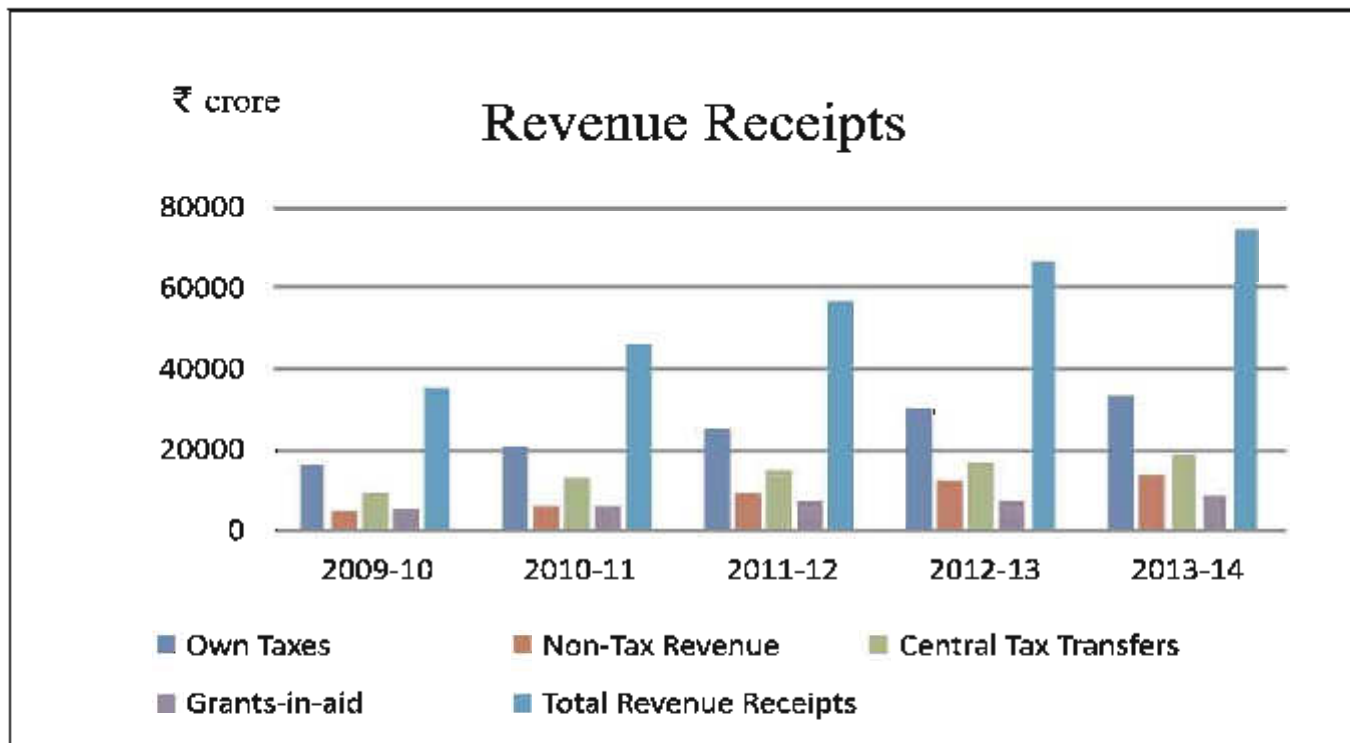


Figure 2.2

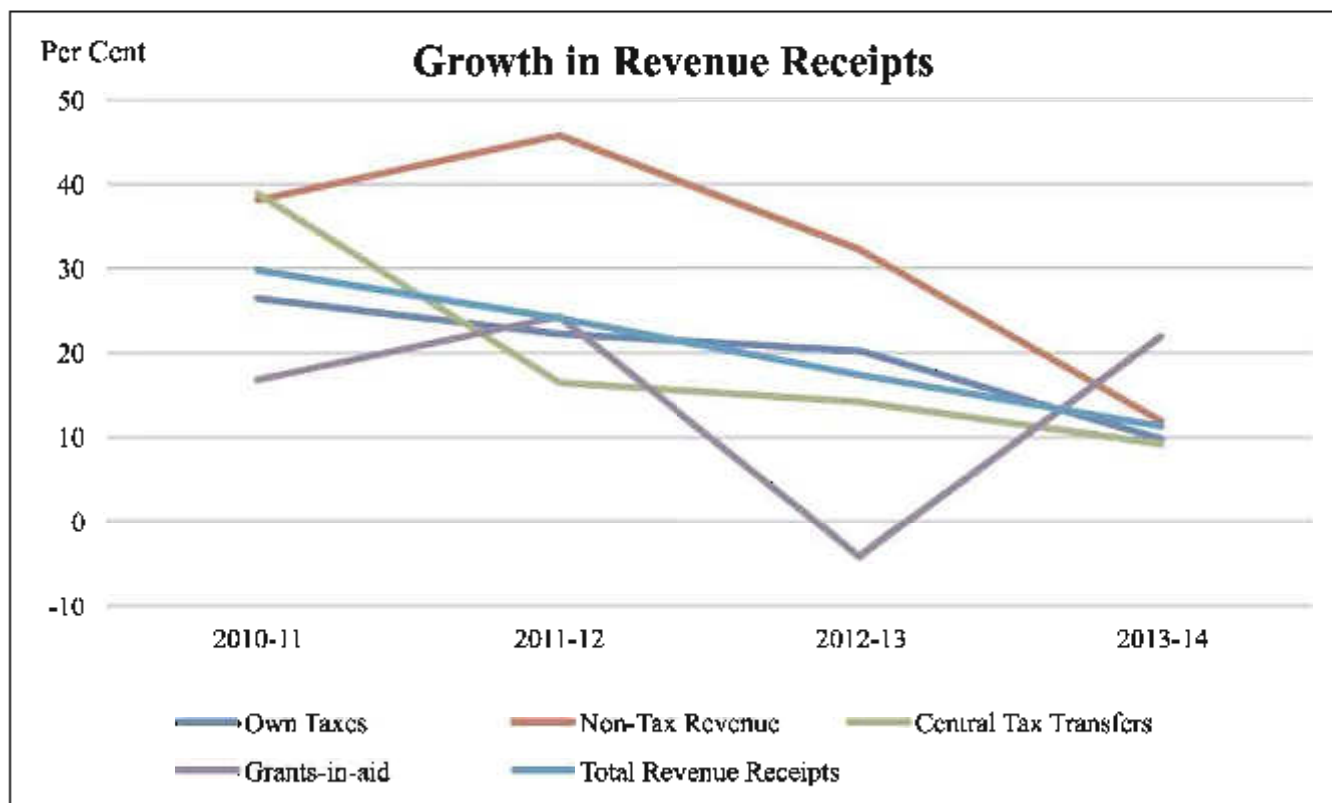


Figure 2.3

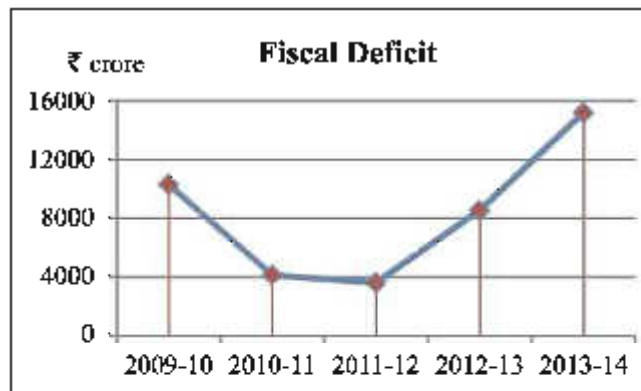


Figure 2.4

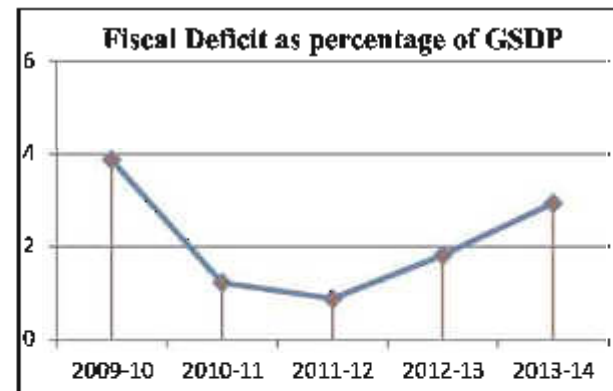


Figure 2.5

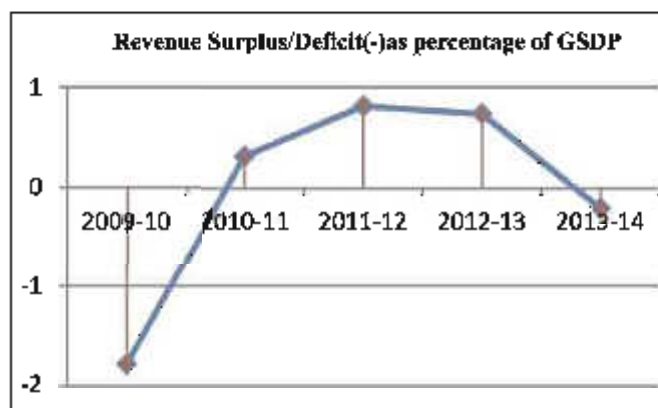


Figure 2.6

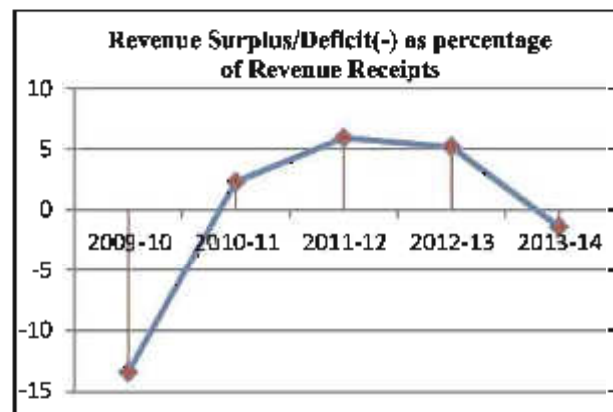


Figure 2.7

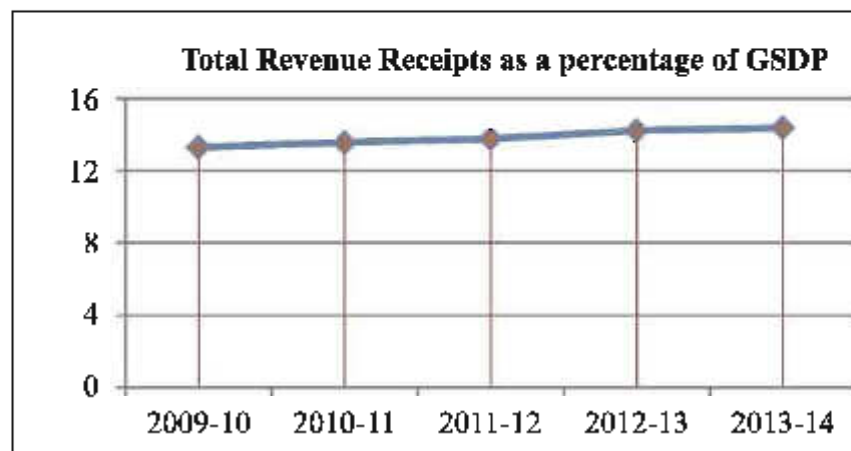


Figure 2.8

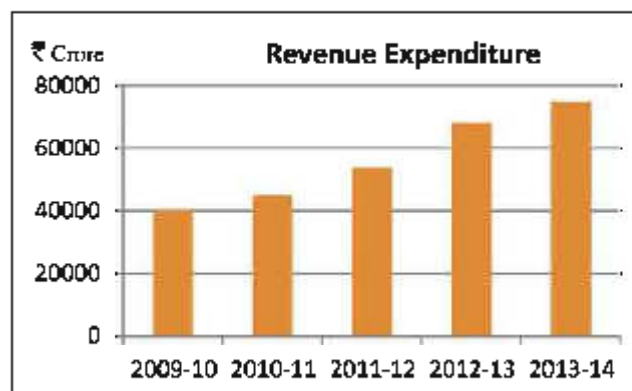


Figure 2.9

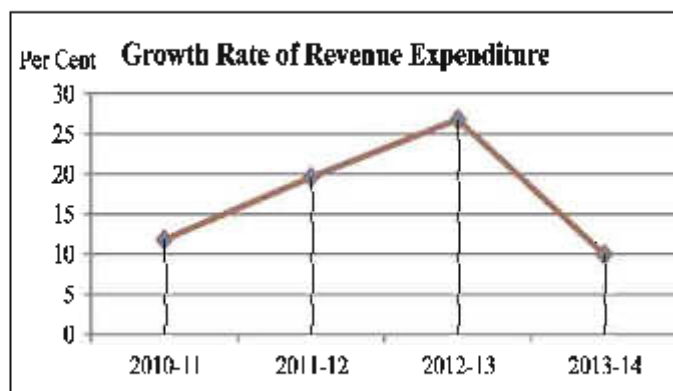


Figure 2.10

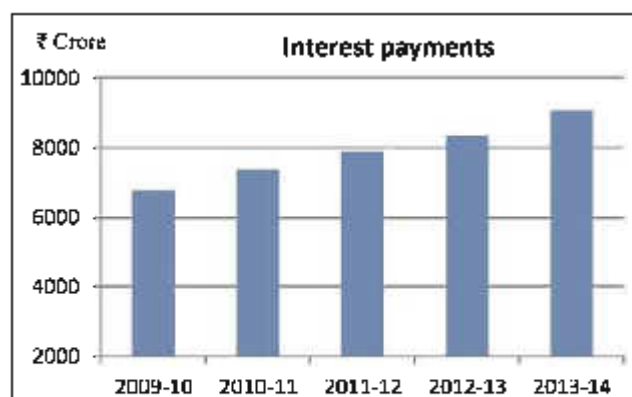
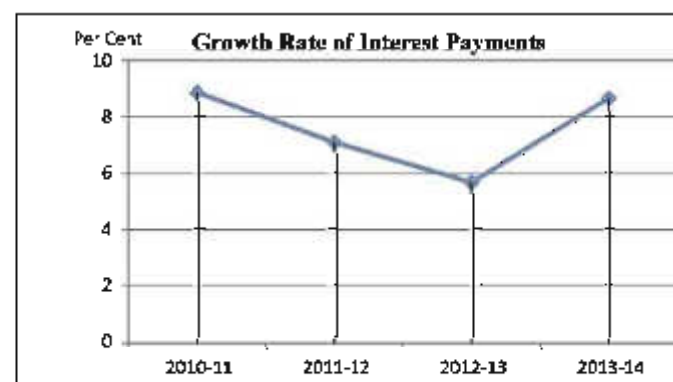


Figure 2.11



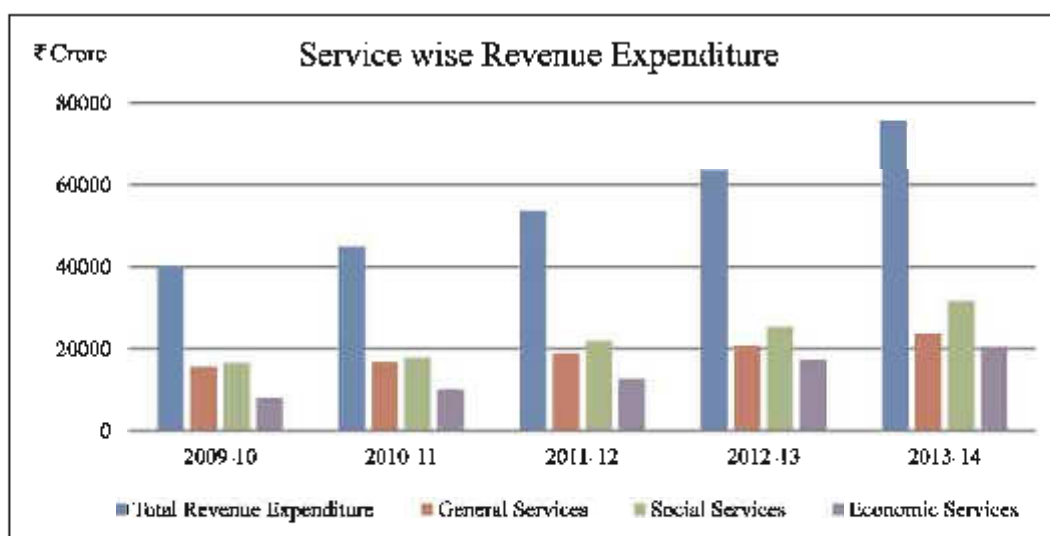
2.5 Sector-wise revenue expenditure is given in table 2.3 and figure 2.12

Table 2.3 Comparative statement of service wise revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)					
Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	15666 (39.04%)	16758 (37.34%)	18982 (35.38%)	20761 (32.71%)	23588 (31.24%)
Social Services	16494 (41.10%)	17895 (39.88%)	21928 (40.87%)	25293 (39.86%)	31486 (41.70%)
Economic Services	7972 (19.86%)	10220 (22.78%)	12744 (23.75%)	17408 (27.43%)	20436 (27.06%)
Total Revenue Expenditure	40132	44873	53654	63462	75510

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

Figure 2.12



Salient features of fiscal position are as under

Trends of receipts

2.6 During the year 2013-14, the revenue receipts have increased by 11.30 per cent over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is only 9.75 per cent which is mainly due to growth of 24.92 per cent in State Excise, 41.24 per cent in entertainment & luxury tax, 14.22 per cent in Sales Tax, 9.45 per cent in Vehicle Tax, 10.97 per cent in Land revenue, (-) 6.28 per cent in Stamps and Registration and (-) 39.56 per cent in Electricity Duty over the previous year.

Trends of expenditure

2.7 During 2013-14, 82.76 per cent of total expenditure was met from revenue receipts in comparison to 87.40 per cent in the year 2012-13 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted plan expenditure has increased by ₹4,496 crore in 2013-14 showing 18.27 per cent increase over previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages during 2013-14 has been 35.13 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during 2013-14

is 17.10 per cent over previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social services, was ₹66,063 crore during 2013-14, which is 73.41 per cent of aggregate expenditure viz-a-viz developmental expenditure of ₹55,547 crore during 2012-13, which was 72.56 per cent of aggregate expenditure in that year.

Interest Payment

2.8 Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure were 12.17 per cent and 12.00 per cent respectively in 2013-14.

Capital Outlay

2.9 The capital outlay during the year 2013-14 was of the order of ₹13,665 crore, which was 112.92 per cent of the net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities)

2.10 The quantum of fiscal liabilities is ₹1,29,910 crore as on 31.03.2014 showing net increase of ₹12,101 crore over the previous year. It

is composed of (i) internal loan of ₹80,581 crore, (ii) loan of ₹6,749 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹29,266 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹13,314 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 10.27 per cent during 2013-14. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 174.44 per cent during 2013-14. The fiscal liabilities stood at 2.76 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue at the end of 2013-14. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2013-14 is 25.10 per cent and it is lower than the ceiling of 37.3 per cent recommended by 13th FC for State of Rajasthan.

Fiscal Consolidation

2.11 Though, the State Government had returned to Fiscal Consolidation path in financial year 2011-12 & 2012-13, but liabilities created during 2013-14 resulted into Revenue Deficit of ₹1,039 crore in this year.

Projections of resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan

2.12 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. Thus, the size of XIIth Five Year Plan has also increased to more than double of XIth Plan at current prices. Details of Total Resources for Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given 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 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	Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)							
Balance from Current Revenue	-9233	-10354	-5531		6166	16846	28579
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-394	-366	-1418		1122	80	880
Plan Grants	716	827	362	8552	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 %age of SOR	143.11	140.62	129.07	78.59	79.34	63.11	67.70

Items	Tenth Plan			Eleventh Plan			Twelfth Plan
	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	Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Projections at current prices
C. Central Assistance							
Grant Component	3310	3822	4565	9602	11954	10356	27204
D. Resources of 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

2.13 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	Actual 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*	33141.35	32437.35
Annual Plan 2013-14*	40139.00	40040.05

* As per budgeted outlay (B.E.)

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

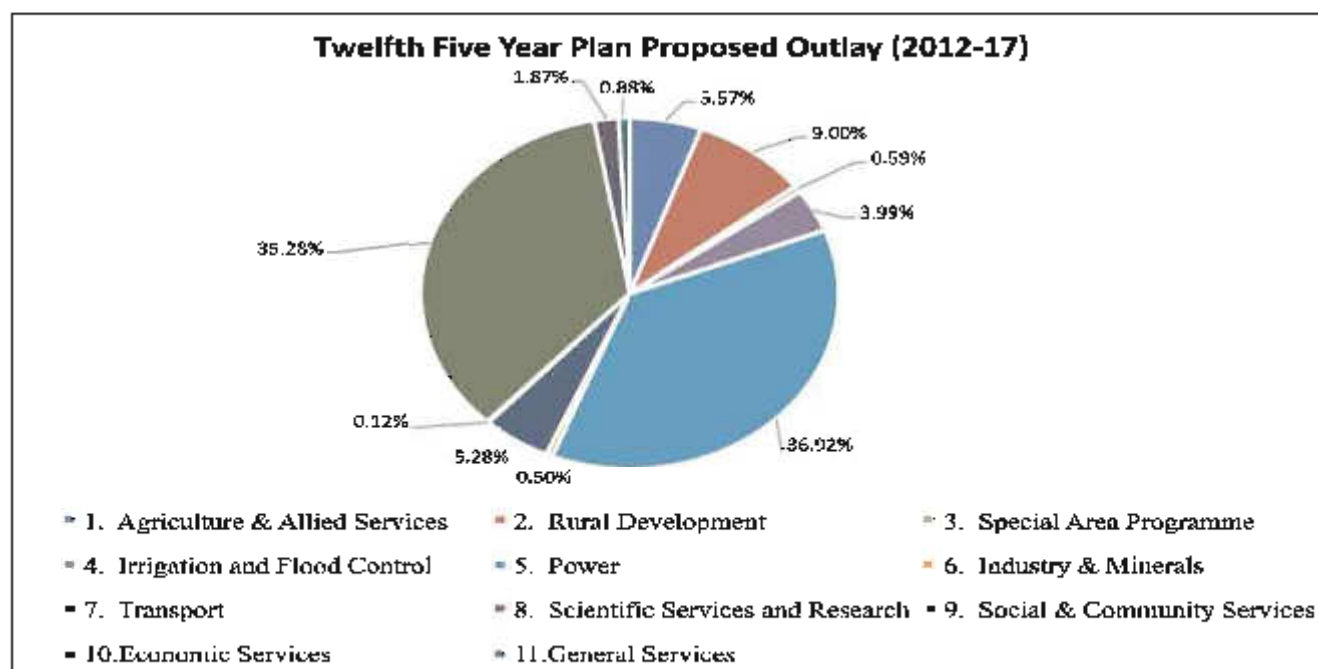
2.14 An outlay of ₹1,96,992 crore has been

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

2.15 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 targeted economic growth and socio economic monitorable targets are given in table 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.8 Socio-Economic Monitorable Targets

Social Indicators	Unit	Twelfth Plan Goal Rajasthan
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant deaths per thousand live births	40
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Maternal deaths per lakh live births	200
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Birth per Woman	2.5
Malnutrition among Children under 3 years	per cent	25.3
Anemia among women (15-49 years)	per cent	24.3
Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Girls per thousand Boys	912
Total Literacy Rate	per cent	79.57
Male Literacy Rate	per cent	91.89
Female Literacy Rate	per cent	66.22

Annual Plan (2014-15)

2.16 The Annual Plan Outlay as per Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15 has been kept at

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

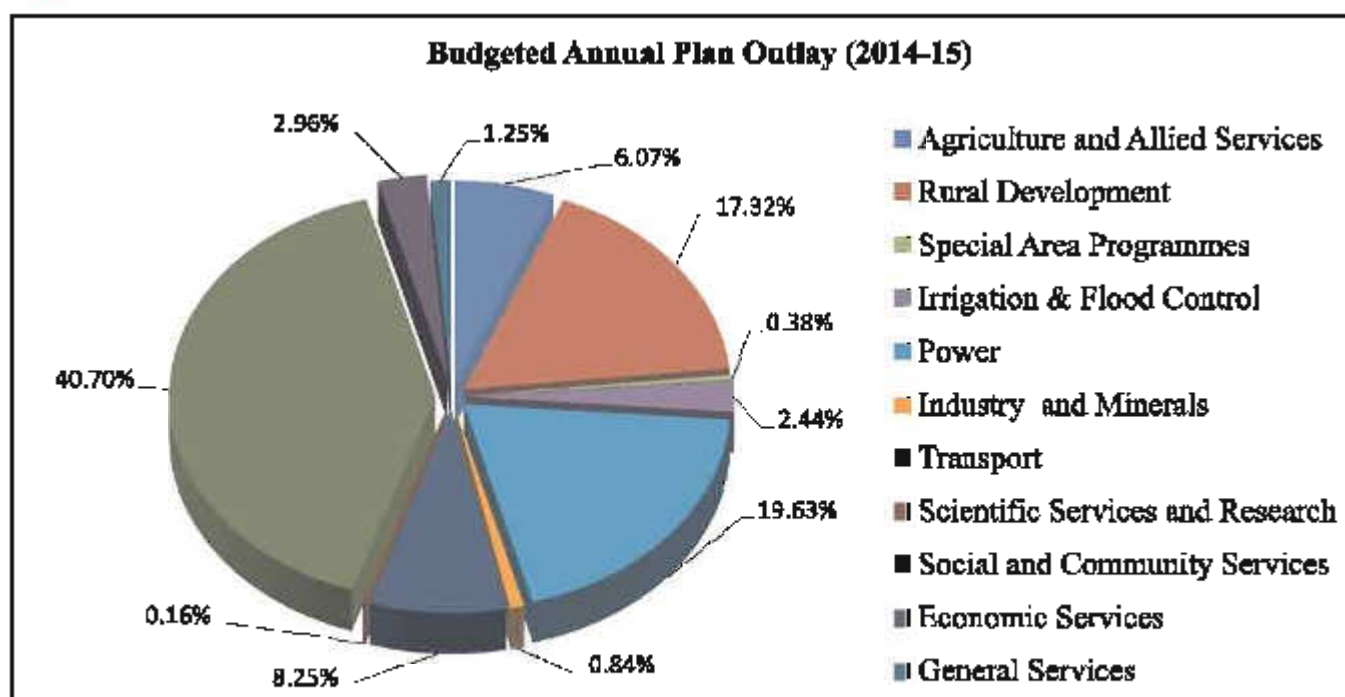
Table 2.9 Annual Plan 2014-15

(₹ Crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay (2014-15)
Agriculture & Allied Services	4234.69
Rural Development	12091.43
Special Area Programme	263.53
Irrigation and Flood Control	1706.14
Power	13707.54
Industry & Minerals	583.39
Transport	5760.85
Scientific Services and Research	115.13
Social & Community Services	28417.51
Economic Services	2068.58
General Services	871.26
Total	69820.05

₹69,820.05 crore. The major head wise allocation are given in table 2.9 and figure 2.14.

Figure 2.14



BANKING

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

2.19 In India, the banking industry has grown both horizontally and vertically but the branch penetration in rural areas has not kept pace with the rising population and the need for accessible financial services. Hence, Financial Inclusion has been one of the priority areas for the Government of India and State Governments. This is mainly ensuring access to formal Financial Sector of people in rural and urban area particularly the vulnerable groups such as weaker section and low-income groups.

2.20 The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level as on September 2013 and September 2014 is given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Comparative data of bank offices, deposits and credits

S. No.	Item	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
		Sept.13	Sept.14	Sept.13	Sept.14
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1169	1262	17356	18684
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	12663	14189	210124	234746
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	9571	10616	144926	161874
2.	SBI & its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	1295	1375	21092	22613
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	67245	75727	1624373	1798919
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	41403	46165	1281658	1349170
3	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	2176	2487	54243	60390
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	76692	86132	3768939	4200006
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	95302	95799	2838029	3067647
4	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	8	7	317	302
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	525	692	309975	362359
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	778	875	275981	314495
5	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	730	784	15986	18355
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	27134	30944	1312956	1518266
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	21587	24892	1083518	1264380
Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)					
	(a) No. of Offices	5378	5915	108994	120344
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	184259	207684	7226367	8114296
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	168641	178347	5624112	6157566

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks- September 2013 and 2014 of Reserve Bank of India

2.21 It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2014 (up to September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. up to September 2013. The deposits have increased by 12.71 per cent in Rajasthan in September 2014 over September 2013 while it was 12.29 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 85.87 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.89 per cent at all India level as on September 2014, whereas it

was 91.52 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.83 per cent at all India level in September 2013. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan up to September 2014 over corresponding period of 2013 has increased by 5.76 per cent while the increase was 9.49 per cent at the all India level.

2.22 One bank branch is catering to the needs of 12,101 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 715.76 lakh as on 1st October, 2014) and covers an average area of 58 sq. km. of the State.



3.1 Outcome on sustained human development depend on several factors such as macro-economic policies and strategies of Central and State Government, particularly relating to health, education and economic growth. The economic status and progress achieved by the State in various segments and sectors in composite and concise forms are expressed by certain macro-economic aggregates or indicators, i.e. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Per Capita Income (PCI) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

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 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 related aggregates are generally prepared both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. 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

3.3 As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2014-15 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹2,72,227.48 crore, as against ₹2,57,431.95 crore, for the year 2013-14 (Quick estimates) indicating growth of 5.75 per cent. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 2.75 per cent in Agriculture, 3.00 per cent in Industry and 8.75 per cent in Service sector in the year 2014-15.

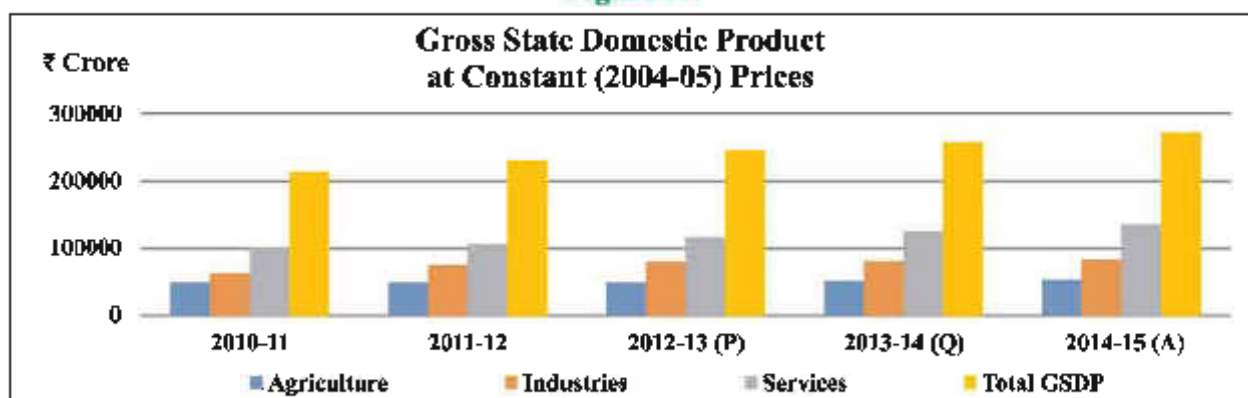
3.4 The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2010-11 onwards, at constant (2004-05) prices, is depicted in the following table and figure 3.1.

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

Sector / Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total GSDP
2010-11	49621.31	63225.65	100232.33	213079.29
(% Share)	(23.29)	(29.67)	(47.04)	(100.00)
2011-12	49088.55	75738.78	106031.92	230859.25
(% Share)	(21.26)	(32.81)	(45.93)	(100.00)
2012-13 (P)	48959.54	79945.77	116760.47	245665.78
(% Share)	(19.93)	(32.54)	(47.53)	(100.00)
2013-14 (Q)	51478.52	80805.72	125147.71	257431.95
(% Share)	(20.00)	(31.39)	(48.61)	(100.00)
2014-15 (A)	52895.60	83233.54	136098.34	272227.48
(% Share)	(19.43)	(30.58)	(49.99)	(100.00)

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

Figure 3.1



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

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

- The contribution of agriculture sector which includes agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing sector decreased to 19.43 per cent in the year 2014-15 from 22.07 per cent, the average of 2004-05 to 2013-14. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹ 52,895.60 crore in the year 2014-15 showing a marginal increase of 2.75 per cent over previous year.
- The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing registered, manufacturing unregistered, electricity, gas & water supply and construction sector decreased to 30.58 per cent in the year 2014-15 from 31.68 per cent, the average of 2004-05 to 2013-14. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹ 83,233.54 crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 3.00 per cent over previous year.
- 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 services sectors increased to 49.99 per cent in the year 2014-15 from 46.25 per cent, the average of 2004-05 to 2013-14. The GSDP of this sector is estimated to be ₹ 1,36,098.34 crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 8.75

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 that development in agriculture and in industries are also required to be speeded up to ensure sustained and inclusive growth in the State.

GSDP OF RAJASTHAN AND GDP OF INDIA

3.5 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the new series of national accounts, revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12, CSO will provide guide lines to revise the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12, and all States will revise accordingly. The purpose to revise the base year are:

- To capture the structural changes that has taken place in the State's economy.
- Review of data base to incorporate results of long term surveys and census, as they are not included in between.
- Capturing the new economic activities of the State.
- To make methodological improvements and introduce new concepts.
- To measure the real growth of the economy

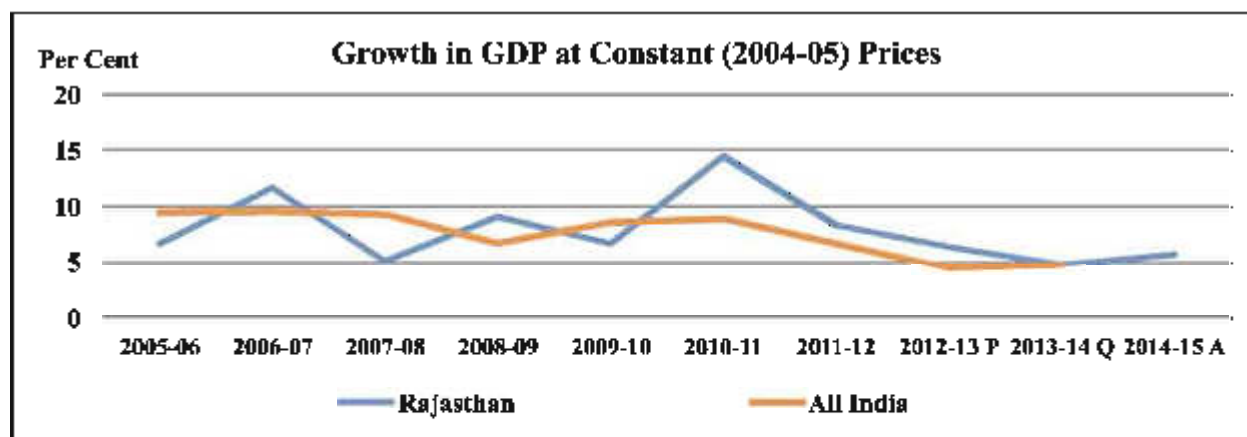
3.6 GDP of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2004-05) prices is shown in the following table 3.2 and GDP growth in figure 3.2.

Table 3.2 GDP at Factor Cost of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2004-05) prices

Year	Rajasthan		India			
	GSDP ₹ Crore	Growth Per Cent	GDP (at 2004-05 prices) ₹ Crore	Growth Per cent	Gross Value Added (at 2011-12 Base prices) ₹ 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	-	-
2011-12	230859	8.34	5247530	6.69	8195546	-
2012-13 P	245666	6.41	5482111	4.47	8599224	4.9
2013-14 Q	257432	4.79	5741791	4.74	9169787	6.6
2014-15 A	272227	5.75	-	-	9857672	7.5

P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates
For CSO (2004-05 Series) - 2011-12 (Revised Estimates-II), 2012-13(RE-I), 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates)

Figure 3.2



P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates
For CSO (2004-05 Series) - 2011-12 (Revised Estimates-II), 2012-13(RE-I), 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates)

3.7 As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2014-15 at current prices is estimated to be ₹5,74,548.60 crore, as against ₹5,17,614.54 crore, for the year 2013-14 (quick estimates) indicating growth of 11.00 per

cent. The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2010-11 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the following table and figure 3.3.

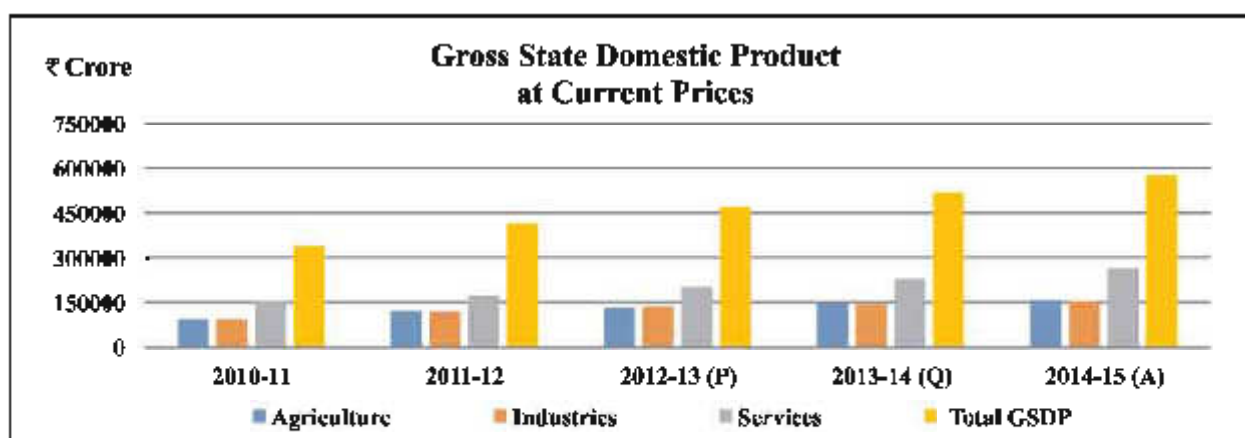
Table 3.3 Sector wise Gross State Domestic Product at current Prices

(₹ in Crore)

Sector / Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total GSDP
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11 (% Share)	92542.15 (27.35)	94473.86 (27.92)	151332.42 (44.73)	338348.43 (100.00)
2011-12 (% Share)	120748.89 (29.15)	120091.01 (29.00)	173338.99 (41.85)	414178.89 (100.00)
2012-13 (P) (% Share)	132119.51 (28.10)	136597.69 (29.05)	201461.18 (42.85)	470178.38 (100.00)
2013-14) (Q) (% Share)	145835.28 (28.17)	142590.55 (27.55)	229188.71 (44.28)	517614.54 (100.00)
2014-15(A) (% Share)	158132.97 (27.52)	154053.77 (26.81)	262361.86 (45.67)	574548.60 (100.00)

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

Figure 3.3



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

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

3.8 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:

3.9 As per advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the year 2014-15 at

constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹2,37,529.78 crore as against ₹2,24,632.10 crore for 2013-14 (quick estimates) indicating a growth of 5.74 per cent. The corresponding sectorial growth rates are 2.75 per cent in agriculture, 2.87 per cent in Industry and 8.74 per cent in Service sector.

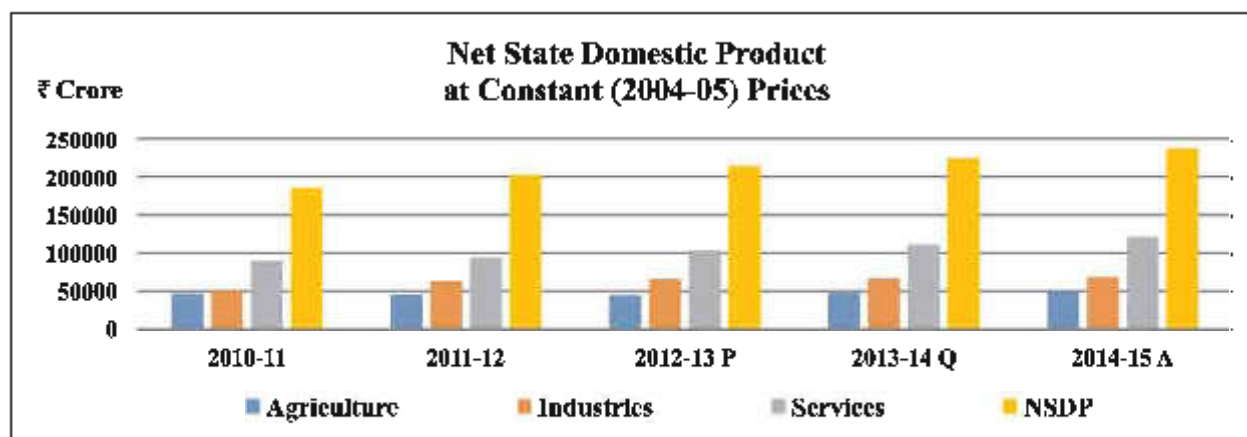
3.10 The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2010-11 onwards, at constant (2004-05) prices, is depicted in the following table and figure 3.4.

Table 3.4 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices
(₹ Crore)

Year/ Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total NSDP
2010-11 (% Share)	46101.77 (24.87)	49968.93 (26.96)	89294.95 (48.17)	185365.65 (100.00)
2011-12 (% Share)	45470.23 (22.43)	63240.68 (31.19)	94038.14 (46.38)	202749.05 (100.00)
2012-13 P (% Share)	44971.51 (20.98)	66024.67 (30.80)	103395.02 (48.22)	214391.20 (100.00)
2013-14 Q (% Share)	47274.64 (21.05)	66540.02 (29.62)	110817.44 (49.33)	224632.10 (100.00)
2014-15 A (% Share)	48576.09 (20.45)	68446.46 (28.82)	120507.23 (50.73)	237529.78 (100.00)

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

Figure 3.4



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

NSDP at Current Prices:

3.11 As per advance estimates the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated to be ₹5,16,461.71 crore as against ₹4,65,503.87 crore for the year 2013-14

showing an increase of 10.95 per cent.

3.12 The composition of NSDP by broad sector of economy from the year 2010-11 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the table 3.5 and figure 3.5.

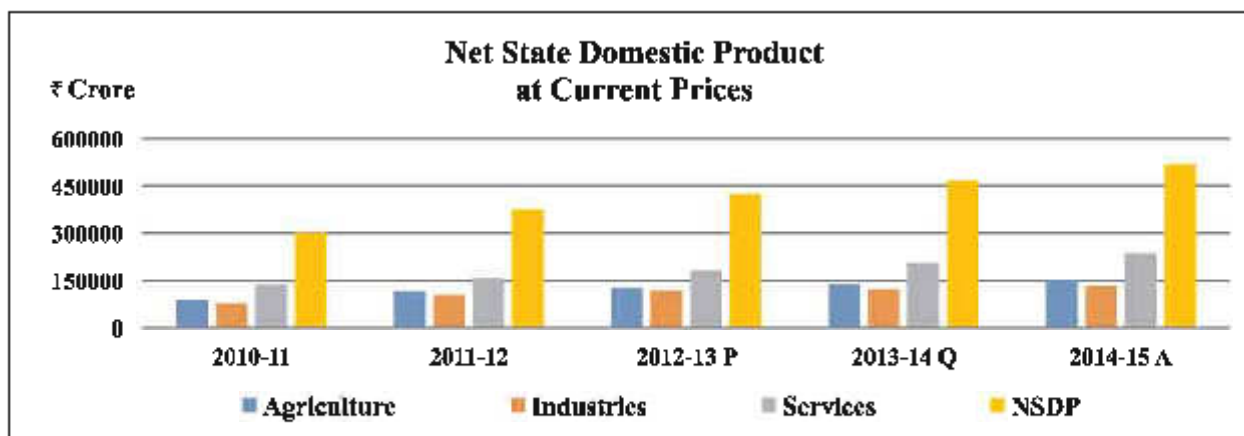
Table 3.5 Sector wise Net State Domestic Product at current Prices

(₹ Crore)

Year/ Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total NSDP
2010-11 (% Share)	87185.28 (28.97)	77441.75 (25.74)	136279.53 (45.29)	300906.56 (100.00)
2011-12 (% Share)	114882.77 (30.71)	103318.38 (27.62)	155888.45 (41.67)	374089.60 (100.00)
2012-13 P (% Share)	125128.13 (29.58)	116995.37 (27.66)	180858.09 (42.76)	422981.59 (100.00)
2013-14 Q (% Share)	138086.62 (29.66)	121845.76 (26.18)	205571.49 (44.16)	465503.87 (100.00)
2014-15 A (% Share)	149743.04 (28.99)	131480.53 (25.46)	235238.14 (45.55)	516461.71 (100.00)

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

Figure 3.5



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

PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

3.13 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 wellbeing of people. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated to be ₹33,186 as compared to ₹31,836 for the year 2013-14, registering a growth

of 4.24 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2014-15 is estimated to be ₹72,156 as compared to ₹65,974 for the year 2013-14 registering a growth of 9.37 per cent over the previous year.

3.14 The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and at Constant (2004-05) Prices are depicted in table 3.6 and figure 3.6.

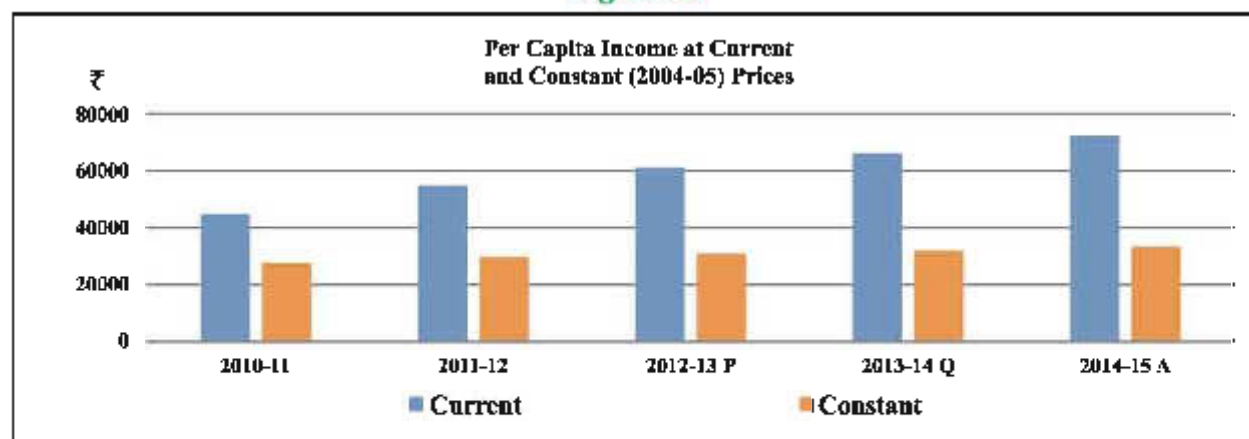
Table 3.6 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹)

Year	Per capita Income		Per capita Income	
	Current	Variation	Constant	Variation
2010-11	44644	26.64	27502	13.16
2011-12	54637	22.38	29612	7.67
2012-13 P	60844	11.36	30839	4.14
2013-14 Q	65974	8.43	31836	3.23
2014-15 A	72156	9.37	33186	4.24

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

Figure 3.6



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

3.15 The Per Capita Income of All India at Current and at Constant (2004-05) Prices are

depicted in table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Per Capita Income of All India at 2004-05 series

(₹)

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 RE III	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 (P)	74380	9.64	39904	2.70

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

Substantial difference between per capita income at current prices and per capita income at constant prices reflects the impact of rising prices, which is required to be effectively contained.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

3.16 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.

3.17 At the end of the year 2013-14, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹1,54,922 crore, which is 29.93 per cent of the GSDP (₹5,17,615 crore). The GFCF in the year 2013-14 increased by 13.37 per cent over the previous year 2012-13. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2010-11 has been shown in the following table 3.8 and figure 3.7.

Table-3.8 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

(₹ Crore)

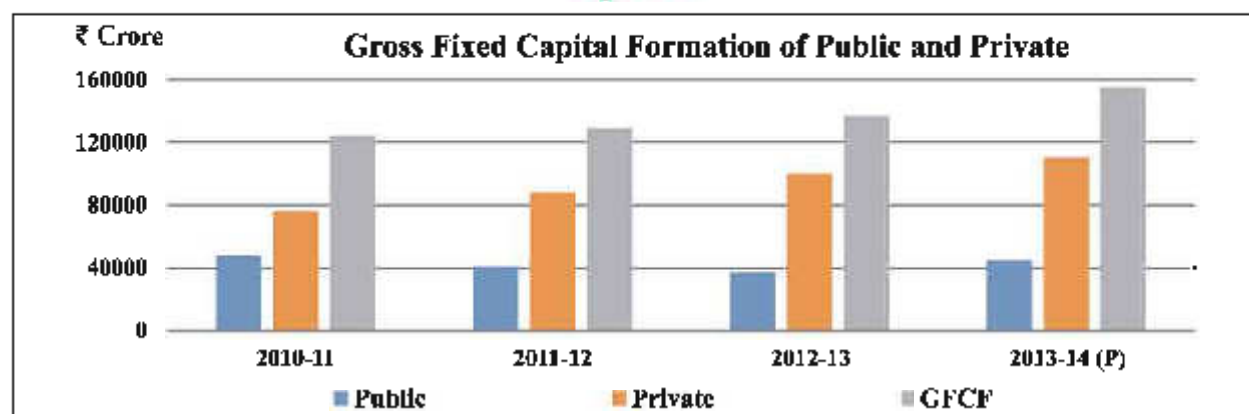
Sector/ Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Public	47873	41020	36984	44833
Private	76044	88126	99672	110089
Total GFCF	123917	129146	136656	154922

* Provisional

3.18 The GFCF by Private sector and public sector are on an average 68 and 32 per cent respectively.

Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2010-11 is shown in the table 3.9.

Figure 3.7



P- Provisional

Table-3.9 Sector Wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	Agriculture	4504	5172	5958	6490
2	Forestry	81	80	177	294
3	Fishing	1	1	1	3
4	Mining	1530	1434	2366	2372
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	9493	12271	12291	12128
6	Construction	48582	54964	67183	76092
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	27316	18652	9804	13108
8	Railways	705	844	892	963
9	Communication	2949	3147	2820	3251
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	4104	4867	5800	7402
11	Banking & Insurance	471	435	678	813
12	Residential Building	12697	14747	13672	15617
13	Public Administration	11484	12532	15014	16389
	Total GFCF	123917	129146	136656	154922

P- Provisional



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. 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 or services in a given region, during a given interval of 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 rates & 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 centre of the State. The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre.

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

4.3 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. It is generally taken as an indicator of the rate of inflation in the economy. Wholesale price index 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, industries and business circles. It is released on monthly basis. 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 weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel and Power' group, it is 16.253.

4.4 The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' increased from 257.55 in 2013 to 266.82 in 2014. It increased from 266.70 to 270.77 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 347.02 to 377.13 for 'Fuel & Power' group and from 222.13 to 228.17 for 'Manufactured Products' during the same period on annualized basis. An increase of 3.60 per cent in 2014 over the previous year was registered in WPI. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 1.53 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants' Group by 8.68 per cent and 'Manufactured Products' Group by 2.72 per cent over the previous year.

4.5 The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2010 to 2014 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in 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 Groups		Annual Average Index				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Primary Articles	191.13	214.00	262.33	266.70	270.77
(a)	Agricultural Articles	189.77	212.72	265.63	269.04	272.00
(b)	Minerals	201.44	223.65	237.36	248.96	261.49
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	254.59	275.19	299.29	347.02	377.13
3	Manufactured Products	173.73	199.61	222.22	222.13	228.17
All Commodities		192.77	216.77	248.34	257.55	266.82

Figure 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)

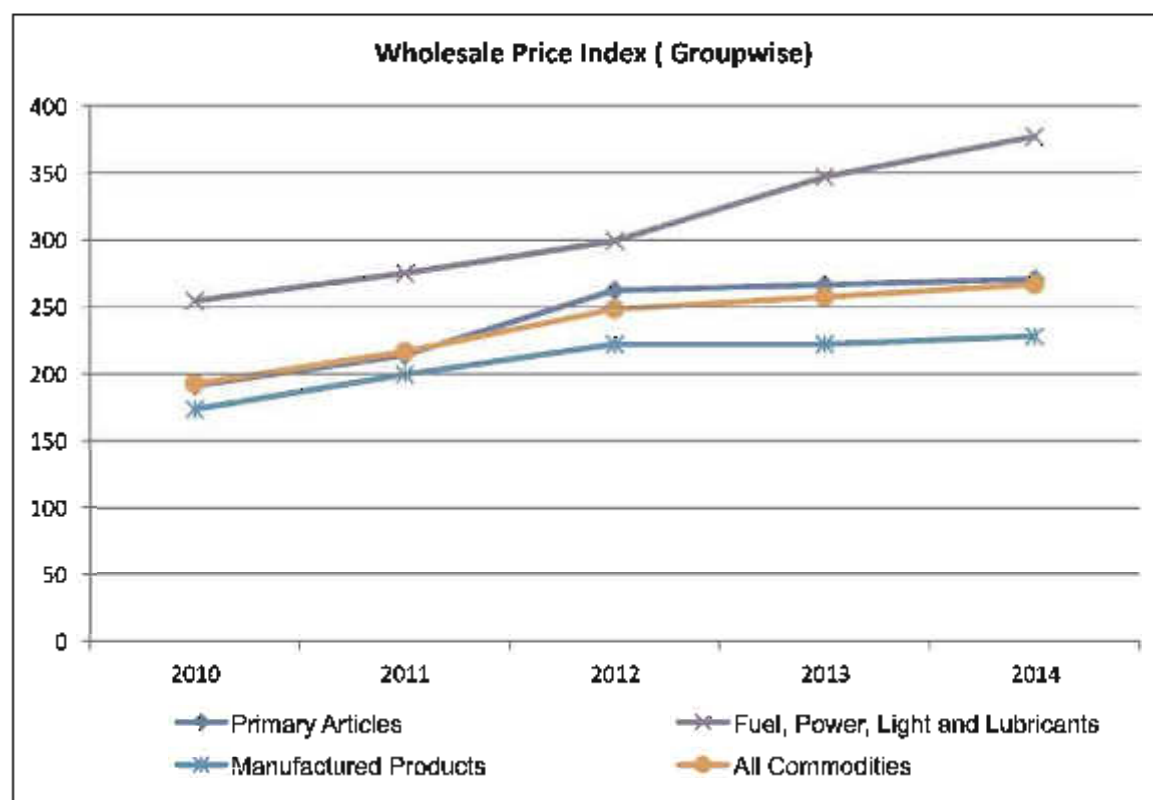
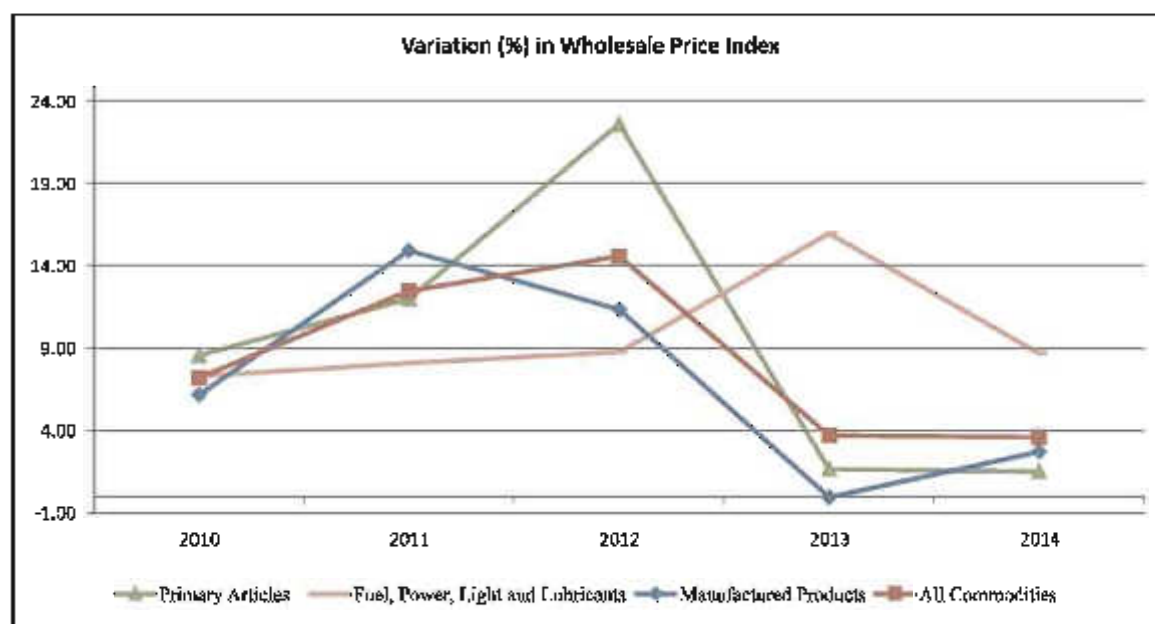


Table 4.2 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Primary Articles	8.54	11.97	22.58	1.67	1.53
(a)	Agricultural Articles	7.32	12.09	24.87	1.28	1.10
(b)	Minerals	18.08	11.03	6.13	4.89	5.03
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	7.29	8.09	8.76	15.95	8.68
3	Manufactured Products	6.16	14.90	11.33	-0.04	2.72
All Commodities		7.19	12.45	14.56	3.71	3.60

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



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

4.6 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, 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)

4.7 The CPI-IW measures the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of

the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. CPI-IW is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) being paid to millions of public sector employees, besides for 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 centre of the State. A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2014. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2014 recorded an increase of 3.48 per cent at Jaipur centre, 3.00 per cent at Ajmer centre and 3.81 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 4.3

Table 4.3 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2001 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Jaipur Centre			Ajmer Centre			Bhilwara Centre		
		2013	2014	% Variation over 2013	2013	2014	% Variation over 2013	2013	2014	% Variation over 2013
1	Food	252	261	3.57	269	280	4.09	272	278	2.21
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	241	271	12.45	291	308	5.84	276	288	4.35
3	Fuel & Light	203	181	-10.84	230	206	-10.43	274	293	6.93
4	Housing	222	229	3.15	252	256	1.59	188	191	1.60
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	182	188	3.30	183	184	0.55	160	162	1.25
6	Miscellaneous	211	225	6.64	185	195	5.41	185	199	7.57
	General Index	230	238	3.48	233	240	3.00	236	245	3.81

4.8 It is revealed from the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2014 over the year 2013 at all the centres. The average General Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2010 are given in table 4.4

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

4.9 The Consumer Price Index for the

Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2010-11 are given in table 4.5 and figure 4.3.

4.10 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with base year 2010 for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month with effect from January,

Table 4.4 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
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
2014	238	3.48	240	3.00	245	3.81	247	6.47

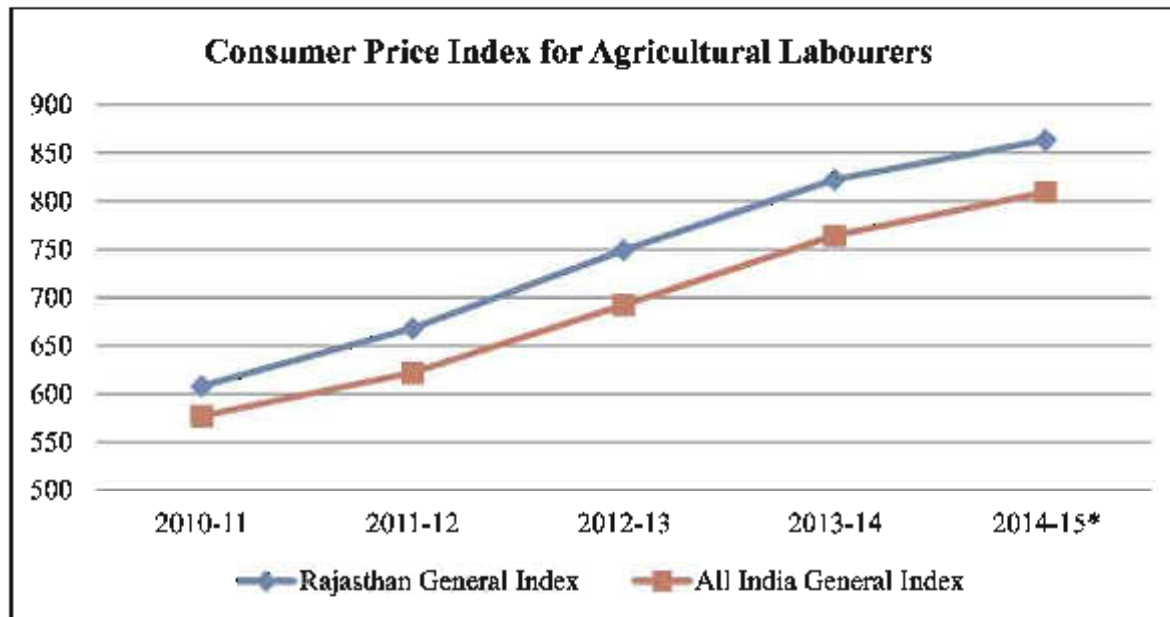
Table 4.5 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2010-11	608	608	582	577
2011-12	646	668	610	622
2012-13	736	749	679	692
2013-14	797	822	750	764
2014-15*	829	863	790	809

* Provisional and based on average of months (July to Dec.2014)

Figure 4.3 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers



2011. The details of general index from year 2011 to 2014 are given in the table 4.6.

Table 4.6 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

Base year (2010=100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2011	109.33	107.21	108.55	110.95	107.96	109.65
2	2012	122.36	117.98	120.76	121.40	118.79	120.27
3	2013	133.83	128.21	131.78	133.55	130.83	132.38
4	2014*	144.20	136.28	141.33	143.51	139.70	141.86

* Provisional

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

4.11 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, establishing grain banks in food scarce areas and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System (PDS).

4.12 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 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. lies 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.

4.13 Fair Price Shop (FPS) is opened by 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 about 25,700 fair price shops are operating in the State as on December, 2014, registering an increase of 11.78 per cent in last 5 years.

4.14 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.

4.15 The State receives annually allocation of about 93196 MT levy sugar from Government of India. A total of 0.42 lakh MT of sugar allocation was received by the state during April, 2014 to August, 2014, against which 0.37 lakh MT sugar was supplied till August, 2014 to eligible consumers. At present, levy sugar is being distributed @ 500 grams per unit per month at the price of ₹13.50 per kg. At present the retail price of kerosene in the state is ₹17.25 per litre. 3 litre of Kerosene is being distributed per month per card to those who have no gas connection in the state.

National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA)

4.16 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 per cent and 90 lakh urban i.e. 53 per cent) maximum number of units can be benefited in the State as per Government of India directions. There are two categories of beneficiaries viz “Antyodaya” and “Other Priority Household” under NFSA. 35 kg of wheat per family per month to Antyodaya families and 5 kg wheat per unit per month to other priority household is being provided under NFSA.

4.17 To suggest reformative measures as per the expectations of people, a Task Force under the chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary (Infrastructure) had been constituted on 15th July, 2014. The Task Force has suggested that the lists be divided in two parts i.e. inclusion and exclusion and few categories have been added and excluded from the earlier list. Lists of NFSA beneficiaries are being verified in Bhamashah Camps also.

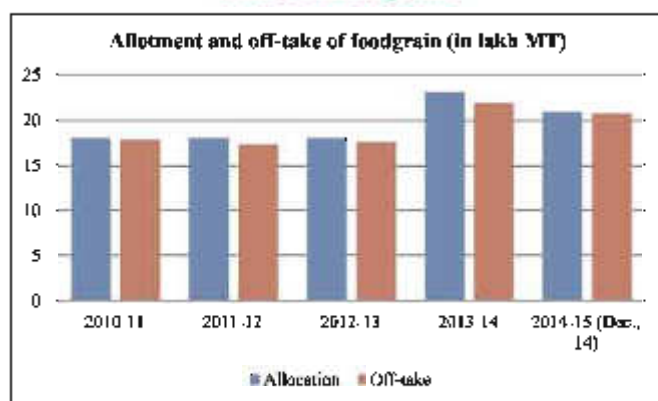
4.18 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains under Public Distribution System (PDS) are given in Table 4.7 and figure 4.4 respectively.

Table 4.7 Allotment and off-take of food grain during last 5 Years

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Year	Allocation	Off-take	Per cent
2010-11	18.06	17.85	98.84
2011-12	18.04	17.35	96.18
2012-13	18.05	17.66	97.84
2013-14	23.08	21.89	94.84
2014-15 (Dec., 14)	20.92	20.77	99.28

Figure 4.4 Allotment and off take of foodgrain



Other Initiatives

4.19 To control the prices of Essential Commodities, a Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture). According to recommendations of committee notification has been issued regarding amendment in "Rajasthan Trade Articles" (Licensing and Control) Order, 1980 is amended and "Onion and Potato" in Part E of Schedule-I is inserted. Now stock limit/turn over period for Potato and Onion can be impose, as and when required by the State Government.

4.20 Digitized Ration Cards are being provided to the consumers in the first phase of computerization of PDS. Digitized Ration Cards have been provided to the 93 Per cent consumers of the State. Provision for online application for the

new ration card has been made through e-mitra.

4.21 Fair price shops of the State are being developed as "Annapurna Bhandar" to provide high quality multibrand consumer itmes with the help of private partners. Till December, 2014, in first phase 4,394 fair price shops have been identified as "Annaupurna Bhandar" against a target of 5,000.

Decentralized Procurement and bonus to farmers on procurement of wheat at MSP

4.22 Decentralized Procurement Scheme of wheat is being implemented on pilot basis in Alwar district since year 2013-14. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ₹1,400 per quintal was decided for the decentralized procurement of wheat during 2014-15 by the Central Government. The State Government has provided a bonus of ₹150 per quintal on it. The procurement of wheat under DCP in Alwar in RMS 2014-15 was 0.89 lakh MT and total procurement in the state was 21.59 lakh MT for which an amount of ₹323.83 crore was paid to the farmers during 2014-15. Online payment was made within 48 hours in the accounts of the farmers of DCP district Alwar and through cheques in the rest of state by FCI.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)

4.23 Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and 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 at reasonable price, in right quantity and of good quality to the consumers through FPS.
- 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.

4.24 Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene and Non-PDS items like free flow Iodize 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'.

Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) "PAHAL" Scheme

4.25 The modified scheme "PAHAL" of Direct Subsidy Transfer for LPG cylinder in the State has been launched on 1st January, 2015. Under the modified scheme, the LPG consumer now receive subsidy in his bank account by two methods. Aadhaar number is the medium of cash transfer and an LPG consumer who has an Aadhaar Number has to link it to the bank account number and to the LPG consumer number. If LPG consumer does not have an Aadhaar number, then he can directly receive subsidy in his bank account without the use of Aadhaar number. In this option, either consumer can present bank account information (bank

account holder name /account number /IFSC code) to the LPG distributor for capture in LPG database or present LPG consumer information to his bank. Under the modified DBTL till January 2015, a total of 51,06,457 LPG connection holders have applied for PAHAL, which stands at 65.77 per cent of total active gas connection holders in the state.

Establishment of Consumer Affairs Department

4.26 The separate department of Consumer Affairs was established on 26th September, 2013 and has started functioning. Various posts are sanctioned under the directorate and additional charge has been given to the concerned officers to run the office activities smoothly till the posting of new officers. Hiring of the building for the directorate office is under process.

4.27 The State Level Consumer Protection Council has been re-constituted. The State level Upphokta help line (Toll Free no. 1800 180 6030) has been allotted to "CANS", a NGO of the State, which has been functioning since March, 2011. To run the help line annually, a sum of ₹27.24 lakh has been provided by GoI. The other activities of the department are formation of Consumer club in schools, legal aids to poor/incapable consumers, empowerment of voluntary consumer organizations and consumer awareness campaign.



AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

5.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of a State. Prosperous agriculture would mean abundance of food supply which would mean a healthy labour force in the society. This efficient labour force through its productive activities can contribute a great deal to the economic development of the State. Prosperous agriculture would not only mean increasing contribution of wealth to the Gross State Domestic Product, but would also result in increasing employment opportunities to the State's population. There are a large number of agro based industries which can provide vast employment opportunities to people who would thus be in a position to produce wealth and contribute to the development of the State.

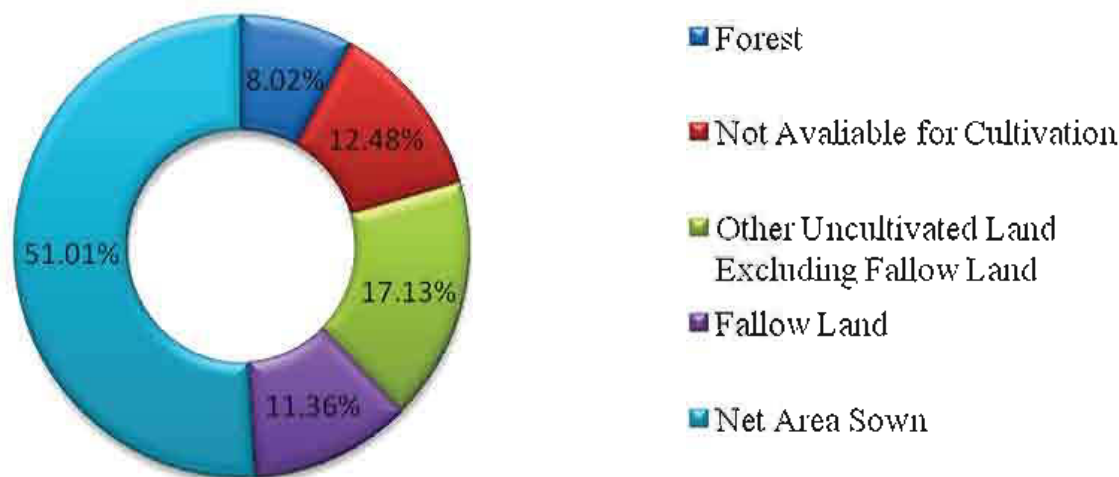
5.2 Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions, farmers have to depend on both rain-fed and ground water agriculture. Although,

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. The agriculture sector is largely dependent on timely arrival of monsoon.

LAND UTILISATION

5.3 The total reporting area of the State during the year 2012-13 is 342.67 lakh hectare. Out of this, 51.01 per cent area is under Net Area Sown (174.79 lakh hectare), 8.02 per cent under forest (27.50 Lakh hectare), 12.48 per cent area is under non-agricultural, barren and uncultivable land (42.75 Lakh hectare), 17.13 per cent area is under other uncultivated land (58.70 lakh hectare) i.e. permanent pasture, other grazing land, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, culturable waste (excluding fallow land) and 11.36 per cent area is under fallow land (38.94 Lakh hectare).

Figure 5.1 Land Use Statistics 2012-13



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

5.4 Total number of operational 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. 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 5.1 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 mutation due to splitting of joint families.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 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 table 5.1 :

Table 5.1 Number and Area of Operational Land holdings in the State

S. N.	Category of land holding (sq. size)	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 hectare)	2073	2511	21.13	1016	1238	21.85
	% holding/area	33.51	36.45		4.85	5.86	
2	Small (1-2 hectare)	1321	1511	14.38	1895	2162	14.09
	% holding/area	21.35	21.94		9.05	10.23	
3	Semi medium (2-4 hectare)	1260	1335	5.95	3570	3774	5.71
	% holding/area	20.37	19.38		17.05	17.85	
4	Medium (4-10 hectare)	1103	1127	2.18	6796	6918	1.80
	% holding/area	17.83	16.36		32.46	32.73	
5	Large (10 hectare 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

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

5.9 This year, due to favourable conditions the monsoon touched south east Rajasthan on 18.06.2014 while its normal arrival date is 15th June. After touching south east Rajasthan, it covered the entire State by 15.07.2014. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.07.2014 was less than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 01.06.2014 to 31.07.2014 was 249.38mm while actual rainfall received was 187.67 mm. In the month of August, 2014 against normal rainfall of 194.55 mm actual rainfall received was 217.12mm. From 01.06.2014 to 30.09.2014 the actual rainfall received in the State was 529 mm which is 0.19 per cent less than the normal rainfall.

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.11 In recent years Rajasthan has done remarkably well in terms of agriculture production and yield of different agriculture crops. Rajasthan ranks first in India in the production of bajra, rape and mustard, it ranks second in oilseeds and gram in the year 2012-13. The detailed position of the production under kharif and rabi crops for the last three years is shown in the following table 5.2:

Table 5.2 Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crops	Area in Lakh Hect.			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2012-13	2013-14 (Final)	2014-15 (Advance)	2012-13	2013-14 (Final)	2014-15 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	91.66	95.83	91.69	181.04	182.18	179.72
Kharif	57.94	60.67	58.08	63.78	62.53	68.16
Rabi	33.72	35.16	33.61	117.26	119.65	111.56
(B) Pulses	32.45	41.98	36.14	19.55	24.71	21.94
Kharif	19.57	22.21	20.39	6.37	7.73	9.02
Rabi	12.88	19.77	15.75	13.18	16.98	12.92
(A+B) Food Grains	124.11	137.81	127.83	200.59	206.89	201.66
Kharif	77.51	82.88	78.47	70.15	70.26	77.18
Rabi	46.60	54.93	49.36	130.44	136.63	124.48
(C) Oil Seeds	49.16	52.74	47.94	63.72	60.34	62.64
Kharif	20.80	21.93	19.66	25.56	22.34	24.01
Rabi	28.36	30.81	28.28	38.16	38.00	38.63
(D) Sugar Cane	0.06	0.05	0.06	4.24	3.63	2.43
(E) Cotton *	5.23	3.93	4.86	15.28	12.87	14.44

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

5.12 As per preliminary forecast for the year 2014-15, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 201.66 lakh tonnes which is showing a decrease of 2.53 per cent as compared to production of 206.89 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

5.13 The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2014-15 is expected to be at the level of 77.18 lakh tonnes as against 70.26 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 9.85 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2014-15 is expected to be lesser at the level of 124.48 lakh tonnes as against 136.63 lakh tonnes during the year 2013-14 showing a decrease of 8.89 per cent.

5.14 Production of kharif cereals during the year 2014-15 is expected to be 68.16 lakh tonnes which is higher by 9 per cent than that of 62.53 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2014-15 is expected to be 111.56 lakh tonnes against 119.65 lakh tonnes during the year 2013-14.

5.15 The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 9.02 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 against 7.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 which is showing an increase of 16.69 per cent.

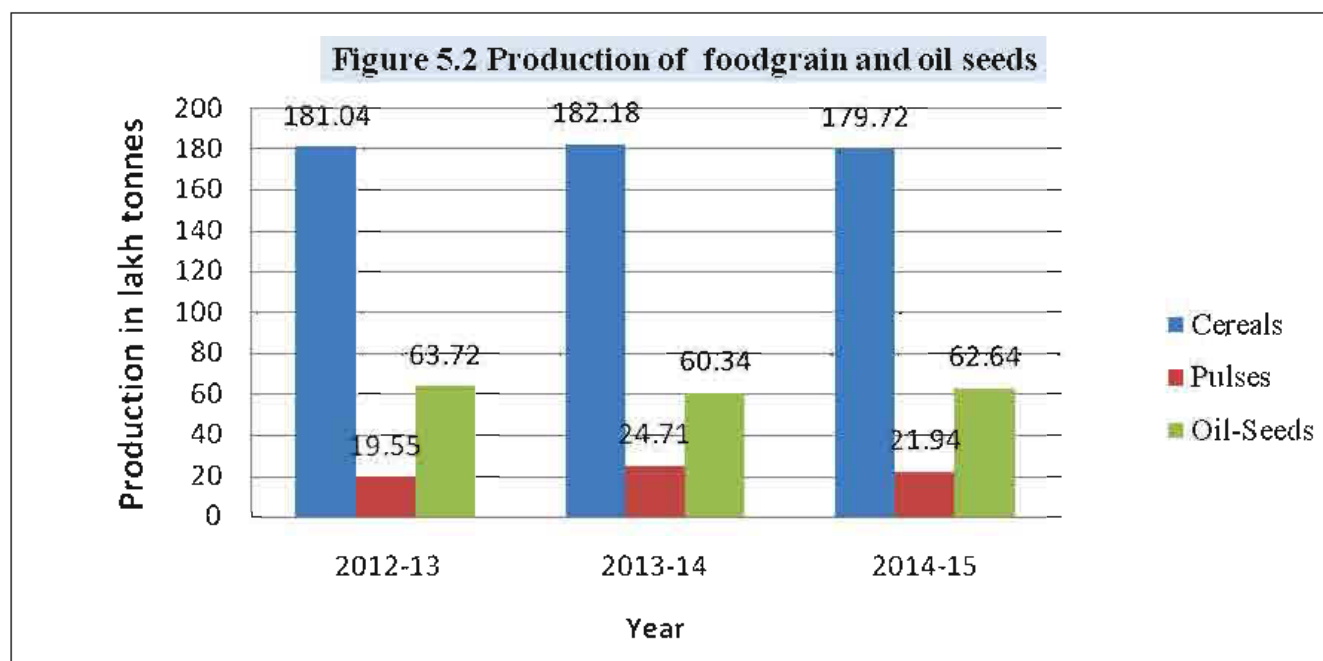
5.16 Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum,

Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2014-15 is estimated at 62.64 lakh tonnes against 60.34 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 3.81 per cent as compared to the previous year.

5.17 The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 24.01 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 as against 22.34 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 7.48 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 38.63 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 as against 38 lakh tonnes during the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 1.66 per cent.

5.18 Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.43 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 as against 3.63 lakh tonnes in the year 2013-14 showing a decrease of 33.06 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 14.44 lakh bales during the year 2014-15 as against 12.87 lakh bales in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 12.20 per cent.

5.19 During the year 2014-15, the major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are :



National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 2014-15

5.20 National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses has been launched in Rajasthan since 2007-08 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Central Government. During the year 2014-15, the mission has been divided in the NFSM- Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereal and Commercial crops. Major interventions of NFSM relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstrations on improved production technology, support to bio- fertilizer, micronutrients, gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agriculture implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water, mobile raingun, cropping system based training.

National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

5.21 The ISOPOM programme is now converged into a new programme National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP). NMOOP consists of 2 sub missions:

- **MM I on Oilseeds:** The objective of the sub mission is to achieve production of 35.51 million tonnes and productivity of 1,328 kg/ hectare of oilseeds from the current average production and productivity of 28.93 million tonnes and 1,081 kg/hectare respectively.
- **MM III on Tree Born Oil Seed (TBOs):** This mission has been launched in the State to enhance seed collection of TBOs i.e. neem, Karanj, jetrofa, mahuwa, jojoba and olive from 9 lakh tonnes to 14 lakh tonnes.

National Mission On Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)

5.22 The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

consists of 4 sub missions namely Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP), Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP).

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

5.23 NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health & Fertility and Rainfed Area Development Programme to focus on climate change adaptation during the year 2014-15. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture
- Soil Health Management
- On Farm Water Management

Assistance under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

5.24 This scheme is available for new interventions proposed by districts on project basis and for meeting the additional requirements of the districts for ongoing approved activities.

5.25 During the year 2014-15, the major Physical Progress of important components of Agriculture Department is shown in table 5.3:

PRODUCTIVITY

5.26 Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. As a result of sincere efforts by the State government and financial assistance from the Central government, agriculture productivity has substantially increased in the State. Following table 5.4 shows the comparative statement of agriculture productivity:

Table 5.3 Physical Progress of Important Components

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement (upto December, 2014)
Pipe Line	Km	11528	2933
Diggi	No	3334	1620
Farm Pond	No	9044	861
Water Tank	No	1000	473
Agriculture Implements	No	87030	5196
PP Equipments	No	24273	11956
Gypsum Distribution	MT	175000	96329
Crop Demonstration	No	452291	300220
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	1915660	1736554
IPM Demonstration	No	10157	314
Farmer's Exposure visit	No	828	31
Farmer's Training (1& 2 days)	No	12816	7650
Incentive to agri-edu girls	No	8000	3220
Soil Health Card/sample	No	522000	251940
Fodder Mini kit Distribution	No	32500	32500

Table 5.4 Productivity (kgs/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1991-92	1997-98 to 2001-02	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2013-14
		(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	1901
Pulses	324	472	407	481	589
Foodgrains	707	991	1058	1291	1501
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1143
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	68976
Cotton	303	337	286	428	556
Guar	131	221	277	409	564

5.27 Above table 5.4 shows that productivity of cereals has increased by 127.66 per cent from the year 1991 to 2013-14. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 81.79 and 50 per cent respectively from the year 1991 to 2013-14. Productivity of cotton has been increased by 83.50 per cent from 303 kg per hectare of 1991-92 to 556 kg per hectare in the year 2013-14.

HORTICULTURE

5.28 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 & productivity of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers & medicinal plant crops in a planned way.

5.29 During the year 2014-15, ₹503.08 crore is proposed under state plan against which a sum of ₹37.72 crore has been utilized upto December, 2014. Establishment of fruits orchards in 18.67 hectare, plant protection measures in 496 hectare and 2,731 demonstrations of vegetables have been stipulated under state plan schemes. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

5.30 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 Ganganagar, GOI has approved an action plan of ₹105 crore which has been modified to ₹70.00 crore (₹59.50 crore as central share and ₹10.50 crore as state share) for the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹18.99 crore (₹16.14 crore as central share and ₹2.85 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2014 under the NHM. Orchards of fruits and spices have been established, in 9,628.67 hectare and 1,980 hectare respectively during this period. A total of 699.50 hectare has been covered under Integrated Pest Management programme. 1,53,008 square meter green houses and 157 vermi compost units have been established, whereas 791 farmers have been imparted training/visits. Likewise, 108 water harvesting structures have been built during the term.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (On Farm Water Management)

5.31 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. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme (Now, National Mission on Micro Irrigation) wherein a provision of subsidy for sprinkler, micro sprinkler, mini sprinkler and drip has been made from 25 to 50 per cent and 10 per cent matching share of state is also provided as subsidy to all categories of the farmers. For the year 2014-15 GOI has approved an action plan of ₹142.00 crore (₹106.50 crore as central share and ₹35.50 crore as state share) under On Farm Water Management (OFWM) with the physical target of 54,000 hectare for sprinkler and 48,119 hectare for drip sets including micro sprinkler in the state. Against the approved target, drip and sprinklers have been installed in 9,880.12 hectare and 4,671 hectare respectively with the expenditure of ₹6.53 crore (₹5.76 crore as central share and ₹0.77 crore as state share) upto December 2014.

National Bamboo Mission

5.32 Under this scheme the district of Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajasmand and Pratapgarh were taken up for promoting bamboo cultivation. For the year 2014-15, GOI has approved an action plan of ₹2.19 crore, against which a sum of ₹0.12 crore has been utilized upto December, 2014. New plantation of bamboo has been covered in 380.5 hectare area and 342.02 hectare under maintenance of previous year plantation upto December, 2014.

National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP)

5.33 To promote cultivation of medicinal plants so that raw material for pharma sectors could easily be available in sufficient quantity along with many other objectives, the Government of India 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 2014-15, GOI

has approved an action plan of ₹35.17 lakh against which a sum of ₹2.5 lakh has been utilized on cultivation of medicinal plants in 14.50 hectare area upto December, 2014.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

5.34 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, the State level sanctioning committee has sanctioned the horticulture development project worth ₹242.36 crore during 2014-15 for date palm cultivation, pomegranate production, grape plantation, for date palm tissue culture laboratory, horticulture development programme in Non NHM districts, on IHTC, green house planting material, vegetable minikits distribution, assistance on solar pumpsets, fertigation support vegetable under shade net house, Dheedhol nursery development etc., ₹70.67 crore has been utilized upto December, 2014.

5.35 After setting up of Directorate of

horticulture in the State, area, production and productivity of horticultural crops have increased tremendously. Following table 5.5 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and spices.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

5.36 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.

5.37 Under "Rajceev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana" financial assistance for farmers/ agricultural labourer and hamals has been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakh in case of work site accidental death. ₹1,512.95 lakh has been distributed to 2,365 persons during the year 2014-15 upto December 2014. 'Kisan Kaleva Yojana' has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food at subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class category mandis. Under this scheme 12.68 lakh farmers have been benefited upto December, 2014. Oil testing labs have been established in 16 selected Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitics.

Table 5.5 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetable and Spices

Year	Fruit			Vegetable			Spices		
	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare
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
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
2013-14	37722	581780	15423	148880	1114070	7483	808705	668634	827

5.38 Flower market has been established in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti Muhana, Jaipur. A commodity specific yard for Ajwain has been sanctioned under Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Kapasan. Beside this, 11 new independent mandi samities have also been established in the State during the year 2014-15.

5.39 Cold storages at Alwar, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sumcrpur, Udaipur and Bhilwara have been constructed and are being run on PPP mode. Under RKVY, 2 cold storages with a capacity of 8,000 metric tonnes at Bhawani Mandi and Barmer have been sanctioned, on which ₹ 2.29 crore has been spent up to December, 2014. Waxing unit at Bhawani Mandi has also been sanctioned during the year 2014-15 and construction work of the waxing unit has been completed with an expenditure of ₹0.55 crore. During the year 2014-15, Agriculture Marketing Board has incurred ₹185.33 crore on construction of mandi yards, roads and their repairing, cold storage and deposit works against the target of ₹215 crore.

WATER RESOURCES

5.40 Water Resources Department Rajasthan has done a very important work by utilizing managing and exploiting its meager water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With the consistent efforts of the Department, irrigation potential has been raised to 38.11 lakh hectare at the end of march 2014 while before independence, it was just 4 lakh hectare surface irrigation. During financial year 2014-15, 8,990 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December 2014.

5.41 Against revised provision of ₹1,050.33 crore, ₹517.21 crore has been utilised up to December 2014. Out of which ₹93.94 crore is on Narmada Canal Project, ₹40.59 crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project, ₹51.94 crore on Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) and

₹28.13 crore on State Partnership Programme funded by European Commission have been incurred.

5.42 During the year 2013-14, Two Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed. At present one major (Narmada Canal Project), one modernization work (Gang Canal), six medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and forty nine minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

5.43 For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised cost of this project is ₹2,481.49 crore. In this project 2.38 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential has been created by March, 2014. During the year 2014-15 irrigation potential of 1,300 hectare, has been created against the target of 7,000 hectare and ₹2,120.49 crore has been spent on this project upto March, 2014. During the year 2014-15, ₹93.94 crore has been spent against the revised budget provision of ₹180 crore.

5.44 In Ganganagar district, Gang Canal Modernization Work is under progress. ₹577.74 crore has been spent upto march, 2014. Revised estimate of ₹621.42 crore (AIBP Component) has been sanctioned by the Central Water Commission, New Delhi. On completion of this project water losses of 710.45 cuses shall be saved and irrigation efficiency shall be increased. By March 2014, additional Irrigation Potential of 95,879 hectare has been created. During the year 2014-15, additional irrigation potential of 179 hectare has been created and ₹40.59 crore has been incurred upto December 2014 against the provision of ₹59.13 crore.

5.45 For Renovation of minor irrigation schemes in the State, Japanese International Co-Operation Agency (JICA) has funded ₹612.29 crore and 393 sub projects has been taken up. In 40 sub projects only soft component works shall be taken up and tenders for remaining sub projects have been invited. 272 sub projects have been completed and ₹368.84 crore has been spent upto March, 2014. By December 2014, ₹51.94 crore has been spent on this

project against the revised budget provision of ₹95 crore.

5.46 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 enforce 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 Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). In 3,182 gram panchayats of 82 blocks of 11 selected districts (Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmar, Sikar, 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 Water User Associations (WUAs), infrastructure development of Panchayati Raj Institutions and participation of WUAs in water management, NGOs are playing their role. For this purpose ₹450 crore grant has been sanctioned by European Commission. By March, 2014 ₹219.74 crore has been spent on this project. During the year 2014-15, ₹28.13 crore has been spent on this project upto December, 2014 against the revised budget allocation of ₹80 crore.

COLONISATION

5.47 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 have been allotted up to march 2014. Colonization department has collected ₹34.12 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanad have been distributed to 2,018 allottees upto December, 2014 during the year 2014-15.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

5.48 Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India,

works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch area, Gang Canal Phase I and II and Bhakhra System project, for which expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and affected cultivators in the ratio of 50 per cent, 40 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 1,98,304 hectare at a cost of ₹404.54 crore under Sidhmukh Nohar, Amarsingh Sub Branch and Gang Canal Irrigation Project upto December, 2014.

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

5.49 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 crore 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 on priority (excluding 0.50 lakh hectare area opened for irrigation in Shahgarh area of Jaisalmer, which is being acquired by army). Out of this, 16 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.54 lakh hectare in stage-II) had been opened for irrigation upto March, 2014. Total cost of works of stage-II according to revised project estimate (2010) is ₹6,921.32 crore. Out of this ₹3,768.67 crore has been spent since inception to March 2014 by Indira Gandhi Nahar Department. Total expenditure on stage-I & II of the project upto March, 2014 is ₹4,337.05 crore.

5.50 For the year 2014-15, ₹220.17 crore under plan has been sanctioned in which ₹5.08 crore has been kept for Kanwarsen lift scheme and ₹215.09

crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and new necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone. Out of this ₹108.07 crore has been incurred upto December, 2014.

5.51 During the year 2014-15, 6,735 hectare new Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) has been opened in Phalodi lift scheme. Under sprinkler pilot project in 27,449 hectare command area of stage-II lift scheme, 100 per cent feeder channel construction, diggi construction and HDPE pipe line construction works have been completed upto December, 2014 and cultivators are doing irrigation in 17,472 hectare (63.65 per cent area) with sprinkler. In Jaisalmer zone, construction of escape channel and ditch minors for direct outlets of Shahid Birbal Shakra has been completed in 4.17 km length. Better irrigation facility has been provided to farmers by construction of open water courses in place of old pipe water courses in 200 hectare area. Following table 5.6 shows the physical progress under IGNP:

GROUNDWATER

5.52 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.

5.53 During the year 2014-15, Upto December, 111 tube wells, 206 Hand pump Bore wells, 275 Piezometers, 138 wells were deepened for cultivators. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 17,086 well inventories, collection of 12,266 water samples, chemical analysis of 6,747 water samples were completed. 307 geophysical soundings were carried out during the year 2014-15.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

5.54 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

Table 5.6 Physical Progress under IGNP

S. N.	Year	Lining of canals (k.m.)		Opening of C.C.A. (ha.)	
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress
1	2010-11	3.00	2.30	2500	2538
2	2011-12	3.80	3.80	2500	2500
3	2012-13	-	-	2000	2000
4	2013-14	6.00	5.61	1604	1604
5	2014-15 (upto December,2014)	18.00	4.17	6735	6735

Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) & Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) into a new programme named Integrate Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

5.55 Under IWMP, Government of India provides 90 per cent funds and balance 10 per cent is state matching share. During the financial year 2014-15, State received ₹378.08 crore as central share and ₹42.02 crore as state matching share. ₹1,378.04 crore has been utilized against total amount received ₹1,609.27 crore upto December 2014. During the year 2014-15, Govt. of India has sanctioned 141 new projects amounting ₹986.62 crore under IWMP and 7.48 Lakh hectare will be treated in next five years. ₹856.05 crore has been utilized under watershed works like contour band, water harvesting structure, tanka construction etc., ₹54.36 crore under production activities like crop demonstration, vermi compost, organic farming, ₹33.32 crore under livelihood and ₹198.49 crore under entry point activities. Revolving fund of ₹1.62 crore to individual entrepreneur and ₹30.81 crore to self help groups have been provided under livelihood activities and ₹110.16 crore utilized in pro-employment, capacity building and training programs.

5.56 The Four Water Concept is integral part of IWMP. Construction of mini percolation tank, staggered tranches, sunken gully pit, contour bunding and plantation works will be executed under Four water concept. The State government has taken decision to treat the catchment of 5 minor irrigation tanks in river Bunand in Banswara district and 9 minor irrigation tanks in Ahu River in Jhalawar on Four Waters concept under pilot project. An amount of ₹3.45 crore has been kept under state plan for the treatment of catchment minor irrigation tanks in both Banswara and Jhalawar district. Construction of 17 mini percolation tanks in Banswara district and 3 in Jhalawar district have been completed.

STATE WAREHOUSING

5.57 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.

5.58 The corporation is operating 91 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 12.26 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2014-15 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 99 per cent upto December 2014. 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 metric tonnes storage capacities. During the year 2014-15, upto December, 33,000 metric tonnes storage capacity has been constructed. Achievements made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation are showing in the table 5.7

5.59 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 a profit of ₹31.01 crore upto December, during the year 2014-15.

Table 5.7 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Dec.2014)
1	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	7.73	7.88	8.39	9.70	12.26
2	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	6.31	7.31	8.41	9.54	12.18
3	Percentage of Average Utilization	82%	93%	100%	98%	99%
4	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	21150	7820	14540	70200	33000
5	No. of Warehouses	90	90	89	90	91
6	Total Income (in Lakh)	3861.48	5106.12	5995.57	7448.80	8726.61 (Tentative)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.60 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. Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability & 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.

5.61 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.

5.62 The livestock Census-2012 has placed total livestock population at 577.32 lakh and poultry birds at 80.24 lakh. The State has about 11.27 per

cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.89 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.31 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributes to 11 per cent of milk, 35 per cent of goat meat and 31 per cent of wool to the nation's production.

5.63 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 has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized by the following table 5.8.

5.64 In the following table 5.9, 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 14573 thousand tonnes in the year 2013-14 showing an increase of 167.44 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 436 million to 1,190 million in 2013-14.

Table 5.8 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

INSTITUTIONS	1961	1992	2003	2008	2013	2014
Polyclinics	0	8	12	14	34	34
I st grade Veterinary Hospitals	0	21	175	174	775	775
Veterinary Hospitals	155	988	1238	1545	1518	1518
Veterinary Dispensaries	115	350	285	-	202	198
Veterinary Sub Centres	0	120	1727	1862	2167	2171
District Mobile Veterinary Units	0	0	6	6	34	34
Tehsil Mobile Veterinary Units	0	0	0	0	288	288
TOTAL	270	1487	3443	3601	5018	5018

Table 5.9 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions numbers)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
1995-96	5449	32	436	174
2000-01	7455	51	572	194
2005-06	8581	68	710	153
2010-11	13900	104	670	123
2012-13	13946	152	1034	140
2013-14	14573	175	1190	150

5.65 Same trend is visible in meat production. Meat production was estimated at 32 thousand tonnes in 1995-96 and it has increased up to 175 thousand tonnes in 2013-14. However, the production of wool has decreased from 174 lakh kilogram in the year 1995-96 to 150 lakh kilogram in the year 2013-14.

5.66 For breed improvement of livestock 3.20 lakh castrations and 17.72 lakh artificial insemination have been executed during 2014-15.

Major initiative taken by the animal husbandry department during the year 2014-15:

- For conservation of cattle and fodder development in the state, a separate Department of Go Palan has been established.
- Camel is declared as State Animal.
- 1,006 Veterinary Institutions were made functional for Artificial Insemination.
- Establishment of call center in 2 tehsils of district

- Tonk for mobile veterinary services.
- Establishment of 1,657 Travis at veterinary institutions, milk producers co-operative Societies and different gram panchayats in the State.
- Pica disease control programme were carried out in 908 registered Gaushalas of the State.
- Foot and Mouth Control Programme (FMD-CP) started in all districts of the State to eradicate foot and mouth disease in cattle and Buffalo.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

5.67 The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through cooperative societies. Under this programme 13,121 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers

Cooperative Unions spread over in 33 districts of the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

5.68 With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of district milk union plants have been increased to 19.50 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2014-15, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 23.21 lakh kilogram and marketed at an average of 18.81 lakh liters per day. Presently, more than 7.2 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 ₹2,070.42 crore to milk producers upto December during the year 2014-15. The key activities in dairy development sector have been given in the following table 5.10:

Table 5.10 Dairy Activities during the year 2014-15

Activity	Unit	Target 2014-15	Achievement (up to Dec. 2014)
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	9834	6382
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	7122	5172
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	311	176
Revived Societies	Number	2060	528
New Societies	Number	2402	278
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	642	357

5.69 RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2014-15, 2.13 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, chach, 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 1,64,084 milk producers till December, 2014. Under 11th 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Accidental) insurance cover has been provided to 1,36,528 milk producers upto December, 2014.

FISHERIES

5.70 Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing low cost food rich in protein & 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. Water resources of Rajasthan stands on 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 only 35,100 metric tonnes in the State.

Table 5.11 Fish Production

Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
2010-11	28200	482.41
2011-12	30150	582.27
2012-13	32760	703.00
2013-14	35100	776.00
2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)	29117	780.77

5.71 The above table 5.11 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 Backwater (Dungarpur). A total of about 3,700 fishermen of 37 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earning of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold.

5.72 To enhance the fish seed production the work for the modernization of government fish farm Chandlai (Tonk) at an estimated cost of ₹2.75 crore has been sanctioned under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the year 2014-15.

5.73 Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been

sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed and seed stocking in cages and rearing work is also started in some cages. After completion of project the cages shall be allotted to tribal fishermen societies to take up fish culture.

5.74 Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) an amount of ₹15.30 crore has been approved for the modernization/construction of 41 fish landing centres of Rajasthan to reduce the post harvest losses. Approval for the construction of fish landing centre Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata), Ramsagar (Dholpur) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) have been accorded during the year 2013-14. Construction work of fish landing centre, Bisalpur (Tonk) has been sanctioned and first installment of ₹30.0 lakh has been released upto December during the year 2014-15.

5.75 A vision to achieve the fish production of 50,000 MT annually by the end of 12th five year plan is 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/Sector 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

5.76 Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State economy. As per the report of the Forest survey of India, Rajasthan has registered a decrease of 1 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2011-13.

5.77 Special emphasis has been given to the 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 'Harit Rajasthan Yojana' by involving related department for the period of five years. Department of Rural Development is the nodal department for this programme. Under Joint forest management programme 5,620 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 8.96 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. 391 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.

5.78 To conserve medicinal plants, which are on the verge of extinction, 9 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCAs) have already been established. Plantation on 68,991 hectare of land has been achieved by December, 2014 against the Twenty Point Programme target of 53,155 hectare during the year 2014-15.

5.79 An expenditure of ₹197.93 crore has been incurred on various development works up to December, 2014 against the provision of ₹658.94 crore under state plan. Under centrally sponsored schemes, development works are being carried out which inter alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sāmbhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self help groups, women self help group, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being carried out. Development works are being carried out with an Expenditure of ₹4.30 crore by December, 2014 against the provision of ₹69.96 crore.

5.80 The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 national parks, 26 wild life

sanctuaries and 10 conservation reserves in the State.

CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operative Credit Structure

5.81 At present, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 Upphokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,314 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 265 General Kraya-Vikraya and Fruit & Vegetable Kraya Vikrya Sahakari Samities, a total of 32,363 Co-operative societies are registered in the State.

5.82 Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loan for crop production. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), ₹13,941.87 crore have been distributed as short-term agriculture loan, ₹241.46 crore as agricultural medium term loans. Long-term loans of ₹166.75 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹339.71 crore in the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014). Short term crop loan of ₹13,941.87 crore have been distributed to 27.26 lakh farmers on zero interest rate upto December 2014 during the year 2014-15. 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, Cooperative Life Insurance Scheme are also being implemented in the State. There are 36 Urban Cooperative and 3 Railway Employees Cooperative Banks providing banking service to the urban sector.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

5.83 There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functioning. 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 2014-15 (upto December 2014), cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹429.61 crore, ₹568.82 crore and ₹1,002.58 crore

respectively. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) RAJFED has distributed 1,58,219 tonnes of fertilizers and 1,828 tonnes of seed to farmers.

Cooperative Consumer Structure

5.84 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 Upbhokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution are working in consumer sector. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) consumer goods of worth ₹318.96 crore have been sold. At the level of Gram Seva Sahkari Samities, 453 Mini Uphar Super Markets have also been opened against a target of 500.

Women Co-operative Societies

5.85 For the upliftment of women and bringing them into the mainstream of development, particularly the women of weaker sections, 4,801 women cooperative societies have been constituted.

Co-operative Housing

5.86 Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF) for building construction, repairs & maintenance and fulfilling the dream of building their own houses. Two schemes namely; Individual Housing Scheme &

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 ₹252.18 lakh. During the year 2014-15 loan of ₹140.76 lakh has been distributed.

Co-operative Processing

5.87 Three Spinning Mills at Gulabpura, Gangapur (Bhilwara) and Hanumangarh are functional for benefitting cotton producers and weavers. Tilam Sangh is also functioning in the State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers at reasonable prices. During the year 2014-15 Tilam Sangh has distributed 2,971.70 MT of various kinds of seeds to farmers.

Storage

5.88 To increase the storage capacity of cooperative institutions, up to December 2014 a total number of 6,644 godowns have been constructed in the State.

Others

5.89 During the year 2013-14 cooperative press registered a profit of ₹34.70 lakh with the annual turnover of ₹11.92 crore. Total turnover of cooperative press during the year 2014-15 is of ₹8.93 crore. 109 primary agriculture credit societies (PACS) and 8 large area multipurpose societies (LAMS) have been constituted upto December, 2014 during the year 2014-15.



6.1 Ever since the commencement of efforts to boost up the economy of the state through planned development, both the state government and the private sector are making sincere and dedicated efforts for speedy development of various types of industries, in various areas of the state. For faster and balanced economic growth of the state, development of industries is also essential. Industries generate substantial employment, income and makes contribution towards State Domestic Product also.

6.2 Industrial development may prove to be the biggest poverty alleviation programme to achieve not only the economic prosperity but also to ensure social upliftment. Certainly development of industries is the fundamental pre-requisite for economic growth of the state and for this, the State government is planning to extend whole hearted to the industrial sector with greater emphasis on skill development and encouragement to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through introducing new industrial policies and schemes.

6.3 The focus is on development of key sectors like Biotechnology, Food Processing and Agro-based, Chemicals, Leather, Textiles, precision components, Household, IT/ITeS, Solar Energy and Automobile to accelerate industrial growth in the State by creating sector specific industrial infrastructure, such as Agro-Food Park, Japanese Parks, Stone Parks, Cyber/IT Park, Export Promotion & Industrial Parks (EPIPs) and Mahindra World City.

6.4 The twelfth Five Year Plan document of Government of India has well highlighted the importance of industry sector in enhancing growth avenues and providing employment. Development of manufacturing and service sectors has been recognized as the key strategy to push for a quantum jump in the industry sector.

6.5 It is with this perspective that industrial

development always remains a thrust area of the Government agenda and it is the agenda of development of the private sector also. Various departments/corporations/agencies are functioning 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 facilitators.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

6.6 Directorate of Industries is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 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)

6.7 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

6.8 During the year 2014-15 against the annual target of 15,190 units, 15,221 industrial units have been registered upto December 2014. These units with a total investment of ₹1,863.36 crore have generated direct employment for 76,403 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum

6.9 61 proposals for establishment of major and medium industries with an investment of ₹5,794.00 crore have been submitted up to November, 2014 to the Government of India.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

6.10 This scheme aims to provide new employment opportunities by promoting large numbers of gramodhyog services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 1,550 applications have been sanctioned and provided loans to 976 persons to share their venture.

Industrial Shivir

6.11 Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the procedure relating to establishment of industrial units. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 27 shivirs at district level and 177 shivirs at panchayat samiti level have been organized.

Leather Industries

6.12 During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 193 persons have been trained, against the annual target of 210 to promote leather industry (leather dyeing/leather related product improved techniques).

Household Industries

6.13 Under the 'Household Industry Scheme', trainings in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods are being imparted to women to make them self-dependent. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 4,676 women have been trained against the annual target of 4,555.

Haath Kargha

6.14 For the benefit of handloom workers, Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana is being implemented in the State. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), against the annual target of 3,000 bunkers, 1292 have been benefitted.

Human Resource Development (HRD)

6.15 Under Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDTP), during the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 1653 youth have been trained against the annual target of 1625. Besides, the target of 90 persons to be trained under technical upgradation training programme during 2014-15. 1120 young persons have also been trained upto December 2014, against the annual target of 1180 persons, under the scheme, skill based technical entrepreneurship training programme.

Other Schemes

- Artisans Identity Card
- Export Promotion Scheme
- Salt labour welfare Scheme

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

6.16 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 sub sectors. The interventions based on market demands aim at bridging the gaps in the value addition chain by organizing the artisans, skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development,

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, Vastra Jaipur, India Stone Mart, Stona Bangluru, etc for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to a large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

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

Magical Creation Shop

6.18 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 ₹25 lakh sold in the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) at 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

Year	Allotment (₹in lakh)	Expenditure (₹in lakh)	Target of benefiting artisans	Beneficiaries
2010-11	143	143	3200	3210
2011-12	175	175	2500	2874
2012-13	275	275	2500	4386
2013-14	378	378	2500	3989
2014-15	300	185*	2500	1637*

*Upto December 2014

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

6.19 The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is the nodal professional agency of the Government of Rajasthan to facilitate investment promotion in

various sectors in the state. BIP is a Society registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. Since its inception in the year 1991, BIP has been providing investment facilitation services mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between 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 fructification of investment proposals.

6.20 Rajasthan Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act has been implemented in the entire state to provide legal backing to Single Window System. In this system, District Industry Centre (DIC) is the Nodal Agency for the investment proposal from ₹1 crore to ₹10 crore and BIP is the Nodal Agency for the investment proposal of ₹10 crore and above. In the Electronic Single Window System under the Single Window System Act, 485 application/ investment proposals of ₹31,177.51 crore have been received upto December 2014 and 194 applications having investment of ₹10,384.71 crore have been provided requisite clearances/permissions.

6.21 A Special Investment Regions Ordinance (SIR) has been formulated for establishment, management, control and operation of large industrial areas in the State. 39 per cent part of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) passes through Rajasthan. To derive full advantage of this Corridor from the point of view of industrialization and development of infrastructure, State Government has constituted a separate DMIC department on 25.02.2014.

Engagement of knowledge partnership

6.22 Industries Department signed a Cooperation Agreement on 03.09.2010 with International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, for a 3 year Knowledge Partnership (KP). Under Knowledge Partnership, 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 was undertaken.

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

On PPP, 3 projects were identified namely

- Jaipur Street Lighting Project,
- Rajasthan CT Scan in 14 districts and
- Jaipur Waste Water Treatment from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)

Out of these, one project of Jaipur Street Lighting is under progress with Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC).

6.24 To strengthen the institutional structure, Regulatory Reforms Working Groups (RRWG) has been incorporated to assess, review the recommendations of the Knowledge Partners for regulatory simplification work. Presently, 24 recommendations have been approved and notified.

Other Activities

- Participated in India International Trade Fair organized annually in Delhi, by establishing a Business Centre.
- Participated in Invest North in July, 2014 at New Delhi. The purpose of participation was to reinforce the image of Rajasthan as an investment hub in North India.
- Started promoting the development and investment opportunities in the State with the help of Social Media. Looking to the importance of technical aspect in the modern

life, a web application for mobile for major investment sectors has been developed. The achievement and investment opportunities of the State are also being disseminated through e-mailers to eminent people of industry and trade.

- The structure of “investrajasthan.com” website has been modified and made more useful for the investors.
- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has started E-Biz project under National e-governance scheme. Rajasthan has been included as Pilot state for this project. E.Biz scheme aims to provide easy and less time consuming Single Window services as per various laws to investors and commercials through their entire business life cycle.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)

6.25 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

6.26 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 units in Rajasthan. During the financial year 2014-15, RIICO has acquired 2,114.99 acre of land & developed 553.78 acre of land upto December, 2014. During this period, the Corporation has incurred expenditure of ₹380.31 crore and recovered ₹480.91 crore.

Financial Assistance

6.27 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 financial year 2014-15 upto December 2014, term loan sanctioned is ₹93.67 crore, term loan disbursement is ₹62.68 crore and recovery is of ₹134.95 crore.

Special Schemes

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

6.28 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. Corporation has been making special emphasis for SC and ST entrepreneurs by allowing upfront concession in rate of development charges in land allotment in industrial areas. During the financial year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) under SCSP, RIICO has given rebate of ₹28.80 lakh in development charges.

Tribal Region Industrial Promotion Scheme

6.29 Tribal Region Industrial Promotion Scheme 2009-10 was originally implemented upto December, 2010. Government of Rajasthan extended the scheme upto December, 2012 and the validity of this scheme was extended upto December 2014. Plan amount was increased to ₹10 crore from ₹5 crore.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

ASIDE Scheme

6.30 Several projects are being implemented under ASIDE Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Govt. Presently out of 31 schemes, work on 25 projects has been completed and work is in progress on 6 projects. An expenditure of ₹340.04 crore has been incurred on these projects during financial year 2014-15 (upto December 2014).

Mini Growth Centre

6.31 To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industries, mini growth centres have been established. At present, 14 projects of cost ₹7,492.31 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹3,115.45 lakh. Government of India has released ₹2,089.27 lakh for these projects. Upto December, 2014 an expenditure of ₹6,906.25 lakh has been incurred.

Development of Special Parks by RIICO

Agro Food Parks

6.32 RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Kota, Jodhpur, Sriganganagar and Alwar for promoting agro based industries with an investment of ₹49.65 crore. An expenditure of ₹45.99 crore has been incurred on these parks (upto December 2014) during financial year 2014-15.

Japanese Park

6.33 RIICO has signed a MOU with JETRO, an Japanese Organisation wherein Japanese companies will set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin, Mitsubishi and Dainichi color have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 483.41 acre land to 45 Japanese companies in this area. Out of it 37 companies have started commercial production. A total investment of ₹4,222 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities generated is approximately 9,170 persons.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation

6.34 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 ₹6,144 crore is expected at full scale production and it will lead to employment opportunities for 11,600 persons. Out of the total land of 155 acre allotted for manufacturing machinery, 60 acre land has been carved out for manufacturing 2 wheelers. Honda Motor Cycle & Scooters India Pvt. Ltd. have established unit at Tapukara, which has already began commercial production with full capacity.

6.35 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 the State. Gems & Jewellery SEZ and IT (Second Phase) SEZ also have been notified by the Government of India. An investment of ₹1,989.06 crore has been made in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. in financial year 2014-15, export worth ₹579 crore has been made from here upto December, 2014 and direct employment of 6,000 persons and indirect employment of 2,893 persons has been generated.

6.36 Saint Gobain Group a Multi-National Company having 116th place in Fortune 500 Companies of the world and having an associate company Saint Gobain Glass (India) Ltd. is making an investment of ₹1,000 crore in Bhiwadi, District Alwar for establishing a plant for float glass. The inauguration of float glass plant was done by Hon'ble CM on 27.10.2014 at Bhiwadi.

6.37 Two Special Economic Zones (SEZs) based on Gems & Jewellery have been established at Sitapura, Jaipur by RIICO and one handicraft based SEZ at Boranada, Jodhpur has been denotified. During the financial year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), the exports have reached over ₹909.83 crore and 10,672 employment have been generated. In addition to this, 8 SEZs in private sector have been notified among which, Engineering and Handicraft SEZ of Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd is in Jaipur. Gems & Jewellery SEZ and IT Zone (Phase II) SEZ were also notified by the Government of

India.

6.38 At present, enough raw material are available in Rajasthan, which are used in the Ceramic and Glass industry. For giving pace to this industry sector, RIICO has established a Glass and Ceramic Hub at Ghilot, Neemrana over 750 acre of land.

6.39 VASTRA – An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2014” (VASTRA - 2014) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI from 29th to 31st October, 2014 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.

6.40 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, 14,541 students have been trained upto December, 2014.

6.41 RIICO has made available land to Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) in Industrial Area Sitapura, Jaipur and at Basni, Jodhpur. RIICO has made payment of ₹290.82 lakh to ATDC under this scheme. Currently this scheme is being implemented by Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSI.LDC). Physical and Financial achievements of activities of the Corporation are given in table 6.2.

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (RAJSICO)

6.42 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

Table 6.2 Physical and Financial achievements of RIICO

Particulars	Target 2014-15	Achievement 2014-15*
Financial assistance Term loan(₹ in crore)		
Sanction	250.00	93.67
Disbursement	180.00	62.68
Recovery	125.00	134.97
Infrastructure development		
a) Land Acquired (Acre)	3900	2115
b) Land Developed (Acre)	1900	554
c) Plots allotted (Number)	500	295
Others (₹ in crore)		
Exp. on Infrastructure Development	1017.91	380.31
Recovery of Infrastructure dues	978.00	480.91

*Upto December, 2014

rich handicrafts of the state. The turnover of RAJSICO from 2009-10 to 2014-15 is given in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Turnover of RAJSICO

Year	Turnover (₹ in crore)
2009-10	78.51
2010-11	64.70
2011-12	119.69
2012-13	126.04
2013-14	82.69
2014-15	70.73*

*Upto December, 2014

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

6.44 The corporation is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present only export/import facilities provided from Inland

Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur. Besides, this corporation is also providing airway export facilities through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport.

6.45 Corporation provides marketing assistance to small scale industries and supplies the Small Scale Industries (SSI) products, like barbed wire, desert Coolers, RCC Pipes, Tents and Tarpaulin, Steel furniture, 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 SSI of the State in a year. The Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mt. Abu, Amber, Agra, Delhi, Kolkata. 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 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in table 6.4

Table 6.4 Turnover of Handicraft Items

Year	Turnover (₹ in Lakh)
2010-11	1182.17
2011-12	1040.24
2012-13	981.43
2013-14	935.07
2014-15	624.82*

*Upto December, 2014

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.

Indian International Trade Fair

6.47 Since last 30 years, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd participates in Indian International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan New Delhi every year. During this fair, products of small scale industries are displayed/sold.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

6.48 Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the 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 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 Schemes
- 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 2014-15, following decisions have also been taken:

- To support young entrepreneurs in realizing their dreams of putting up their own industrial venture, the State Government has launched Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojna (YUPY) through RFC from 19.04.2013. Under this Scheme, RFC has financed 30 YUPY candidates amounting to ₹20.95 crore and disbursed an amount of ₹3.69 crore as on 22nd December, 2014.
- To attract new business and to compete with other financial institutions, the Corporation has reduced the rate of interest upto 1.50 per cent w.e.f. 1st January, 2015. The norms of financing have also simplified to attract more and more entrepreneurs to avail loan from the Corporation.
- The Corporation is in the process of developing a new Accounting Software to facilitate the entrepreneurs to know their upto date account position of their loan account and also to make online payment of the dues of the Corporation.

Financial and physical targets and achievements during last five years are given in table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Financial & physical targets and achievements

(₹in crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursement		Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2010-11	475	470	325	329	425	470
2011-12	275	284	260	260	425	431
2012-13	125	114	125	139	360	406
2013-14	300	84	200	91	350	328
2014-15	225	147*	150	78*	215	184*

*Upto December, 2014

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

6.50 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 aggregated

into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP from the calendar year 2010 to 2014 is given in table 6.6 and figure 6.1.

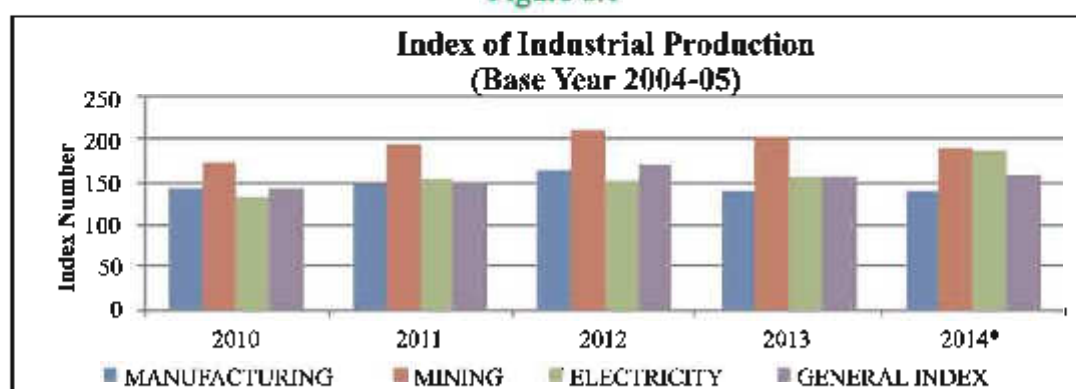
6.51 The General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 159.49 in the year 2014, compared to 156.22 in the year, 2013, registering an increase of 2.09 per cent. A rising trend has been observed in Electricity in the year 2014 as it stood at

Table 6.6 Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year 2004-05)

Sector	Weight	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Manufacturing	581.08	140.83	145.79	163.15	140.24	139.47
Mining	200.97	171.70	193.77	210.33	205.00	188.66
Electricity	217.95	132.51	153.17	150.02	153.85	185.96
General Index	1000.00	140.92	147.66	169.77	156.22	159.49

* Provisional

Figure 6.1

* Provisional

185.96 as compared to 153.85 in the year 2013 showing an increase of 20.87 per cent. While a decreasing trend has been observed in Mining and Manufacturing groups in the year 2014, over previous year.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

6.52 Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board has played an important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. Khadi and Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans and to inculcate the feeling of using self-made products. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme [PMEGP]

6.53 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Under this programme, 447 village industry units have been sanctioned and 3,130 persons has been provided additional employment upto December 2014.

6.54 Under the scheme namely "Mini Khadi Project", A budget provision of ₹175 lakh has been proposed during 2014-15, against which, an expenditure of ₹90 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014.

Khadi Vikas Fund Yojana

6.55 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 be provided to Khadi institutions with certain time bound terms and conditions of the repayment. During the year 2014-15, ₹162.75 lakh have been sanctioned for 18 proposals upto December, 2014 against the target of ₹250 lakh.

Work Shed Yojana

6.56 A fund of ₹25 lakh as budgetary support is proposed to be provided to Khadi institutions for the construction of spinning & weaving work shed @ ₹5 lakh per shed in the year 2014-15 out of which ₹10 lakh has been sanctioned upto December, 2014.

Training

6.57 Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing trainings to rural and urban youth in the Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanaganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi] training centers. During the year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹55 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014 and 1,800 persons have been trained.

6.58 To promote the sales of khadi garments, every year Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board gives the rebate through the institutions and co-operatives societies to popularise the khadi products.

Innovative Schemes

- Renovation of khadi bhandars
- 778 sales executives have been provided training for commercial management through Industrial Training Institute [ITI], New Delhi from the year 2005-06 to 2014-15 (upto December, 2014).
- Khadi Quality Improvement programme has been started in the year 2014-15.
- Participation in Inter State exhibition.

The physical and financial progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years is given in table 6.7 and 6.8 respectively.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

6.59 The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Safety provisions of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996. For

Table 6.7 Physical progress

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production (₹ in lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	816	1142	713	1007	2600	1758	8160	7130	2000	3755
2011-12	789	1105	710	934	2600	4116	7890	3544	2000	2968
2012-13	879	2021	934	1822	30290	23656	7035	5946	6329	4715
2013-14	1523	1999	525	1192	18392	20962	12184	3666	5949	4651
2014-15	1523	1999	447*	793*	15426	9586*	12184	3130*	5100	3248*

*Upto December, 2014

Table 6.8 Financial Progress

(₹ in Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2010-11	575	544
2011-12	508	390
2012-13	1036	353
2013-14	2681	2401
2014-15*	947	378

*Upto December, 2014

enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made there under, 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.

- During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) 4,793 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.
- 316 new factories and 190 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 15,535 workers got employment.
- The department has published Nagrik Adhikar Patra to guide the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and for getting various approvals,

licenses and certificates granted under the above Acts, in time.

- Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to control occupational diseases in the factories. 576 samples from 128 factories have been collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in cases, where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of hazardous factory.
- Organizing the safety training programmes is very important to improve the safety consciousness among the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), training centre has conducted 28 programmes for minimizing the industrial accidents, in which 518 participants have been benefited by these programmes.

MINES AND MINERALS

6.60 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. There are 3,403 mining leases for major minerals and 11,861 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,249 quarry licenses exist in the State. During 2014-15, a revenue target of ₹3,860 crore has been earmarked, against which ₹2,100 crore have been collected upto December, 2014.

Mineral Survey and Prospecting

6.61 The mineral survey and prospecting includes preliminary reconnaissance, detail exploration of mineral deposits and their grade-wise assessment and to suggest establishment of related mineral based industries. The prospecting and mineral survey activity is a continuous process and new areas as well as new minerals are taken up in a phased manner. Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing state in the country. It is endowed with 79 varieties of minerals. The State is a leading producer of metallic minerals like lead, zinc and copper ores. It has a prominent position in the country as far as the production of non-metallic minerals such as rock phosphate, gypsum, soapstone, asbestos, limestone, fluorite, quartz, wollastonite and decorative stones such as marble, sandstone, granite etc. During the year 2014-15, mineral survey and prospecting work is carried out on 48 project mainly for Lignite, Cement grade limestone, Sandstone, Granite, Dolomite, Marble etc. Annual target and achievements upto December, 2014, are given in table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Nature of work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Surveys (sq.km.)	4800	3875
Regional Geological Mapping (sq.km.)	330	251
Detailed geological mapping (sq.km.)	69	54
Drilling (meter)	12700	8762
Geophysical survey (line km.)	150	126

*Upto December, 2014

RAJASTHAN STATE MINES & MINERALS (RSMML)

6.62 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. 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.

6.63 During the year 2014-15, the company estimates gross revenue of ₹96,917 lakh and expects to earn a pre-tax profit of ₹35,804.56 lakh. The financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and physical performance during 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) is given in table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Physical and Financial Performance

Mineral	Actual Achievement (Upto December, 2014)	
	Physical Performance (Lakh MT)	Revenue (₹ in crore)
SBU & PC Gypsum	14.27	92.77
SBU & PC Limestone	22.27	116.67
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	4.51	279.69
SBU & PC Lignite	10.28	152.15
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW)	1014	75.85

OIL AND GAS

6.64 The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development programme of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. During 2014-15, following activities have been undertaken:

Wells for Oil, Gas & Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Exploration

- During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, 30 wells have been drilled, out of which 25 wells in Barmer, Sanchores Basin by M/S Cairn Energy, 4 wells by focus energy and one well by Oil India Limited in district Jaisalmer.
- 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, Sanchores Basin By the end of December, 2014, M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total of about 481 development wells, besides 171 exploratory wells.
- The production of Crude Oil from Rajasthan has commenced from 29th August, 2009 and 362.84 lakh metric tonnes i.e. 262.45 million barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil Field upto December, 2014.
- Petroleum Sector is giving significant revenue to the state exchequer. It is anticipated that Revenue of ₹5100 crore will accrue to the State Government during 2014-15.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 50 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer.
- High quality gas has been discovered in similar to that found in Pakistan's Miano & Swan Gas Fields. The quality of gas is estimated as 88 to 91 per cent hydrocarbon bearing.
- As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), resource potential of rich gas in the Block RJ-ON-06 is estimated to the order of 328 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) gross in place in which 246 BCF (i.e. about 7000 million cubic meter) reserves are recoverable with production rate of 42 BCF per day.

- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of high quality of natural gas to the tune of 8-9 lakh cubic meter per day from 8th July, 2010 which is being supplied to 2 units (110 MW+160MW) of Ramgarh Power Plant.
- 16 wells have been put up for production of natural gas from Shahgarh Sub-Basin. A total 50 wells were drilled so far and drilling of 4 wells (SX-4, EPN-1, A-11-7 & SX-6) is in progress.
- The State Government has sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas up to December 2014.

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 million tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53 million tonnes.
- Trial production was conducted in pilot wells and produced 64 MT of Heavy oil and further 2 pilot wells have been planned.

MOU with GAIL on Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)

- For development of Underground Coal Gasification Project in Barmer-Sanchores Basin, a MoU signed with GAIL has been extended upto 31.12.2015.

Other Activities

- 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), Birk-Beck (Mauritius), Geoglobal & Geopetrol (Barbados); Private Companies like HOEC, Focus Energy (India) and Indian Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) like IIPCL, 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 is given in table 6.11

6.65 Development of petroleum sector in the state shall lead 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.

Achievements of the Department during 2014-15 (upto December 2014)

- Out of 1,959 Industrial complaints, 1,142 have been disposed and out of 775 industrial disputes, 604 cases have been settled during the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014).
- Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. Upto the end of the year 2013-14 the number of registered trade unions was 2,009 and number of members were 8,56,580. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 62 trade unions have been registered in which number of members is 10,709.
- Under "The Workmen's compensation Act 1923" for permanently handicapped and in death cases, orders have been given to provide an amount of ₹30.22 crore during the year 2014-15, upto December, 2014.
- Board promulgated and notified skill empowerment (Kaushal Shakti) Scheme, 2014 on 9.12.2014 in sequence of budget declaration in the year 2014. Under this scheme assistance

Table 6.11 Production and Revenue Accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee dead rent etc. (₹ in crore)	TOTAL (₹ in crore)
	Royalty (₹ in crore)	Production (lakh metric tonnes)	Production (million barrels)	Royalty (₹ in crore)	Production (MMSCM)		
2009-10	100.37	4.68	1.29	3.39	214.53	6.73	110.49
2010-11	1603.47	51.31	38.95	4.52	186.81	22.29	1630.28
2011-12	3410.29	64.01	46.94	8.64	289.54	16.68	3435.61
2012-13	5041.46	86.0	62.03	10.03	269.38	18.39	5069.88
2013-14	5905.31	90.70	65.61	31.49	449.12	16.31	5953.11
2014-15*	4079.45	66.14	47.73	36.88	430.01	10.06	4126.39

*Upto December, 2014

of ₹5,000 to ₹8,000 per year is given to the wards of beneficiaries, studying in ITI or polytechnic with the purpose of skill upgradation/training in various trades.

- Labour Tribunals/Industrial Courts have disposed of 1527 cases during the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014).
- Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers have been revised as ₹189, ₹199, ₹209 and ₹259 respectively by the State Government and the same have been notified in the gazette notification dated 28.01.2015 and made effective from 01.01.2014.

EMPLOYMENT

6.67 During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,36,752. Among them were 30,948 women, 33,984 scheduled caste, 12,284 scheduled tribes and 50,619 other backward classes. During this period, 8,459 vacancies were notified. Against it, 25,780 candidates were submitted to the employers and 1,317 persons were placed. The status of registration and notification as per Employment Department is given in table 6.12

6.68 During the same period, under the Annual Action Plan 2014-2015, sixteen mega and twenty scheduled caste and tribes special Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs were organized in the State and 19,732 job seekers were benefited through employment / self-employment opportunities. The activities during last five years are as given in table 6.13

6.69 Under Prime Minister's 15 point programme, vocational guidance and self-employment shivirs were organized in the minority 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.

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

Table 6.12 Registration and Notification as per Employment Department

Particulars	Calendar Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Registration	200752	126486	179917	202661	136752
Women Registration	28994	15566	33405	54472	30948
Scheduled Caste Registration	32389	22167	36583	33318	33984
Scheduled Tribe Registration	20723	14702	19355	19124	12284
O.B.C. Registration	57622	34664	52757	55629	50619
Vacancies Notified	6704	13401	5974	4344	8459
Submission	35463	48707	31458	35127	25780
Placement	916	3968	819	1674	1317

Table 6.13 Activities

Year	Mega Rozgar Sahayata Shivar	Scheduled Cast & Tribes Special Rozgar Sahayata Shivar	Job Seekers Benefited
2010-11	43	-	108229
2011-12	33	-	53983
2012-13	32	-	38867
2013-14	33	35	37784
2014-15*	16	20	19732

*Upto December, 2014

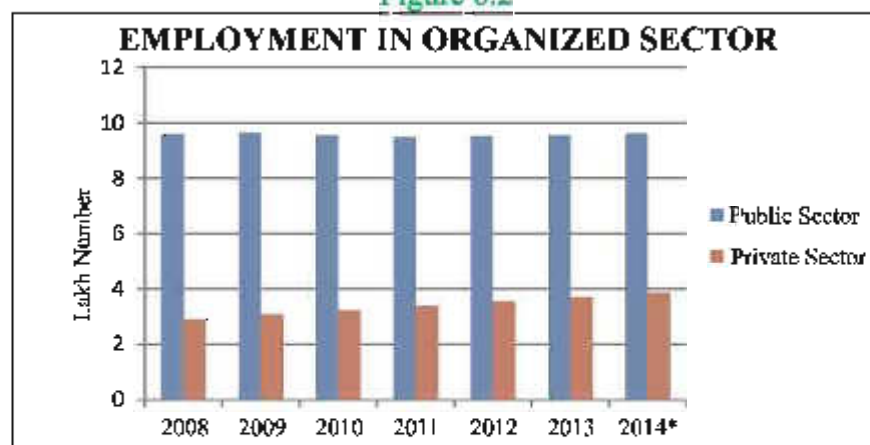
Table 6.14 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

(Lakh Number)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
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	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014*	9.60	3.86	13.46

*upto June, 2014

Figure 6.2



*upto June, 2014

6.71 Above table and figure reveals that employment in public sector is almost stagnant. However, increase is visible in organized private sector at very low 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.



INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Extensive and efficient Infrastructure network is a major requirement for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Development of high class infrastructure holds the key of overall development. Infrastructure is really the back bone of any economy. With support of a rock solid infrastructure any state can achieve the objective of a developed and prosperous economy. Infrastructure can be defined as the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain or enhance societal living. India has become one of the fastest growing economy in the emerging markets. Government of Rajasthan has also taken several initiatives for the growth and development in infrastructure sector. It is evident by the fact that the total road length in the state which was just 13,553 km in 1949 has reached to 2,05,003 km by December 2014, as an outcome of the efforts of the state government during course of plan development of the state similarly in power sector the installed capacity which was just 1,328.00 MW in 1981-82 has gone up to 15,742.22 MW in December 2014, it is nearly eleven times as compared to 1981-82. In railway sector the length of railway routes in the state is also increasing and has reached to 5,871.65 km at the end of March 2013. In postal and telecommunication sectors the total number of post offices in the state has reached to 10,330 at the end of 2013-14.

POWER

7.2 The main sources of energy generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

Singoli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal, and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Urihydel projects from Central Sector.

Installed Capacity

7.3 The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2014 was 14,371.61 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during year 2014-15 (Upto December, 2014) is 1,370.61 MW. As such, the installed capacity as on December, 2014 was 15,742.22 MW. The yearwise installed capacity is shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

Trends in Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed

7.4 The energy availability in the State upto March, 2011 was 4,813.82 crore units which had increased to 5,293.89 crore units upto December, 2014. The total energy availability has increased by 9.97 per cent from 2010-11 to December, 2014. Likewise total net energy consumption upto March, 2011 was 4,543.07 crore units which has increased to 5,012.41 crore units upto December, 2014 has also gone up by 10.33 per cent from 2010-11 to December, 2014.

Trend in Transmission Network

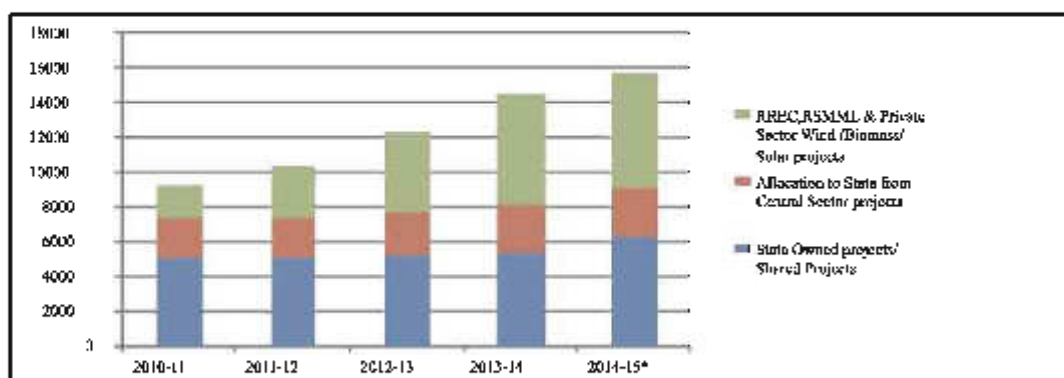
7.5 The total Extra High Voltage Transmission network of the State as on March, 2011 was 27,172.25 Ckt.km. (circuit km.) which has increased to 32,031.152 Ckt.km. upto December, 2014. The total Transmission network has increased by 17.88 per cent in between 2010-11 to 2014-15. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) total 717.97 and 219.25 Ckt.km. has been added in the transmission network of 220 KV and 132 KV respectively.

Table 7.1 Year wise Installed Capacity

(MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014)
1.State Owned projects/ Shared Projects						
(a)	Thermal	3615.00	3615.00	3590.00	3840.00	4690.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80
(c)	Gas	443.50	443.50	553.50	553.50	603.50
	Total (1)	5070.30	5070.30	5155.30	5405.30	6305.30
2.Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	983.88	983.88	1261.49	1404.41	1404.41
(b)	Hydel	478.50	503.58	537.15	614.41	646.22
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74
	Total (2)	2240.22	2265.30	2576.48	2796.66	2828.47
3.RREC,RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	1521.40	2067.05	2682.55	2797.85	3065.55
(b)	Biomass	81.30	91.30	91.30	99.30	99.30
(c)	Solar	5.00	198.50	310.25	480.50	519.60
(d)	Thermal	270.00	616.00	1460.00	2792.00	2924.00
	Total (3)	1877.70	2972.85	4544.10	6169.65	6608.45
	Total (1+2+3)	9188.22	10308.45	12275.88	14371.61	15742.22
	percentage increase	13.76	12.19	19.09	17.07	9.53

Figure 7.1 Installed Capacity (MW)



7.6 Transmission network in the State is shown in table 7.2 and figure 7.2. The number of Sub-station and capacity are presented in table 7.3.

Table 7.2 Transmission Network in the State

(in Ckt. Km.)

Voltage/Yr.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
765 KV	-	-	-	425,498	425,498
400 KV	2659.980	2904.790	3019.000	3278.350	3278.350
220 KV	10661.920	11143.090	11805.470	12235.840	12953.810
132 KV	13850.350	14315.410	14781.000	15154.244	15373.494
Total	27172.25	28363.29	29605.47	31093.932	32031.152

*Upto December, 2014

Figure 7.2 Transmission Network (RVPN) Lines

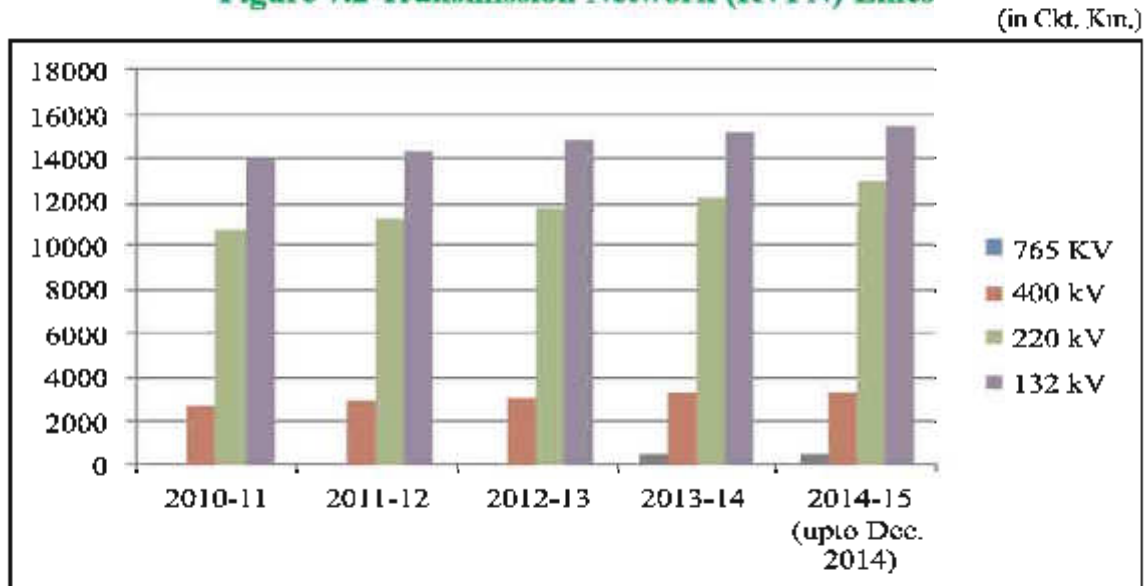


Table 7.3 Number of Sub-Stations and Capacity

(In No / MVA)

Voltage/Yr.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
765KV	-	-	-	-	-
400 KV	9/4845	9/4845	9/5475	9/6420	9/6735
220 KV	74/15255	80/18425	86/19815	93/22105	95/23192.5
132 KV	310/18193.5	329/21202.5	348/23222	360/24724	364/25604

*Upto December, 2014; MVA - Mega Volt Ampere

765 KV Scheme in Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN)

7.7 RVPN has developed a transmission system on 765 KV voltage level for evacuation of power from Kali Sindh, Kawai and Chhabra Thermal Generating Projects for which construction of 765 KV GSS at Phagi (Jaipur) and at Anta (Baran) and 765 KV transmission lines from Anta to Phagi are under progress. The system has been charged on 765 KV level and power is being transmitted on 765 KV level for the first time in Rajasthan. This in itself is a milestone achieved by RVPN, as after Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), it is among the leading State utilities to commission and operate 765 KV level transmission system. These Substations are likely to be completed in all respect by June, 2015.

Innovative Schemes

7.8 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 and 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 expected to be commissioned by March, 2015.

7.9 132 KV GIS substation at MNIT, Jaipur, old power house, Jodhpur and 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at Kudi-Bhagatasni and Pratap Nagar at Jodhpur have been commissioned along with its associated 132 KV EHV cable circuits. 132 KV GIS sub-station at MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur along with its associated cable circuits is expected to be commissioned by March, 2015. 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at SMS stadium, Jaipur, 132 KV GIS sub-station PWD bungalow and 220 KV GIS at Indira Gandhi Nagar at Jaipur have already been commissioned and absorbed in the grid system.

7.10 In order to incorporate functionalities of all the departments on real time and work flow basis and to meet the new requirement of regular changes

in the accounting rules and incorporation of the Government regulations, work order of implementation of System Application Products (SAP) has been placed.

Transmission and Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

7.11 In Transmission and Generating Projects participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in some projects of power sector.

Jalipa-Kapurdi Thermal Power Project

7.12 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

7.13 The Department of Atomic Energy has accorded in principle, the approval for setting up 4x700 MW Nuclear Power Plant in Rajasthan. The project would be taken up on twin unit basis in a phased manner. The new units with capacity of 2x700 MW are also being installed at Rawat Bhatta by Nuclear Power Corporation. The Central Ministry of Electricity allocates 700 MW capacities to Rajasthan from these units.

Position of distribution losses in the State

7.14 At the end of March, 2014 distribution losses in the State were 24.40 per cent. The high distribution loss levels in the three Discoms remains a concern and all efforts shall be made to reduce the distribution losses to improve the financial health of the Discoms. To reduce the distribution loss upto a level 15.00 per cent by the end of financial year 2019, action planed has been prepared with a effective energy audit at 11 KV

Table 7.4 Category wise number of Consumers

(Number)

S.No.	Category	Consumer as on 31.03.2014	Connection released During 2014-15 (upto Dec.2014)	Total Consumer upto Dec. 2014
1	Domestic Supply	8847763	330728	9178491
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1098651	32858	1131509
3	Industries	240312	3726	244038
4	Agriculture	1201073	31220	1232293
5	P.H.E.D.	49303	7775	57078
6	Street Light	12942	364	13306
7	Mixed Load	34881	473	35354
Total		11484925	407144	11892069

feeders level to identify high loss area with aggressive vigilance checking. All the Discoms undertake some major works for reduction of losses in the coming years.

Category wise Consumers

7.15 In all Discoms number of consumers as on March, 2014 were 114.85 lakh which has increased by 3.54 per cent and has reached by 118.92 lakh upto December, 2014. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 7.4.

Village Electrification

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

7.16 Government of India had sanctioned 40 schemes under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during 10th and 11th five year plans in the state. The Scheme was approved at an estimated cost of ₹1,331 crore covering 11.84 lakh BPL households, Out of which electricity connection of 11.69 lakh BPL households have already been released. The remaining electricity connections of 0.15 lakh BPL households are expected to be completed by March, 2015. Work of

39 schemes has been completed. Work of one scheme of Banswara will be completed by June, 2015. At present almost all villages except 184 villages of Banswara district have been declared electrified as per new definition of electrification and Villages & Dhanies having more than 300 population.

7.17 In RGGVY 28 schemes with the cost amounting to ₹1,453.90 crore have been approved by the Government of India for the electrification of Dhanies (100 to 300 population) in 27 districts. This scheme is now known as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) covering electricity connection to 13.36 lakh households including 4.43 lakhs BPL households. The work will be completed in the 12th Plan period. Remaining 6 schemes has been submitted to Government of India for approval to cover additional 5.54 lakh rural households in 6 districts, Including above 5 lakh rural households will planned to electrify every year in next four years.

RAJASTHAN RENEWABLE ENERGY CORPORATION (RREC)

Renewable Energy

7.18 Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation

Ltd. (RRECL) 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 "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014" on 08.10.2014 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 December, 2014 is as follows:

Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

7.19 The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 5,400 MW. Three Demonstration Wind Farm projects sanctioned by Ministry of New 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 and another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project in the year 2006. These projects are performing well. Besides, another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project was also setup in the year 2010. A total of 3,065.545 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2014 with a total investment of ₹16,800.00 crore.

Biomass Energy

7.20 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.

7.21 Studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard stalk, rice husk and 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 the year 2010-11. During 2014-15 eleven Biomass Power Generation Plants of 114.30 MW capacity have been established in the State upto December, 2014 after

undertaking further fresh study.

Rural Electrification Programme (Solar Photovoltaic Off-grid Programme)

7.22 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 and solar pump sets (through Horticulture Department) with subsidy support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Under Rural Electrification (RE) programme 1,50,872 numbers domestic lighting systems have been installed in the State upto December, 2014. RREC has taken up programme to promote higher PV capacity Off-grid systems in the State during 2014-15 and programme of 2,000 numbers such systems of 1 kw PV capacity each as sanctioned by MNRE, Government of India is under implementation with 30 per cent Central Financial Assistance (CFA) support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the State.

Solar Power Generation

7.23 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 2014. Solar Plants will be set up in the state under the National Solar Mission and Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014. So far, Solar Power Generation Plants of 866.60 MW capacities have been established in the state upto December, 2014.

Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

7.24 RREC has also taken up programme to install Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Grid connected Power Plants to promote Solar Roof Top Power

Generation in the State with CFA support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the State. These systems are proposed to be installed at other than individuals (Institutions/Hotels/Resorts/ Government Organisations/ Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Commercial Organisations / Industrial Organisations etc.) MNRE, Government of India has sanctioned 6 MW PV capacities to Rajasthan under this scheme. This scheme is being taken up for the implementation in the State. RREC has also taken up seven residential Government Buildings as pilot project under the programme of Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Government of India.

Other Programmes

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

- Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas
- Solar City Programme
- Energy Conservation Programme

ROAD

7.26 A fairly wide and efficient road network is an essential and important in put to ensure balanced and inclusive growth in the State. Road infrastructure provides a strong base for efficient and effective performance of all sectors of the economy, there by providing substantial economic

and social benefits. Adequate maintenance of roads is essential to preserve and enhance those benefits for reducing the distances between people, markets, services and knowledge or in common language 'getting people connected'. Although virtual connectivity has become increasingly important today with the emergence of new communication avenues, a good and reliable transport network still remains vital. There is a very strong positive correlation between a country's economic development and the quality of its road network. Roads carry larger share of traffic. Road is a harbinger of all development.

7.27 While significant advances have been made in improving the road network in the state in the recent years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered in next plan periods. The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach also makes emphasis on development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. By keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavors to improve the road infrastructure in the State in coming years.

7.28 The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,05,003 km upto December, 2014. The road density in the state is 59.90 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 31.12.2014, which is much below the national average of 148 km. It speaks of the need to further enhance the road network in the state. The total classified road length is given in table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Road Length in the State as on 31.12.2014 (Tentative)

(km)						
S.N.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	7279.58	0.00	0.00	30.10	7309.68
2	State Highways	11825.77	4.20	5.00	45.70	11880.67
3	Major District Roads	9374.87	11.00	79.60	74.95	9540.42
4	Other District Roads	27239.17	903.80	997.24	75.96	29216.17
5	Village Roads	107452.58	1139.78	35643.92	2820.19	147056.47
	GRAND TOTAL	163171.97	2058.78	36725.76	3046.90	205003.41

(BT- Black Top, MR- Metal Road, GR- Graveled Road, FW-Fair Weather)

Table 7.6 Road connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on 3/14	Villages connected as on 3/15 (Likely)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14180	14180	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10957	10957	99.08
3	250-500	7713	6150	6700	86.87
4	100-250	3852	1597	1697	44.06
5	Below- 100	2932	864	864	29.47
	Total	39753	33748	34398	86.53

7.29 There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by BT road in different population groups at the end of 2013-14 and likely 2014-15 is shown in table 7.6.

7.30 During the year 2014-15, the important achievements upto December, 2014 under road development are given below:

- 4,459 km BT roads have been constructed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) - XVII, XVIII, XIX, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) and Rural Roads.
- 5 villages having population 250 and above and 725 habitations (Dhani/Majara) have been connected by 2,318 km BT road with an expenditure of ₹618.00 crore under PMGSY.
- 89 villages having population 250 to 499 have been connected by BT road under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-XVIII/XIX.
- 425 villages having population 250 to 499 has been connected by 1,004 km BT road with an expenditure of ₹449.28 crore in Rajasthan Road

Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP).

- 236 km missing links have been constructed under NABARD-XVII and XVIII.
- Construction of 13 Railway under Bridges (RUB's) has been completed.
- Work of Rail over bridge at Bharatpur-Mathura road has been completed.
- Sanctions of 2,119 Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) roads in 2,154 Panchayat head quarters, amounting to ₹1,113 crore has issued.

Built Operate and Transfer (BOT)/PPP/ Annuity Project

Public Private Partnership (PPP) –PWD

7.31 Development work of 20,000 km State Highways on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is to be executed in next 5 years. In the first phase, 8,910 km length of State Highways and Major District Roads has been identified. It includes 132 roads in 29 packages. For Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all these roads, work order has been issued. In this phase development work of East-West corridor (1,012 km) has also been included.

Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)

7.32 For development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) and Chomu-Mahela costing ₹416.00 crore on PPP basis, work is under progress and is likely to be completed by March, 2015 and June, 2015 respectively.

7.33 Work on Mathura-Bhadoti (185.50 km) and Rawatsar-Nohar-Bhadara (118.00 km) road are under progress.

Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)

7.34 17 projects had been taken up under BOT and Annuity pattern for development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length of 1,532.00 km and costing ₹3,342.00 crore by RSRDC. Work has been completed on 13 projects and work is under progress on 4 projects.

7.35 Widening and strengthening work on 6 State Highway/Major District roads having length 451.87 km and costing to ₹1,313 crore has been started on BOT/Annuity basis by RSRDC. Work has been completed on one project and work is under progress on 5 projects.

Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) - State

7.36 During 2014-15, one project i.e. Chechat, Modak, Ramganj Mandi-Udawa upto Madhya Pradesh border (28.20 km), has been completed with cost of ₹89.48 crore on BOT basis.

7.37 16 Mega Highways with a length of 2,631 km has to be developed at a cost of ₹3,590 crore. These Mega Highways include 28 road stretches. Out of this, 20 works completed and 8 road works are under progress.

Public Private Partnership (PPP-NH) PWD

7.38 Six projects amounting ₹2,756.05 crore to develop 859 km National Highway length on BOT basis is under progress.

7.39 Two Projects amounting to ₹566.00 crore to develop 185 km length of National Highways to 2-lane/2 lane with paved shoulder under World Bank funded National Highway Inter-connectivity Improvement Programme (NHIIIP Phase-I) scheme is under progress.

7.40 Three Projects under Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) funded by Ministry of Road Transport Highway (MoRTH) are under implementation by PWD for ₹745.38 crore for development of 193.05 km length of National Highway. Agreements have been signed in all 3-projects.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

- Six lane work of Jaipur-Gurgaon NH-8 of ₹1,897.00 crore having length of 225.60 km is under progress in which length under Rajasthan State is 161.30 Km 81 per cent work has been completed by December, 2014.
- Six lane work of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar NH-8 of ₹795.00 crore having length of 92 km is under progress. 92 per cent work has been completed by December, 2014.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Docoli-Kota NH-12 of ₹1,431.24 crore having length of 232.40 km is under progress. 97 per cent work (227.15 km) has been completed by December, 2014.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar NH-11 of ₹687.51 crore having length 95.72 km is under progress. Work in 91.70 km (95.80 per cent) completed by December, 2014.
- Four lane work of Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 of ₹2,388.00 crore having length of 244 km is under progress. 97 per cent work has been

completed by December, 2014.

- Four lane work of Gomati Chauraha-Udaipur NH-8 of ₹914.50 crore having length of 79.31 km. is under progress. Work in 48.85 km (59.89 per cent) has been completed by December, 2014.
- Two lane work of Karauli-Dholpur NH-11B of ₹261.00 crore having length of 100.90 km started in September 2014 and is under progress.
- Two lane work of State Border-Fatehnagar-Salasar NH-65 of ₹530.07 crore having length of 154.14 km is under progress. Work in 10.61 km (18.32 per cent) has been completed.
- Two lane work of Jhalawar-Biaora NH-12 of ₹227.36 crore having length of 62.16 km is under progress. Work in 48.73 km (78.39 per cent) has been completed.
- Two lane work of Bhim-Parasoli NH-148D of ₹80.36 crore having length of 33 km is under progress. Work in 12.74 km (38.6 per cent) has been completed.
- Two lane work of Parasoli-Gulabpura NH-148D of ₹87.18 crore having length of 36.26 km is under progress. Work in 19.81 km (54.62 per cent) has been completed.
- Two lane work of Ladhun-Degana-Merta city

NH-458 of ₹273.78 crore having length of 139.90 km is under progress. Work in 14.50 km (10.36 per cent) has been completed.

- Two lane work of Bhilwara-Ladpura NH-758 of ₹353.42 crore having length of 67.75 km is under progress.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)

7.41 Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on October 1, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is operating to run a total of 4,729 own and on contract Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,506 routes in the States, plying 17.25 lakh km and carrying 9.80 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is shown in table 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

Innovations by RSRTC

- Development of bus stands and public amenities.
- Higher increase in non-operating income

Table 7.7 Yearwise Vehicle fleet status

Description/Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
Corporation Vehicles	4357	4314	4271	4451	4515
Contract Vehicles	119	69	209	223	214
Total	4476	4383	4480	4674	4729
Average Fleet Age (in yrs.)	4.05	4.41	4.07	3.67	4.01
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	1055	389	448	767	301**
Condemned vehicles	993	281	538	701	227

*Upto December, 2014; **-including Midi buses

Table 7.8 Yearwise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15*	
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Km. (In Cr.)	61.00	59.92	61.25	60.66	60.25	59.04	60.00	59.96	48.96	47.43
Vehicle Utilization (Km./Bus/ Day)	393	394	405	405	402	397	391	391	398	397
Fleet Utilization (%)	94	93	95	94	93	91	92	90	93	92

*Up to December, 2014; (T-Target and A-Achievement)

through advertisements.

- Free travel for a passenger on a journey through raffle under Passenger Incentive Scheme.
- New Incentive Scheme for Employees.
- Launch of Parcel/Luggage service without passenger.
- After modernization of Central Workshop and depot workshop cleanliness of buses has been started with automatic washing machine.
- Inclusion of new categories under concessional travelling scheme.
- Transport agreement with neighboring States.
- Growth and expansion of services.
- Addition of new Volvo, Super Luxury, AC, Non-AC and sleeper services
- Competitive and Flexi fares scheme similar to air fare.
- Technological Advancement.
- Concessional Travelling Facilities.
- Rajasthan Rural Transport Service.
- Construction of Passenger Facilities.
- Complaint cell.

TRANSPORT

Registration of Motor Vehicles

7.42 Transport System is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. Increase in registration of motor vehicle shows structure of transportation facilities in the State. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department of the state was 111.84 lakh in the year 2013-14 which has reached to 121.02 lakh by the end of December, 2014 which shows an increase of 8.21 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in State are given in table 7.9 and figure 7.3.

7.43 The number of motor vehicles registered in the State at the end of December, 2014 is 51.52 per cent higher, as compared to the year 2010-11 revealing fairly good growth.

7.44 Several important decisions have been taken to improve the activities in the field of transportation which include; establishment of three district transport offices, Smart Card for driving licenses and vehicle registration certificate, Vehicle registration and license issuing process through "VAHAN" and "SARTH" software and establishment of MAY I HELP YOU counter and complaint cell in all transport offices.

Table 7.9 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	5859719	6629743	7465863	8331142	9060869
3	Auto Rickshaws	102967	110456	117990	125638	131487
4	Tempo carrying goods	46159	49812	53418	56668	59535
5	Tempo carrying passengers	20361	23889	27432	31031	33784
6	Car	520385	591069	659542	733916	790821
7	Jcjp	227910	254840	288056	319490	346214
8	Tractor	644305	699881	768645	841290	894307
9	Trailer	70525	71665	73732	74568	75226
10	Taxis	77317	89053	103690	114615	120385
11	Buses and Mini Buses	77980	83345	88616	93892	97001
12	Trucks	323273	362028	401983	434379	462464
13	Other	16364	19697	22978	27711	30040
	Total	7987355	8985568	10072035	11184430	12102223

*Up to December, 2014

Figure 7.3 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan



*Up to December, 2014

7.45 Against a target of revenue earning of ₹2,950.00 crore during the Financial year 2014-15, the achievement upto December, 2014 ₹1798.50 crore, being 60.96 per cent of target.

RAILWAYS

7.46 The length of railway routes in the State March, 2012 was 5,822.28 km which has increased to 5,871.65 km at the end of March, 2013. Out of it, 4,801.18 km was covered under broad gauge, 983.71km under meter gauge and 86.76 km under narrow gauge.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

7.47 Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,330 at the end of March, 2014. 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 (as on March)

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 Chapter

8.1 Various development plans basically aim to improve the socio-economic well being of various segments of the economy, 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 Since beginning from the human history, the development and extension of education in different forms is continuously going on. 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. Every country develops its specific education system to face the periodic challenges to express and nurse its social-cultural values. After getting independence, special attention is being given on education.

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 and Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

Elementary Education

8.4 In elementary education, there are 41,525 Primary Schools (PS), 37,573 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 27,155 Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment is 60.75 lakh. The status of enrolment, teachers 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)	Pupil Teacher Ratio
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
2014-15	41.18	1.16	35

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

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

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)	Pupil Teacher Ratio
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
2014-15	19.57	1.42	14

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 Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010.

- The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) constituted in the State.
- The State Institute of Educational Research and Training, Udaipur is functioning as the State Academic Authority of the State for implementing this Act.
- A State Advisory Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Honourable Education Minister with 15 members to advise the State Government on effective implementation of RTE Act.
- School Management Committees have been constituted and reconstituted in all the Govt. Primary & Upper Primary Schools. The SMC members have been trained.
- 25 Per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disabled groups. 4,17,982 children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private

schools with 1,90,982 new admissions in year 2014-15

- The State Government has developed a web portal dee.raj.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement to private schools (as per State norms) for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools as per section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act.
- The amount of ₹75.57 crore has been reimbursed to private schools by State Government upto December 2014.

8.7 State Government has taken number of steps to promote Girls Education:-

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBVs) are functional. 19,117 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls were given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. These girls have been provided with condensed course teaching so that they can achieve the basic competencies that are required to start with syllabus of VI standard.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for Girls are running. These residential schools are established for girls in Mewat region which are largely educationally backward. The Mewat hostels in Alwar District which have been constructed by Mewat Area Development programme. Enrollment is 370 girls in the year 2014-15, against total capacity of 500.
- Meena Manch: Meena Manchas 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.
- Adhyapika Manch: Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl

child in schools. 256 Adhyapika Manchhas have been formed at block level. Adhiyapika Manch is 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 Melas will be organized at block level during the year 2014-15.

Quality interventions

8.8 Sambalan Abhiyan: To ensure quality education in schools, Sambalan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced since 2012-13. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching – learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,533 Schools work was supervised in first phase of 2014-15. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

8.9 Reading campaign: Analysis of reports of sambalan abhiyan, reading campaign was introduced to impart remedial teaching to students of classes I to VIII of government schools. It aimed at imparting skills in reading & basic numeracy. Approximately 52,300 schools data of first evaluation and approximately 20,240 schools data of second evaluation is online on web- portal upto December 2014.

8.10 Teacher performance appraisal programme: Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. Data base of Teachers information and work is being collected and uploaded on web portal.

Activities for Children With Special Need (CWSN)

8.11 Under the activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN) during the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,125 sight impaired children. Large print books have been distributed to 1,402 low vision children. 6,211 CWSN have been identified in functional assessment camps for Distribution of Aids appliances. Polio corrective surgeries of 129 children have been made against identified 145 CWSN. 159 vision impaired children have been identified for sight restoration surgery and 29 children have been operated. 8,337 CWSN have been provided transport allowance against the target of 10,238. 4,057 CWSN have been provided escort allowance against target of 4,590.

8.12 Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation system (CCE)

- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 21,500 schools.
- Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result of this, the department brings about increased teaching capabilities, changes for better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector. Approximately 1,30,880 teachers were trained during 2014-15.
- School Facility Grant(SFG) has been set up under the project, for effective functioning and to meet day-to-day needs of schools. During 2014-15 every Government Primary School (PS) received ₹5000 and Upper Primary School (UPS) ₹7000 under the SFG. During 2014-15 ₹62.41 crore sanctioned to 1,10,537 schools upto December 2014.

To provide facilities to the students, a number of

civil works are going on. The details are given in table no.8.3

8.13 State Government provided maintenance and repairing grant to all Government PS and UPS. Amount of ₹34.98 crore for 50,000 schools has been provided during the year 2014-15 upto December 2014. Free textbooks are made available to 4,60,758 boys of SC/ST groups of class VI to VIII.

Literacy & Continuing Education

8.14 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 function of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the age group 15 and above illiterate persons 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 8.4.

Sakshar Bharat Programme

8.15 Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of

Table 8.3 Civil Work

S. No.	Type of civil works	Sanctioned works	Financial Target in lakh ₹	In progress	Completed	Expenditure in lakh ₹ upto Dec. 2014
1	New School Buildings	940	14212.00	723	6	6963.61
2	Additional Classrooms	2609	10425.25	2449	54	7231.32
3	Toilets	678	305.10	425	238	220.95
4	Drinking Water Facility	155	93.00	106	11	54.07
	Total	4382	25035.35	3703	309	14469.95

Table 8.4 Literacy Percentage in 2011

YEAR	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Person(%)	60.40	66.11	64.80	72.99
Male (%)	75.70	79.19	75.30	80.89
Female(%)	43.90	52.12	53.70	64.64

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 have access to formal education and have crossed the standard age for receiving such education is also being implemented in the state.

8.16 In the context of Government's overall policy of 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. The Scheme links Panchayati Raj Institutions also along with the Government and the Community Groups are also working to educate the illiterate. The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 75:25. In Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,021 Lok shiksha kendras are being run in 9,021 Gram Panchayats by 16,985 Preraks. To educate the illiterates, a training programme of 624 Resource Persons (RP's), 13,233 Master Trainers (MT's) 2,16,239 Voluntary Teachers (VT's) and 16,987 Prerak's has been conducted. Against the Target of 20.50 lakh, 13,67,603 illiterates have been made literate up to December, 2014.

Continuing Education Programme

8.17 Saakshar Bharat Programme is covering 31 District except Kota & Pratapgarh districts. Hence Special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts. In 2014-15 fifteen shivirs in Kota & 21 shivirs in Pratapgarh districts were organized and budget provision of ₹28.80 lakh has been made available by the State Government for this purpose.

Mahatma Gandhi Library

8.18 Government of Rajasthan announced in 2013-14 Budget that every Lok Shiksha Kendra will maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library. The additional honorarium of ₹500 will be paid to the Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra. ₹250.10 lakh were spent up to December 2014 and 6,942 libraries were established up to December 2014.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar

8.19 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. 74 women were enrolled during 2014-15 and ₹7.92 lakh were spent upto December 2014.

Secondary Education

8.20 There is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary, secondary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 11,464 secondary and 15,683 senior secondary schools operational in the state, out of which, 3,875 secondary and 9,444 senior secondary schools are of government sector. There are total 37.96 lakh students in the state which includes 15.48 lakh girls. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme. The primary objective of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (Gross Enrolment Rate 100 per cent) and universal retention by 2020.

To achieve this vision and to enhance the quality, following measures have been taken:-

- Only 4,166 out of a total of 9,177 panchayats, there were government/private senior secondary schools operate due to which the state's transition rate from secondary to senior secondary was 48.94 per cent. In order to set up at least one senior secondary school in every gram panchayat, 5,000 government secondary schools were upgraded to senior secondary level.
- In 186 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) of Rajasthan, Swami Vivekanand Government Model schools are being setup. In 2014-15, 66 such English medium schools have been working in educationally backward blocks of the state.
- 28 New Sharde Girls Hostels has been operated in 2014-15 leading to a total number of 123 such operational hostels.
- ₹872.59 crore have been sanctioned for construction of 10,878 works which includes 10,101 rooms, 661 toilets and 116 drinking water facilities. Out of these, 447 works have been completed, by incurring an expenditure of ₹339.29 crore. The remaining works are under progress.
- As a part of policy decision, 2.68 lakh girls are taking admission in class IX in government schools in 2014-15 are to be rewarded with cycles instead of cash incentive.
- The Government of India rewards a total of 1,000 NTSE winners in the country wherein students of class XI and class XII are given scholarship of ₹1250 per month and Graduate and Postgraduate students are given scholarship of ₹2000 per month. The State Government will also replicate the same scheme for students of government schools and Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education governed Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools and reward the NTSE scholars of these schools.
- The State Talent Search Exam is to be conducted in 2014-15 for students of class X and XII of private and government schools. The first rank holder amongst top 20 for class X and class XII will be awarded with ₹4000 each and remaining 19 students of class X and 19 students of class XII will be rewarded with ₹2000 each as a token of encouragement. Students who score marks more than 90% in this exam will be awarded with a scholar certificate and those who score marks more than 80% will be given a Certificate of merit.
- The top fifty achievers of government schools and Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools will be rewarded with a scholarship of ₹1250 per month for class XI and XII students and ₹2000 per month for Graduate and Postgraduate students.
- Computer labs have been established in 3 phases in 6,500 schools under ICT programme. As a part of third phase, satellite classes are being conducted through SATCOM in various schools.
- There were 9,335 direct recruitment to various cadres of teachers and 14,097 vacant post were filled by promotion through DPC. In addition to this, 827 appointments were made to various posts of ministerial cadre and 1,652 vacant posts were filled by promotion through DPC.
- The State Open School has been set up to cater the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under it 76,632 new registration were made in 2014-15 and till December 2014, total 44,693 candidates have been declared passed.

Higher Education

8.21 The department of Higher Education in Rajasthan deals with the colleges of general education. As a result of the widespread and fast development of Higher Education in Rajasthan, there are 2,364 colleges, out of which there are 192 government colleges, 1,385 private colleges, 7 institutes running under SFS and 4 colleges are in

PPP mode. In addition to it, 777 B.Ed. Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges and 43 private Law colleges are also functional. The State has 26, State funded Universities. At present, there are forty private and five deemed universities in the state. There are about 3.56 lakh students enrolled in higher education in government colleges.

8.22 The number of girl students is constantly increasing. There are 27 Girls Degree Colleges and 17 PG girls Colleges in the state. In 2000-01, 54 girls were studying against 100 boys. This number has increased remarkably in recent year and now it is 74. No tuition fee is being charged from girls in government colleges. Significant improvement has been made in the number of students 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 enrollment of reserved category in government colleges is shown in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Reservation percent of SC, ST, OBC and SBC Student

Category	Reservation (%)	Student Enrollment in government colleges
Scheduled Caste	16	69698
Scheduled Tribe	12	54055
OBC and SBC	21+1	151830

Sanskrit Education

8.23 Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, the language of Gods. It does not only nourish Indian Culture but 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 2014-15 is given in table 8.6

Table 8.6 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education

Level	Government	Private
Primary	426	6
Middle	968	261
Praveshika	229	75
Varisth Upadhyaya	143	22
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

8.24 A total number of 2.32 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 2014-15, one Government and 15 private STCs are working while 66 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are working in the private sector.

Technical Education

8.25 Polytechnic: To provide technical education in the State, 216 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 57,735 students have been operated in the year 2014-15, Out of these, 33 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 6,080. Eight women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur,

Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,270 and 175 Private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 51655.

8.26 Under the technical education (polytechnic) during the year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹2,979.33 lakh has been incurred on various schemes upto December, 2014. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.7.

8.27 Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, there are 215 Government ITIs (including nine for women) with 41,324 seats in the public sector and 1,488 ITIs with 1,91,672 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 2014-15, ₹3195.63 lakh have been spent on various schemes of ITI.

8.28 Engineering Colleges: To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 131 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 122 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 64,552 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 86 MBA Institutions (8 Government/ Government aided and 78 Private) are functional with admission capacity

of around 6,840 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 functioning in the State.

Medical Education

8.29 There are twelve Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which eight are in the Government sector includes one under Government Society and remaining four 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 1,400 students of UG, 769 students in PG course and 91 Super-Specialty Seats. The Government Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 12 PG students. Up-grading of 7 other district hospitals Alwar, Bharatpur, Churu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Pali and Dungarpur having bed capacity of 300 beds to medical colleges is also under process in State. Metro Manas Arogya Sanshan at Mansarovar Jaipur is running as PPP mode. The hospitals associated with Government Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care for both indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Table 8.7 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2010-11	33	138	171	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
2014-15	41	175	216	6080	51655	57735

Bhasha avam pustkalaya vibhag

8.30 The Department of Bhasha avam pustkalaya has established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are 1 state central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 9 tehsil level libraries, 228 panchayat samiti level libraries (established in senior secondary school campus) in the State.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

8.31 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.

8.32 Medical & Health Department is committed to make health facilities available to every common man of Rural and Urban areas in a planned manner for which Medical Infrastructure Development & Strengthening is being done in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions. The Position of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2014 is given in table 8.8.

Details of Newly Sanctioned institutions in the financial year 2014-15 are as follows:-

- Upgradation of 5 Primary Health Centers to Community Health Centers.
- Establishment of 12 New Primary Health Centers.
- Establishment of 3 New Sub Centers.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

8.33 "Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna" was launched on 2nd Oct. 2011. The scheme aims to

Table 8.8 Details of Medical Institutions

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions up to 31.12.14
1	Hospitals*	113
2	Community Health Centers	568
3	Primary Health Centers(Rural)	2088
4	Dispensaries	194
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
6	Primary Health Centers (Urban)	51
7	Sub Centers	14408
8	Aid Post (Urban)	13
9	Beds**	46669

* Institutions attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

** Beds of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included-

benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers, are provided commonly used essential medicines, free of cost. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for medical department and Medical Education department. RMSC is supplying medicines etc. to all government health institutions through District Drug Ware Houses (DDW) established in all 33 districts of the State. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories. The list of Drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are

available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. In this scheme according to the need of hospitals, 10 percent of annual budget can be used for local purchase. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease like 30 drugs for Cancer, 35 drugs for heart diseases, 13 drugs for Diabetes & 12 drugs for Asthma are also available. Under the scheme E-aushdhi software is established for tendering, indent sending, to know the status of drug consumption at medical hospitals, to ensure the quality of drugs, to submit the information about the debar medicines etc. On this scheme, during the year 2014-15 (Upto December, 2014) an expenditure of ₹152.50 Crore has been incurred.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

8.34 This scheme has been started for the strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions, and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services, adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care. In this scheme, 5.58 crore investigations have been done upto 31 December, 2014.

8.35 During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014); following are the other important achievements

- Against the target of 1,160 patients, 819 new leprosy cases were detected and 834 patients are cured against the target of 1,215 patients under the “Leprosy Eradication Programme”.
- Under the “National TB Eradication Programme”, about 72,064 patients are being treated, against the target of 1,10,004 cases.
- Under the “Blindness Eradication Programme”, about 1,43,331 eye (cataract) operations have been carried out, against the

target of 3,00,000 eye operations.

- Under the “Malaria Eradication Programme”, 88.10 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 81.02 Lakh.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 8,44,945 persons were tested, out of which 6,213 cases found to be HIV positive.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 2.64 Lakh samples have been collected.
- Non Communicable Disease control initiatives are being taken under two National health programmes, National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular diseases, and Stroke (NPCDCS) and National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE).
- Government of India has initiated the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in selected Districts in the country. Two Districts namely Jaipur and Jhunjhunu have been selected as pilot Districts for this programme in the State.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

8.36 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 & naturopathy hospitals and 3 Dispensaries with 1 mobile surgical unit (200 bedded) and 6 mobile units in the State. The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014):

- 25 “Indoor Medical Camps” of 10 days duration have been organized in SC & ST areas in different districts of the State.
- “Arogya Mela”(State Level Fair) has organized at Birla auditorium in Jaipur.
- “Aanchal Prasuta Kendra” in 10 Hospitals and

Dispensaries have been established under five year plan .

- 10 “Panchkarma Kendra” have been established in hospitals under five year plan.
- 33 “Yoga and Naturopathic Research Center” have been established in each district of the State.
- 7 “Jaravastha Nivaran Kendra” have been established at District Hospitals in each division Headquarter of the State.
- A “New Pharmacy” established in Kelwara, District Baran.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

8.37 Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme, which has been operating in the State since 1956 under the E.S.I. Act, 1948, section 58, to provide medical facilities to the employees (and their dependent family members) of industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments are covered under E.S.I. Act, where 10 or more employees are working and having wages upto ₹15,000 per month. About 6.82 Lakh employees registered in the scheme, so called insured persons are getting medical facilities through the ESI Scheme of the State. The insured persons and their dependent family members are provided primary, secondary medical care and referral services to higher centers through State run ESI Dispensaries and Hospitals. There are four State run ESI hospitals (one each at Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali), 75 dispensaries and 8 part time ESI dispensaries running under the ESI Scheme of State. In the financial year 2014-15, six new ESI dispensaries have been started in the Udyog Vihar (Ganganagar), Neem Ka Thana (Sikar), Mordī (Banswara), Kaladera (Jaipur), Sarna Dungar (Jaipur) and Kotputli (Jaipur). The expenditure to run the Scheme is shared between State and employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) New Delhi in the ratio of 1/8 and 7/8 respectively.

ESI Corporation is an autonomous statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. In financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹5,801.42 Lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014.

FAMILY WELFARE

8.38 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 2014-15, (upto Dec, 2014) about 2,16,098 sterilization operations were performed and 3,20,716 IUDs were inserted upto December, 2014. Besides this, 5,13,084 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 6,65,573 CC users have been given services. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 208 per lakh live births (AHS 2012-13) and the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 47 per thousand live births (SRS 2013) 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 programme is being implemented throughout the state. The progress for 2014-15 is given in table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Progress under Immunization Programme, 2014-15

Items	Unit	Achievements (Upto Dec., 14)
1. DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.41
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	11.29
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.57
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	11.86
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	10.38

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)

8.39 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.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days

8.40 To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2014-15, 5.13 lakh MCHN sessions have been planned.

Performance under NHM 2014-15

8.41 The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in the year 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase, NHM will be continued till year 2017. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

Objectives of the National Health Mission (NHM)

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
- Universal access to public health services, such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally

endemic diseases.

- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalization local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

8.42 To attain these objectives, various activities are being implemented under NIIM under 5 major sub heads-

1. NRHM+RMNCH plus A
2. NUHM
3. National Disease Control Programme
4. Non Communicable Disease control programmes including injury and trauma
5. Infrastructure maintenance

Progress of activities under NRHM are as follows-

ASHA Sahyogini

8.43 Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 8 year period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and also is an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centres. Before she starts functioning, she has to

undergo intensive induction training. Status in Rajasthan up to December, 2014 is given in table no. 8.10

8.44 The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include the functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in delivering key services and message for Child and Maternal health. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB, institutional delivery and many more health provisions.

Janani Express

8.45 For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances 35,157 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 89,243 from hospital to home in 2014-15 upto December, 2014. In the Current year 3,405 sick neonates have been transported from home to hospital and 6,866 from hospital to home. Also 13,173 pregnant women and 14,650 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances till December, 2014 in the year 2014-15. The existing '104' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

8.46 The free emergency response services to the people of Rajasthan started in September 2008. Presently, 683 ambulances are working in 248 blocks of 33 districts in the entire state. 5,63,842 medical, 14,152 Police, 38 Fire and 1,37,777 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 683 ambulances running across the State during the year 2014-15 upto 31st December, 2014.

National Medical Mobile Units

8.47 There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert and inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not up within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) were launched in May 2008 throughout the state. There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - a staff vehicle and a Diagnostic Van which contains modern instruments and equipments like ECG machine etc. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, 21,398 camps have been organized and 9,79,504 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

'104' toll Free Service

8.48 Under this service, medical advice free of cost on phone by dialing a toll free number '104' from any phone is being provided to the

Table no. 8.10 Present Status of ASHA Sahyogini

Sanctioned ASHA Sahyogini	Number of ASHA Selected	Total Working ASHA	Module VI - VII training (1 st round)	Module VI - VII training (2 nd round)
54915	50122	46490	43,545 ASHA trained	24,225 ASHA trained

persons in the State. Upto December, 2014, 17.02 Lakh calls were given services under this scheme since launch. Now this service is being used for referral transport by JANANI EXPRESS. In addition, this service is also being used for registering complaints.

Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC)

8.49 Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards communitisation of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees are constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthaya Sangh etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. These meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village.

Mainstreaming of AYUSH

8.50 Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of NHM. Under NHM, 936 AYUSH doctors and 401 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the MMR & IMR, Skill Birth Attendant (SBA) training is also being provided to AYUSH personnel. Presently, 746 AYUSH doctors and 256 Ayurveda nurses/compounders are SBA trained. In the year 2014-15, 9,338 deliveries have been conducted by these trained AYUSH personnel upto December, 2014. AYUSH Doctors are also providing effective services in R.B.S.K. (Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karykarm) in 20 Districts.

Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh

8.51 The "Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana" was launched from 1st January 2009. Under this Scheme, free treatment facility (both indoor and outdoor) is being provided to beneficiaries in all Government health institutions (attached Medical College Hospital, District\ Sub Division\Satellite Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.) In case medical facility is not available in attached Medical College Hospitals then the patients can be referred to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi and Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh for treatment. Time to time, other categories families/patients are also included under the scheme. Presently, free treatment facility is being provided to 16 selected categories including BPL families. Total 27.81 Lakh patients (OPD 26.18 lakh & IPD 1.63 lakh) benefitted in the year 2014-15, upto December, 2014.

BPL 5 ltr. Deshi Ghee Scheme

8.52 This is a scheme implemented by State Government in all districts since March 01, 2009. Under the scheme, there is a provision of giving 5 litre Saras Deshi ghee as a token of gift to BPL women on their first delivery at Government Institutions. A Deshi ghee coupon is provided to the beneficiary at the time of discharge from the hospital and ghee is delivered at the concerned booth within 15 days of issue of coupon. In the year 2014-15, 21,835 BPL women benefitted under the scheme, upto December, 2014.

Civil Works

8.53 In the year 2014-15 Upto December, 2014, 168 construction works costing to ₹128.80 crore have been accomplished.

Financial Progress

The year wise fund allocation and expenditure details are given in table no 8.11

Table 8.11 year wise fund allocation and expenditure for civil works

S. No.	Financial Year	Total Allocations (₹in Crores)	Actual Expenditure (₹in Crores)
1	2010-11	1201.38	1167.73
2	2011-12	1015.72	949.56
3	2012-13	1545.61	1176.32
4	2013-14	1796.62	1447.08
5	2014-15	1879.89	992.73*

*upto Dec.2014

Following are the innovations of financial year 2014-15

- ASHA Soft (ASHA Software)
- E-Shubhlakshmi Yojana has been started from 15 October, 2014.
- Social Review of control on Maternal Death Programme
- Pentavalent Vaccine
- MoU with Private agencies for training to Medical Officers and Nursing Staff to enhance the pace of Family Welfare Services
- Badhai Sandesh: 'Beti Bachao' Campaign
- Saghan Nirikshan Abhiyan
- Hard Area incentive
- Performance Base Incentive
- Grading of Facilities

WATER SUPPLY

8.54 The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming also due to over exploitation in the last two decades. 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

8.55 Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,133 habitations, 70,171 habitations are fully covered, 27,705 partially covered with drinking water and 23,257 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility.

8.56 In the year 2014-15, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 3,173 habitations against which 1,640 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2014, which includes 699 quality affected, 141 SC dominated, 89 ST dominated & 118 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has taken a separate project for providing 1000 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work of which is under progress. The progress of coverage of habitations over last 5 years is indicated below given in table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Habitations covered with drinking water

Year	Habitations (No)	
	Target	Achievement
2010-11	7764	7254
2011-12	6073	7885
2012-13	2569	3943
2013-14	2990	4244
2014-15	3173	1640*

*Upto December 2014

8.57 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 in table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Financial progress of RWSS

(₹Crore)

Year	Financial Progress(RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2010-11	2350.37	1502.85
2011-12	2570.38	2054.63
2012-13	2626.63	2165.93
2013-14	3797.77	3518.71
2014-15	3652.27	2285.35*

*upto Dec.2014

Project for Providing 1000 RO plants

8.58 A project for providing approximately 1000 Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants at an estimated cost of ₹230.43 crore in quality affected habitations of the state has been recently taken by PHED, mainly to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride. So far, 673 RO plants are already commissioned and the remaining work is under progress.

Coverage of SC/ST Basti: The coverage of SC/ST bastis included in total coverage of habitations during last 5 years is shown in table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Coverage of SC/ST Basti

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti covered
2010-11	7254	2602
2011-12	7885	2864
2012-13	3943	1247
2013-14	4244	1079
2014-15*	1640	230

*upto Dec.2014

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% are based on surface sources and 60% towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 20% 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. 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. Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of schemes are also sanctioned / executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem.

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban Sector

8.60 Water supply is dependent on ground water. Tube wells and hand pumps have been constructed in urban towns during last 5 years to increase the availability of water and to provide drinking water in water scarce areas. The following table 8.15 shows tube wells and hand pump installed in last 5 years.

Drinking water transportation

8.61 Drinking water transportation has been carried out in summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply or

Table 8.15 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2010-11	1407	8697
2011-12	2683	8603
2012-13	4072	8861
2013-14	3004	15547
2014-15 (Upto Dec., 2014)	1604	3454

where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of Drinking water transportation carried out in urban and rural sector is given in table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Drinking water transportation carried out

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out	No of villages/habitations where transportation carried out
2010-11	91	20230
2011-12	55	6431
2012-13	53	3903
2013-14	58	5384
2014-15*	57	5002

*upto Dec.2014

Hand Pump repair in Urban and Rural Sectors

8.62 PHED has carried out campaign for repairing hand pumps in towns and villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural and urban areas, During the year 2014-15, 1,83,748 hand pumps have been repaired upto December, 2014.

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

8.63 Funds have been provided by the Central government and the 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 given in table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Budget provision and Expenditure

Year	(₹Crore)	
	Total Funds Available (R.E.)	Total Expenditure
2010-11	462.00	352.00
2011-12	518.06	368.63
2012-13	646.32	500.19
2013-14	1017.13	849.13
2014-15	1260.50	642.22*

*upto Dec.2014

Major Water Supply Projects

8.64 From some 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 up in hand. There are total 109 Major Drinking Water Projects, sanctioned so far, at 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 Dharies.

Under these projects, 39 towns, 3,471 villages and 1,861 Dharies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹12,841.75 crore by November 2014. So far, 36 projects costing to ₹3,968.00 crore have been completed with coverage of 20 towns, 2,372 villages and 971 Dharies. An amount of ₹3,743.76

crore have been spent on these projects. There are 69 ongoing projects costing to ₹25,976.10 crore, under which 19 towns, 1,099 villages and 890 Dharies have been covered. An amount of ₹9,096.12 crore has been spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 3 to 4 years

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

8.65 To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the Government has constituted development authorities, trusts and corporations. Three development authorities (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 15 Urban Improvement Trusts (Bhilwara, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Kota, Bharatpur, Bhiwadi, Alwar, Abu, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh, SawaiMadhopur, Sikar, Barmer and Pali) are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

8.66 In year 2014-15, Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) has constructed 1,102.75 km road and has spent ₹ 309.75 crore. In this year, Ajmer elevated road was opened for traffic and ROB at Dadi Ka Phatak & RUB at Chomu were opened for public traffic, Work on Khirni ROB, Arjun Nagar and Kalyan Nagar RUBs are in progress. In Rajjiv

Awaz Yojana (RAY) 1,104 flats have been completed. In this year two Sewage Treatment Plant (STPs) namely Gajadharpura & Ralawata of 30 MLD's have also been constructed.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

8.67 Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and 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.

8.68 Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 64 cities over period of 44 Years. By December 2014, RHB has taken up construction of 2,42,949 dwelling units, out of which 2,30,678 dwelling units have been completed, 2,33,962 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,15,533 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for EWS & LIG. Activities of RHB for the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014) are given in Table no 8.18

Table 8.18 Activities of Housing Board

S. No.	Activity	Unit	2014-15	
			Target	Achievement *
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	9,339	3,356
2	Houses to be completed	Number	10,479	5,982
3	Houses to be allotted	Number	7,262	4,429
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	10,696	4,021
5	Works expenditure	₹ in crore	867.47	599.30
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in crore	954.76	693.04

*Upto December 2014

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

- 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 will now be allotted
- Model house for every project
- Quality assurance measures
- Third Party Inspection Mechanism
- Know your client (KYC) system
- Rain water harvesting structure
- Rationalized costing principles
- Improvised planning philosophy
- Income ceiling rationalised
- Visitors book
- No dues certificate with possession
- Registrations and refunds have also been initiated through Banks
- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association
- Restructured policy for conduct of Community centres run by RHB/resident welfare society.
- Complete integrated computerisation
- The registration application forms have been simplified.
- Online Registration for new schemes

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

8.70 The objective of the department is to provide guidance for 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 implications of its policies. Main functions of Town Planning Department are as follows :

- Preparation of Master Plans/Sector Plans/Schemes, projects etc. and their reviews/revision, as per requirement.
- Preparation of Sub Regional Plan of Rajasthan Sub Region of National Capital Region (NCR).
- Technical Guidance to Urban Local Bodies for approval of Layout Plans/Building Plans and Current Planning matters.

Master Plans

8.71 Master Plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. It lays down the land use structure along with circulation pattern for its needs and laying the infrastructure network alignment for futuristic needs. The planned development enhances opportunities for investment as well as facilitates improvement in quality of life. Usually the master plan provides city level roads, facilities and land uses. A master plan comprises of sector plans and in turn the sector plan comprise of several smaller schemes and projects. Out of 184 municipal towns, Master Plans of 182 municipal towns have been prepared remaining 2 are under preparation. This effort is going to be a major step in boosting urban development in the state, in view of the fact that cities/towns have been recognized as engines of economic growth over the world. During the year 2014-15 against the provision of ₹1,412.93 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹950.01 lakh has been incurred upto December 2014.

Sub Regional Plan for Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR

8.72 The Draft Sub Regional Plan for Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR (Alwar District) is prepared through outsourcing. The finalization of draft Rajasthan Sub Regional Plan of NCR is under

process. In addition to Alwar District, as per the State Government proposals, the whole Bharatpur District has also been included in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR and Kota & Jaipur City has also been identified as Counter Magnet Towns of NCR. In addition it, assistance is provided and coordination made with concerned authorities for getting financial assistance (soft loans) from National Capital Region Planning Board (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 LIT, Alwar.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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

National Urban Livelihood Mission

8.74 Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The mission is being implemented in 40 selected cities with more than 1 Lakh population and all district headquarters.

Components of the NULM are as under :-

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Under this scheme there is a budget provision of ₹ 6,686.68 lakh, out of which ₹ 1,511.91 lakh have been disbursed.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

8.75 This programme was launched on December, 2004 by State Government. This scheme has two major components viz. general public awareness and development works. General public awareness is created through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of road, circles, gardens, etc, sanitation, public health, development facilities, construction of buildings of schools/hospitals/offices/drainages, purchases of instruments in hospitals/schools. Water storage and roads. NGOs, Voluntary Organisations, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are involved for this purpose. Under the development component, state share of ₹ 168.10 lakh has been released upto December, 2014.

Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

8.76 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 through planned development of identified cities with focus on projects of urban infrastructure and to implement projects on mission mode.

8.77 Out of the total 63 identified cities selected by Government of India to take up the 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. GOI has also taken-up works under UIG, BSUP and Procurement of Buses. Under the development component, Rs. 5,715.86 lakh has been sanctioned upto December, 2014.

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

8.78 The Central Government has launched this scheme with the 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.

8.79 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 ₹60,988.00 lakh in 35 cities and 12 projects of ₹64,622.00 lakh in 12 towns in the State. Upto December, 2014, the expenditure was ₹13,140.23 Lakh.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.80 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 66 projects in urban local bodies have been sanctioned amounting ₹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. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹2,012.30 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014.

Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY)

8.81 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 was for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and the 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. Upto December, 2014, the expenditure under this was ₹6,144.91 Lakh.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

8.82 Government of Rajasthan has created "Rajasthan Urban Development Fund" (RUDF) on 26.03.2010. 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 ₹709.31 crore has been disbursed to the ULBs for fulfilling their immediate requirements. This scheme is under revision.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

8.83 The State Government is paying adequate 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.

Anuprati Yojana

8.84 There is a provision of incentive of ₹1.00 lakh per SC/ST/SBC/OBC and BPL of Genral candidate selected in the All India Civil Services examination, ₹50,000 to a candidate selected in 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 candidate has been earmarked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering/ medical colleges. During 2014-15 upto December 2014, 169 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹55.68 lakh, under this scheme. The year wise expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is shown in table 8.19

Table 8.19 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	199.47	555
2011-12	269.66	755
2012-13	337.46	1099
2013-14	260.29	728
2014-15 *	55.68	169

*upto December, 2014

Hostel facilities

8.85 Hostel facilities are provided by the Department to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, dress etc. are provided free of cost. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), under this scheme 31,947 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹6,164.10 lakh.

Post-Matric Scholarships

8.86 Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students and ₹1 lakh for OBC students. Under this scheme, during 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) an amount of ₹21,286.57 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 1,97,067 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.20

Table 8.20 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarship

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	18348.57	398733
2011-12	28344.74	436037
2012-13	38928.00	491712
2013-14	47434.44	658565
2014-15*	21286.57	197067

*upto December, 2014

Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

8.87 Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh. During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), an amount of ₹3402.98 lakh has been provided for scholarships to 15,200 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 8.21

Table 8.21 Year wise progress of Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	1301.00	26419
2011-12	1937.00	36764
2012-13	3364.00	49912
2013-14	3686.00	52785
2014-15*	3402.98	15200

*upto December, 2014

Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana

8.88 Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow (who is eligible for widow pension), ₹15,000 are given to her as gift. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) an expenditure of ₹0.45 lakh has been incurred and three widows are benefited under this scheme.

Sahyog Yojana

8.89 Under this scheme, on marriage of BPL's daughter ₹10,000 are given to her as gift, additional ₹5,000 provided if girl passed secondary class and ₹10,000 additional amount if girl is graduate. Under this scheme, during 2014-15 (upto December 2014), an expenditure of ₹1,005.40 lakh has been incurred and 7,749 girls are benefitted.

Swayamsiddha Yojana

8.90 With a view to provide self employment to the Widow, Divorced and Nirashrit women, free training centers have been established at divisional headquarters. Under this scheme, during 2014-15 (upto December 2014), an expenditure of ₹8.46 lakh has been incurred.

Pension Schemes

Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

8.91 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 this scheme is given in table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	23176.49	87993
2011-12	33012.76	125643
2012-13	36654.79	174871
2013-14	199076.13	3454442
2014-15*	210902.87	3785156

*upto December, 2014

Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

8.92 Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityakya Women of age 18 years and above are getting pension of ₹500 per month. During 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), ₹31,514.08 lakh have been incurred and 6,00,318 ekal naris are benefitted.

Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

8.93 Specially abled persons below age of 8 years are given pension of ₹250 per month, and it is ₹500 per month for the age of 8 and above. During 2014-15 upto December, 2014 ₹15,529.77 have been spent and 3,37,552 specially abled persons are benefitted.

8.94 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, Old Age Home, Indira Gandhi National Old Age /Widow/Specially Abled Persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, De-addiction Programme etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

8.95 Department has started online portal application (SJMS) for 11 schemes from 22.07.2014 in Jaipur & Jodhpur districts and Anuprati Scheme have been launched for online applications (SJMS) from 23.12.2014 in all over Rajasthan.

Schemes are as follows:

1. Palanhar Scheme
2. Astha Card
3. Anuprati
4. Hostel
5. Residential Schools
6. Sahyog yojna
7. Assistance on widow's daughters marriage

8. CM Specially abled persons self employment scheme
9. Inter-caste marriage
10. Navjeevan Yojna and drug addiction
11. Old age home and Day Care Center.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

8.96 The State Government has been making effort for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged people. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such people. Looking to the vast field for welfare of specially abled people, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The main objectives of the department are as follows:

- To provide quick benefits to the Specially Abled Persons under various schemes.
- To expand the rehabilitation activities.
- IEC activities for the welfare of specially abled persons.

Anuprati Scheme

8.97 In this scheme, there is a provision of incentive of ₹5,000 to ₹65,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination and State Civil Services examination. There is also a provision of incentive to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions. During the year 2014-15, there is a budget provision of ₹15 lakh under this scheme.

Scholarships Scheme

8.98 Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State

Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh. During the year 2014-15, ₹57.92 lakh have been spent till December 2014 and 1,321 specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

8.99 Under this scheme loan upto rupees five lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2014-15, ₹351.91 lakh have been spent till December 2014 and 762 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan

8.100 Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹25,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life and also a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer. (registered society). During the year 2014-15, ₹79.50 lakh have been spent till December 2014 and 318 specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Aastha yojana

8.101 Aastha card is issued to a family in which two or more persons are specially abled, so that family can get facilities equivalent to a BPL family.

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

- Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/

equipments- In this scheme financial assistance of ₹6,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment.

- One time financial assistance for pension holder specially abled persons for self-employment - In this scheme, one time financial assistance of ₹15,000 is provided to the pension holder specially abled persons who want to start their own business.
- Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme - In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- State Level awards scheme On the International Disabled Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 13 different categories, who do excellent work for specially abled persons.
- Sport Competitions for specially Abled Persons - Sport Competitions are also organized at state and district level for specially abled persons.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme

8.103 Significant growth is being observed in PMS scholarship Scheme. Under the PMS, scholarship for 2,914 students has been sanctioned in the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014. The year wise physical and financial progress of the scheme is shown in table 8.23

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme

8.104 Significant growth is also observed in MCM scholarship Scheme. Under the MCM scholarship scheme 1,611 students have been sanctioned scholarships in the year 2014-15 upto

Table 8.23 Physical and financial progress of the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students (Fresh+Renewal)	₹ lakh
2010-11	12022	10776	529.93
2011-12	15778	19547	1279.81
2012-13	14800	23150	1556.28
2013-14	14800	33259	2296.95
2014-15*	16371	2914	212.58

*upto December, 2014

December, 2014. The year wise physical and financial progress of the scheme is shown in the table 8.24

Table 8.24 Physical and financial progress of the MCM Scholarship Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students	₹ lakh
2010-11	601	1000	239.30
2011-12	601	1187	325.32
2012-13	1803	2519	677.46
2013-14	1803	2769	738.72
2014-15*	1965	1611	410.11

*upto December, 2014

Anuprati Scheme

8.105 Under Anuprati scheme, minority students are getting encouragement for preparation of administrative services exams and professional courses. Under the scheme, during the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014,) a sum of ₹1.60 lakh has been sanctioned for 7 students.

Skill Training

8.106 1,038 minority youths have been trained in various skills by Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi. During 2014-15 upto December, 2014. Rajasthan Minority Financial and Development Co-operative Corporation (RMFDCC) provide loans for self-

employment and education at concessional rate. The year wise progress of loans sanctioned is shown in table 8.25

Table 8.25 Loan Sanctioned by RMFDCC

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Loan Amount (₹lakh)
2010-11	590	295.06
2011-12	2610	976.95
2012-13	3758	1923.00
2013-14	5923	3353.68
2014-15*	1294	594.81

*upto December, 2014

Madarsa Board

8.107 There are 3,842 Madarsas are registered in the state in which 2.50 lakh students are getting education by 7,396 urdu parateachers and 390 computer parateachers.

Waqf Board:

8.108 State Government is providing funds to Waqf Board for development & repairing of graveyards located in state. Similarly high mast lights works are also being done under the scheme.

UP-LIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

8.109 The Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Limited is working for up-liftment 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 8.26

Table 8.26 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2014-15

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievements (upto December, 2014)
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9050	2079
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	19000	4671
3.	Auto Rickshaws	20	1
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2500	452
5.	Individual Pump Sets	50	5
(b) Non-Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	100	0
2.	Electrification of Wells	2000	543
3.	Work-sheds	6000	1854
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4700	764
5.	Land allocation	35	0
6.	Skill development & Training	3432	149
7.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3500	1033
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicut, pond, community facility center etc.	95	8

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

8.110 A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2014-15, a total budget provision of ₹5660.42 crore has been earmarked which includes ₹343.13 crore, ₹92.15 crore, ₹124.89 crore and ₹0.26 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of

India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹240.61 crore has been utilized upto December, 2014, which includes ₹131.70 crore, ₹47.80 crore, ₹61.07 crore and ₹0.3 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. Physical achievements during the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes (2014-15)

S.N	Scheme	Unit	Achievements (upto Dec, 2014)
1.	Agriculture Development Programme	family	328800
2.	Animal husbandry Development Programme	family	5576
3.	Horticulture Development Programme	family	4850
4.	WADI Development Programme	family	95
5.	Self-Employment Scheme	family	321
6.	Deepening of Agriculture wells	family	937
7.	Distribution of Diesel Pump sets	family	576
8.	Construction of Anicuts	No.	19
9.	Running of Ashram hostels	student	17434
10.	Running of Residential Schools	Student	4160
11.	Running of MaaBadi	Student	39120
12.	Scholarship to talented ST students	Student	326
13.	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	Girls	7423
14.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	Girls	7101
15.	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal students	Student	4395
16.	Educational incentive for primary level Saharia students	Students	9225

S.N	Scheme	Unit	Achievement
17.	Educational incentive for secondary level Saharia Students	Students	5734
18.	Training for ST students	Trainees	601
19.	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	Number	4797
20.	Installation of Hand pump	Number	178

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

8.111 At present, 304 ICDS projects are functioning in the state, out of which 40 projects are functioning in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and rest 228 in rural areas. Government of India has sanctioned 304 Child Development Projects along with 54,915 Anganwari Centers (AWC) and 6,204 mini anganwaries in the State. Government of Rajasthan has also sanctioned 44 mini AWCs in district Baran . Out of these, 54,559 anganwari centers, 5,504 mini anganwari and 28 state mini anganwari centers have been made functional by the end of December, 2014. The year wise position of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwari Centres are given in table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Year wise Sanctioned and Operational Anganwari Centres

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2010-11	61119	57406
2011-12	61119	58758
2012-13	61119	59423
2013-14	61119	59945
2014-15*	61119	60063

* upto December, 2014

8.112 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 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

8.113 Through these anganwaries, 28.11 lakh children, 9.01 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 6.25 lakh adolescent girls on average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition. Pre school education has been provided to 10.35 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day has been organised on 74 per cent anganwari every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been provided. During 2014-15 upto December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹1,012.85 crore has been incurred on different schemes/ programmes of ICDS.

8.114 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 skill 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.

- Identified severely malnourished children are referred to Mal-Nutrition Treatment Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health checkup and rehabilitation. Follow-up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- 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 in districts, like Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi.
- 100 AWCS converted to Crèches in Rajasthan State

CHILD RIGHT

8.115 Directorate was established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for them. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

Palanhar Yojana

8.116 This scheme was started in 2004-05 for care and up keep of these children whose both parents have either died or have been sentenced to death or have been awarded life imprisonment by a court of law. Initially the scheme was applicable for Scheduled Caste children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes and children suffering from HIV/leprosy or whose mothers have legally married or abandoned children and children whose mothers are getting widow pension. A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. During the year 2014-15 upto December 2014 ₹9,741.05 lakh was spent and

1,24,748 children have been benefited under this scheme.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

8.117 The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The ICPS aims to achieve these objectives through improved access to quality child protection services; raised public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India; enforced accountability for child protection; institutionalization of essential services and strengthening of existing structures; establishment of functional structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels; creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthening child protection at family and community levels. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, ₹1339.32 lakh have been spent on this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

8.118 This scheme for higher education/skill building programme to beneficiaries of Palanhar Yojana and children staying in Institutional Home. Under the scheme, skill development programmes are being organised for the children aged 17 years to 21 years. The objective of this scheme is to enable such young adults to adapt themselves to society and to encourage them to move away from institution based life. Financial details of the scheme are given in table 8.29

Table 8.29 Expenditure and Beneficiaries of Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

Year	Budget (₹ lakh)	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	10.01	9.49	28
2014-15	50.00	9.37*	35*

*upto December, 2014

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women Development Programme

8.119 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 rights. Sathins also need to create environment against social evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. At present, 7,687 Sathins are working in the State to create awareness among women, enable them to realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/schemes.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohik Vivah Yojana)

8.120 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. Progress of the scheme is given in table 8.30.

Table 8.30 Year wise progress of Community marriages

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2010-11	2943	155.24
2011-12	1994	180.00
2012-13	2372	175.12
2013-14	3991	338.93
2014-15 *	848	260.37

*upto December, 2014

Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment

8.121 Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. This programme is focussed on:

- (i) Safe Motherhood
- (ii) Reduction in IMR
- (iii) Population Stabilization
- (iv) Prevention of child marriages
- (v) Retention of girls at least upto class X
- (vi) Providing security and safe environment to women
- (vii) Economic empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

During the year 2014-15, ₹10 lakh have been provided for implementation of the programme.

Prevention of Child Marriages

8.122 The focus of this programme is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl's education and development.

Gender Cell

8.123 The Gender Cell has also been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to

review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State.

Women Protection

8.124 A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace

Economic Empowerment Women Self Help Group Programme

8.125 In Rajasthan, 2.44 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.91 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹761.78 crore from various financial institutions.

Swavalamban Yojana

8.126 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 implemented through NGOs by organizing training for income generating activities. ₹50.00 lakh have been provided for the year 2014-15 for implementation of the programme.

Free basic computer training to women through RKCL

8.127 More than 1.72 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme till December, 2014. Progress is given in table 8.31.

Table 8.31 Year wise progress

Year	Women/ Girls benefited	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2011-12	35284	447.19
2012-13	65915	725.78
2013-14	26525	390.13
2014-15*	44298	177.42

*upto December, 2014

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

8.128 Amrita Haat Bazar , Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme, Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme, Special Package for Sahariya Tribals, One time financial grant to SHG to run Fair price shops, 50% Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans to SHGs.



Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

9 Chapter

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Since about 75 per cent population of the State lives in the rural areas, no development may be termed as completed and inclusive, without having special focus on rural development. 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, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and DRDA (Administration), being 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. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewar Area Development Programme, Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVV), Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme 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 livelihood 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.

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 7 blocks since April, 2013.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in rest of the blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

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

9.6 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 December, 2014 the approximate 2.39 Lakh households were organized into 19,947 Self Help Groups and 822 Village Organization (VO) by RGAVP under the projects i.e. RRLP, NRLM and NRLP. Financial, Technical assistance is being provided to these SHGs and VO 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.

9.7 As per the financial assistance, 10,899 SHGs have already availed the Revolving fund support and 6,892 have received the Livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 16,998 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in bank.

Project Implementation Strategy

9.8 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 two modes namely; Resource Block Strategy and Intensive Block Strategy

Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs & develop higher support structure
- Multiple doses of finance

- Savings and credit 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: Web based MIS system, ICT based Mobile tracking, Accounting and Financial process monitoring through Tally software.

Achievements under Different Projects up to December, 2014 (Since Inception) are given in the table 9.1

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

9.9 This Project is being implemented in 1 block each in the district of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore. Till December, 2014, 5,223 SHGs (353 SHGs have shifted to NRLM due to separation of Chitalwana block) have been formed. Bank accounts of 4,617 SHGs have been opened, 4,499 SHGs have been given revolving fund of ₹15,000 each and 574 SHGs have been given livelihood seed capital support. Total 28 agricultural clusters and 20 goat clusters have been sanctioned. 1,200 families have enhanced their average annual income upto ₹15,000 through vegetable cultivation in Aburoad and Bali blocks. Under the project, total expenditure upto December, 2014 is ₹55.92 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

9.10 The programme aiming of providing employment to rural people and thereby enhancing inclusive growth was launched with effect from 02.02.2006 in a phased manner. In I phase, 6

Table 9.1 Achievements under Different Projects upto Dec., 2014

S. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	Total
1	SHG Formation / Co-option	14383	1771	3793	19947
2	Opening SB Account	12011	1307	3680	16998
3	Revolving Fund	8893	1067	939	10899
4	Livelihood Fund	6712	180	0	6892
5	VO Formation / Co-option	640	55	127	822
6	Expenditure(₹ in crore)	143.78	7.57	41.18	192.53

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 02.05.2007. In III phase all the remaining districts have been included from 01.04.2008. Presently, the scheme is operating in the entire state.

9.11 The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- 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 the 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 the quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

9.12 During 2014-15 upto December 2014, ₹2635.85 crore have been spent and 1,353.84 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 33,93,810 households. 1,28,951 households completed 100 days employment.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

9.13 Housing is vital for human survival and therefore essential for socio-economic development. The need for improved housing is most acutely felt among the rural poor. As 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). The scheme is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1st January 1996.

9.14 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 the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unservicable 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 construction of the house have no role in this respect.

Since 2013-14, assistance for new construction has been increased from ₹45,000 to ₹70,000 per house.

There is no change in the assistance for upgradation which is ₹15,000. During 2014-15, an allocation of ₹707.22 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2014-15, ₹465.01 crore have been spent and 47,107 new houses completed upto December 2014.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

9.15 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 have already been created under the scheme. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works upto ₹2 crore per year for his/her constituency.

9.16 Works related to drinking water, approach roads, 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, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospitals/ dispensaries buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. During the year 2014-15 an allocation of ₹400 crore has been kept, against which, ₹157.63 crore have been spent and 6,780 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

9.17 There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members of Rajasthan State. Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 23.12.1993. 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. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹10 lakhs, for each calamity.

9.18 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 MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

9.19 The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the MP himself. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. During 2014-15, an allocation of ₹175 crore has been earmarked. During 2014-15, ₹74.92 crore have been spent and 2,863 works have been completed upto December 2014.

Mewat Area Development Programme

9.20 The Meo community is concentrated in 11 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The Meos are 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 Mews 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. During 2014-15, an allocation of ₹60 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2014-15, ₹16.94 crore have been spent and 234 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

9.21 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the Seventh Five Year 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 related activities. However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure development activities are also provided due importance. During the year 2014-15, an allocation of ₹137.70 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2014-15, ₹99.56 crore have been spent and 979 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)

9.22 Guru Golwalkar Gramcen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30.9.2014 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 for construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas of the State only. Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds will be provided for construction of boundary-wall of "SHMASHAN / KABRISTAAN". For construction of other community assets, 70 per cent funds and in TSP areas 80 per cent funds will be

provided by the State Government. Remaining funds will be collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only. During 2014-15, an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2014-15, ₹48.82 crore have been spent and 883 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Dang Area Development Programme

9.23 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 relaunched 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). During the year 2014-15, an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹31.98 crore have been spent and 342 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Magra Area Development Programme

9.24 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 development of the area. During the year 2014-15, an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹29.84 crore have been spent and 647 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

9.25 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. During the year 2014-15, an allocation of ₹4 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹2.29 crore have been spent and 72 works have been completed upto December, 2014.

Bio-Fuel Authority

9.26 In view of good 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 announced the Bio Fuel Policy and has constituted the Bio Fuel Authority. Progress of Biofuel Authority is as under:

- Allotment of waste land to SHGs of BPL Families and Gram Panchyat: Total 41,127 hect. wasteland has been identified in the 12 districts of Rajasthan (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh). Out of it 12,858.50 hect. wasteland has been allotted. 8,436.95 hect. wasteland has been allotted to 941 Self Help groups of BPL families and 4,421.55 hect. wasteland has been allotted to 418 Gram Panchyats on Gair Khatadari basis.
- Jatropha Plantation: Under the programme of raising of Jatropha seedling, Land Resource Department of Govt. of India has allotted ₹2.25 crore and ₹5 crore in the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Against the target of 306.23 lakh, 277.61 lakh seedlings have been planted upto December, 2014, utilizing ₹6.46 crore.

- Plantation under MGNREGA: All the Twelve Zila Parishad have been directed to include Jatropha Plantation in the annual action plan for the year 2014-15 of MGNREGA.
- Finance department has exempted Jatropha, crude biodiesel and 100 per cent Bio-Diesel (B-100) from VAT.
- Seed purchasing arrangement by Government:
 - From 13.5.2014, the State level committee has fixed the minimum purchase price of Jatropha seed at ₹12 per kg.
 - RAJAS SANGH has purchased 2,423.74 MT Jatropha seeds from tribal areas during the years 2006-07 to 2014-15 (upto December, 2014)
- Production of Bio-Diesel: Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Ltd. (RSMML) has established a processing plant in Jhamarkotra (Udaipur). Capacity of Plant is 1.00 MT per day Jatropha seed processing. The production of Bio-Diesel is 63000 liter in the plant.
- Research work undertaken: MPUAT Udaipur has undertaken project for developing suitable genotypes for plantation in Rajasthan.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

9.27 On 11th October 2014, the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan, following the footsteps of Rastrapita Mahatma Gandhi, the government intends to translate the concept of Gram Swaraj into reality through the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. The SAGY will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with the physical amenities to enable freedom of choice to shape their own destiny. The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the villages across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods etc. It seeks to provide not only the physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities but also improve the standard of living, enrich social capital and build community spirit. These are the ingredients that will ensure long term

positive changes and sustainability of this change.

9.28 The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context.

9.29 Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others. These values include:

- Adopting people's participation as an end in itself ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature –ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance
- Fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life
- Nurturing local self-governance
- Adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution

9.30 The main objectives of SAGY are:

- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats

- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through –
 - improved basic amenities
 - higher productivity
 - enhanced human development
 - better livelihood opportunities
 - reduced disparities
 - access to rights and entitlements
 - wider social mobilization
 - enriched social capital
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

“SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.”

9.31 Identification of Adarsh Gram: A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3,000-5,000 in plain areas and 1,000-3,000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In case of urban

constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

9.32 Rajasthan was pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where 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.

9.33 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 Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

9.34 Basic Functions of Panchayati 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.
- 9.35 Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promote 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, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9,900 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state. At the beginning of 2014-15, the number of Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats in the State was 248 and 9,177 respectively. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other government executive agencies. The programme-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Thirteenth Finance Commission

9.36 As per recommendation of TFC, Panchayati Raj Institutions of Rajasthan will get grant in 5 years from Financial Year 2010-11 to Financial Year 2014-15. The 13th Finance Commission has divided the total grant into four categories:-

- General Basic Grant.
- General Performance Grant.
- Special Area General Grant.
- Special Area Performance Grant.

9.37 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:-

- The system for water supply in rural areas to be strengthened and necessary action to be taken for streamlining this system.
- 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.
- General cleanliness to be maintained and street lights to be installed.
- The maintenance of Panchayati Raj accounts and database to be properly maintained by Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- The Maintenance of assets for facilities like housekeeping, water supply and sanitation.

Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2011-12	55567	250.50
2012-13	32560	377.86
2013-14	64901	1198.87
2014-15*	78183	1207.59

*Upto December 2014

State Finance Commission (SFC)

9.38 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 the State Government by the IV State Finance Commission. Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2011-12	14789	201.59
2012-13	29901	396.94
2013-14	59679	1236.89
2014-15*	76180	1416.95

*Upto December 2014

Untied Fund for PRIs

9.39 A new scheme of providing additional Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions was launched, since the 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 Sarpanch. As per Fourth State Finance Commission recommendations for

allocation of Untied Fund for PRIs, 85 per cent of grants made to Gram Panchayats, 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 9.4.

Table 9.4 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2011-12	5194	113.83
2012-13	21353	317.82
2013-14	46735	1042.27
2014-15*	44333	787.37

*Upto December 2014

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

9.40 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, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi, Pratapgarh and Udaipur have been 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 municipal level governance with more appropriate capacity building.
- To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring of their plans.

BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Under development fund head, the infrastructure works and different development works are taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Yearwise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2010-11	5,856	236.74
2011-12	9,374	237.29
2012-13	5,027	237.98
2013-14	6,743	179.44
2014-15*	6,707	201.12

*Upto December 2014

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

9.41 With the coordination of Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, GOI, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) is being operated by the state government. In this scheme emphasis is given to rural areas to create awareness about cleanness and construction of toilet in rural areas. Subsidies of ₹12,000 (₹9000 central fund and ₹3000 state fund) are provided for construction of toilet by the beneficiaries. Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), J.K. Cement, Wonder Cement, Cairn India & Hindustan Zinc also provide financial assistance construction of toilet in various district.

9.42 Main objective of Scheme:

- Change of life style of rural areas and make Open Defecation Free (ODF) upto 2017-18.
- All Gram Panchayats reach to Total Sanitation.
- In rural areas, provision of toilet facilities for schools and Anganwadi not having Toilet facilities.
- Implementation of low cost and safe adequate technique and group based Environment Development.

Year wise Physical and Financial Progress is given in table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Physical and financial progress of the scheme

Year	Works completed	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2012-13	63568	82.89
2013-14	1.64 lakh	90.38
2014-15*	4.42 lakh	124.80

*Upto December 2014

Nirmal Gram Award Scheme

9.43 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 gram panchayats 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. Total 326 gram panchayats were awarded under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, total 5 gram panchayats were awarded under Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

9.44 State Government provides 50 per cent matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, who can finance the remaining 50 per cent share from their own resources for construction/ alteration/ modernization/ repair of their buildings. During the year 2014-15, ₹235 crore has been transferred to public works department. Procedure is under pipeline.

District Innovation Fund (DIF)

9.45 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended District Innovation Fund amounting to ₹100 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. During the year 2014-15, total available fund is ₹5.62 crore against which an expenditure of ₹3.08 crore was incurred upto December, 2014.

Village Master Plan

9.46 For proper development of villages the villages having population of more than 10 thousand, are taken up in first phase. In 81 villages, Village Master Plan has been prepared. ₹ 100 lakh is proposed for each village for development works out of which ₹50 lakh is allotted to respective villages. During the current year, total available fund is ₹22.20 crore against which an expenditure of ₹15.01 crore was incurred upto December, 2014.

European Union State Partnership Programme

9.47 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, Barmar, Rajsamand, Jalore, Pali, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Bikaner and Nagaur. 933 Gram Panchayats of 10 districts are selected in first phase. ₹18.66 crore have been allotted to selected Gram Panchayats (₹2 lakh to every Gram Panchayat) under investment component of IWRM Plan prepared by State Water Resource Planning Department (SWRPD). Under the scheme total available fund was ₹28.04 crore and expenditure of ₹15.32 crore has been incurred upto December, 2014.

Kisan Seva Kendra and Village Knowledge Centres

9.48 Kisan Seva Kendra and Village Knowledge Centres are to be constructed at all Panchayat Samiti premises and in 3,000 Gram Panchayats. The construction cost is ₹10 lakh at Block Level and ₹9 lakh at Gram Panchayat Level. 95 per cent amount will be provided by NABARD and 5 per cent by State Government. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹210.26 crore has been incurred upto December, 2014.

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)

9.49 The Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat

Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) launched by Government of India aims to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System and fill up the critical gaps that constrain it. The scheme (RGPSA) is being implemented in Rajasthan since 2012-13 with 25 per cent state matching share.

Key Objectives of RGPSA

- Enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas.
- Enable democratic decision making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation.
- Strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats.
- Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the constitution and PESA Act.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basis forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the PRI system.
- Strengthen the constitutionally mandated framework on which Panchayats are founded.

During the year 2014-15, total available fund was ₹16.85 crore, against which expenditure of ₹13.06 crore has incurred upto December, 2014.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

9.50 Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in 85,273 Government, Government Aided Schools, Centers under the Education Guarantee Scheme and NCLP (National Child Labor Project) and Madarsas and to increase enrollment and encouraging students to attend schools 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).

9.51 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.

9.52 The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹3.59 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹5.38 per day per student. According to the guidelines of Govt. 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 2014-15, upto December, 2014 is summarized in table 9.7.

Table 9.7 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
2014-15*	67.71	49.85	547.01

*Upto December 2014



9.53 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, and district and state levels. Independent agencies have also been appointed by Govt. of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State.

9.54 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.

9.55 To train the cook cum helpers working under Mid Day Meal Scheme, nearly 1,100 Master Trainers have been trained with the help of various institutions (Akshaya Patra Foundation, Hotel Management Research Institute & Health Management Research Institute). Training programme was also organized at each block of the state to train the cook cum helpers about hygiene, cleanliness, cooking techniques, maintenance of food grains and to keep proper nutritional values in MDM.

Other Programmes

10 Chapter

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 and 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 rankable items are being monitored at the state level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level are as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 1A01

10.3 During the year 2013-14, in MGNREGA 1,838.21 lakh mandays employments was generated for which an amount of ₹1,807.44 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2014-15, 1,398.25 lakh mandays employment has been generated upto December 2014, for which an amount of ₹1,823.02 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 1B01

10.4 This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013. This scheme is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme for the year 2014-15. Achievement upto December 2014, are shown in table 10.1.

Table. 10.1 Beneficiaries under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

S.No	Item	Number of SLIGs Benefitted
1	New and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs)	19944
2	SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	10890
3	SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	6892

Rural Houses:-Indira Awas Yojna: Point No. 6A01

10.5 During the year 2013-14, 77,747 houses were constructed against the annual target of 85,460 which was 91 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15, 47,107 houses have been constructed upto December 2014 against the annual target of 1,01,015, which is 46.63 per cent of the target.

EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: - Point No. 6B01

10.6 During the year 2013-14, 7,610 houses were constructed against the target of 6,478 houses, which was 117 percent of the target. During the year 2014-15, 6,577 houses have been constructed upto December 2014, against the annual target of 21,071 which is 31.21 per cent of the target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

A-Habitations covered (Partially covered and slipped back): Point No. 07A03

10.7 Under this point, 3,062 habitations had been

covered during the year 2013-14, against the target of 1,590 which was 193 per cent of the total target. During the year 2014-15, 941 habitations have been covered upto December, 2014, against the annual target of 1,400 which is 67.21 per cent of the target.

B-Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04

10.8 During the year 2013-14, 1,275 habitations were covered against the target of 1,400 habitations, which was 91 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15, 699 habitations have been covered up to December 2014, against the annual target of 1,773 which is 39.42 per cent of the target.

Institutional Delivery: Point No 08E01

10.9 Under this point 13,69,238 institutional deliveries were performed in the year 2013-14. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 10,63,739 institutional deliveries have been performed.

SC Families Assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No. 10A02

10.10 Under this point, 49,857 SC families had been assisted in the year 2013-14, against the annual target of 46,649 which was 107 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 11,143 SC families have been assisted against the annual target of 9,931 which is 112.20 per cent of the target.

SC students benefitted under post matric scholarship: Point No. 10A03

10.11 Under this point, 368,135 students had been benefitted during the year 2013-14, against the annual target of 2,97,488 which was 124 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 3,33,092 students have been assisted against the annual target of 2,97,488 which is 111.97 per cent of the target.

Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):- Point No. 12A01

10.12 Under this point during the year 2013-14, 304 ICDS blocks (cumulative) were functional against the target of 304 which was cent per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15, (upto December 2014), 304 ICDS blocks are functional.

Aanganwaries Functional: - Point No 12B01

10.13 Under this point, during the year 2013-14 against the target of 61,108 (Cumulative) Aanganwaries, 59,945 were functioning which was 98 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 60,063 Aanganwaries are functioning against the target of 61,111 which is 98.29 per cent of the target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families:- Point No 14A01

10.14 Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the year 2013-14, assistance to 10,832 families was provided, against the target of 9,717 which was 111 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), assistance to 6,042 families has been provided against the target of 10,772 which is 56.09 per cent of the target.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest land):- Points No. 15A01

10.15 During the year 2013-14, area Covered under plantation was 67,722 hectare, against the target of 57,000 hectare which was 119 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 68,991 hectare area has been covered under plantation against the target of 53,155 hectare, which is 129.79 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public and Forest Land):- Point No. 15A02

10.16 Under this point, during the year 2013-14, 473 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 370 lakh which was 128 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 443.68 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 345.50 lakh which is 128.42 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No. 17A01

10.17 During the year 2013-14, under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Swarojgar Yojna (PMGSY) 2,290 km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 1,580 km which was 145 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 2,318.02 km roads have been constructed against the target of 1,580 km which is 146.71 per cent of the target.

Village Electrified Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY):- Point No. 18B01

10.18 Under this point, during the year 2013-14, 47 villages were electrified against the target of 50 villages, which was 94 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 56 villages have been electrified against the target of 475 villages which is 11.79 per cent of the target.

Energising Pump Sets: - Point No. 18D01

10.19 Under this point, during the year 2013-14 against the target of 30,000 wells, 77,070 wells were energized which was 257 per cent of the target. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 31,670 wells have been energized against the target of 30,000, which is 105.57 per cent of the target.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

10.20 During the financial year 2014-15 an

amount of ₹1735.30 crore was available for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), out of which sanctions of ₹1004.15 crore have been issued for the activities given in table 10.2

Table 10.2 Allotment of funds under different items during 2014-15

S.No.	Items	(₹ in Crore)
1	Relief activities	101.65
2	Grants for agricultural Inputs	865.68
3	Fire relief	4.78
4	Flood & Cyclone Relief	18.40
5	Search & Rescue Training	9.70
6	Capacity Building	3.94
	Total	1004.15

10.21 The State Government has undertaken various relief activities in 13,101 villages of 29 scarcity affected districts due to damage of Rabi and kharif crops upto 31.7.2014.

10.22 Conservation of 4.04 lakh cattle was undertaken in 1206 Goshalas during the scarcity period. Agricultural input grants were also provided to 25,65,684 farmers affected due to damage of Kharif crop.

10.23 The State Government has benefited to 6,86,893 farmers of 22 districts affected by the damage of Rabi crops, due to cold waves and frost.

10.24 An amount of ₹21.12 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 ₹62.57 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". The Government of India provided an amount of ₹1,51,89,306 for implementation of this programme, which has been transferred to Directorate of Secondary Education Bikaner.

10.26 Besides, funds of ₹707.30 lakh have been sanctioned to the police department for the SDRF units of Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur for training centres.

10.27 An amount of ₹246.77 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 for strengthening of emergency operation centers.

10.28 An amount of ₹969.56 lakh has been sanctioned to develop facilities of communication, rescue and research.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT&C)

Policy Initiatives

- Wi-Fi facility within SecLAN Wi-Fi facility has been made available at 192 places of Secretariat and at 323 places within other government buildings.
- 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. 4.40 crore registrations have been done, upto December 2014.

Important Schemes/ Programmes of the Department

- Rajasthan Sampark, the project that aims to provide a single point of contact to the citizens to lodge and track grievances has been implemented. Under the project, multiple channels are available for registering the complaints: Centralized Integrated Grievance redressal Software – Rajasthan Sampark Portal, Citizen Contact Centre (call center), Rajasthan Sampark Centers. Rajasthan Sampark Portal is available at www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in.
- Rajasthan Sampark Centers with Video Conferencing (VC) equipments and facilities have been established at all the blocks across the State.

- A common Geographical Information System (GIS) platform is being developed for the State under which 3D Modeling of the historical monuments of the state has been undertaken, wherein 3D Modeling of Jantar-Mantar and Albert Hall is under progress. Simultaneously, first level application of Education and Medical and Health Department has been developed.
- **Citizen Contact Centre (CCC)** –Through this service, citizens can obtain information of 20 departments through toll free no 1800-180-6127. The Centre operates daily from 8 AM to 8 PM. The existing call centers of Electricity, Water, Jaipur Development Authority, Medical, MNAREGA, Commercial Taxes and Agriculture have been integrated with Citizen Contact Centre. Apart from this, information related to Women and Child Development, Transport, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Industries, Registration and Stamps, RPSC, Food and Civil Supply, Consumer Affair, DoIT&C, Employment Service and Minority Affairs Department are also being provided through the Citizen Contact Centre. Approximately 3,500 calls per day are being received through CCC.
- Presently 107 services of government/private departments are being provided electronically through 11,000+ e-mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, deposition of electricity, water and BSNL mobile bills through mobile application has also been started. There are approximately 20 lakh transactions per month at e-Mitra portal kiosk and per month approximately ₹250 crore are being collected as revenue.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates**- 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, solvency are being issued through this facility. The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.

- Approximately 3,094 government buildings, 3,829 offices and 5,414 officials have been connected through the State Wide Area Network and 161 building have been connected through Sec LAN.
- E-Office system has been implemented in 59 departments of Secretariat along with DoIT&C, Economics and Statistics and Evaluation Department.
- **e-Procurement:-** The e-Procurement application in Rajasthan (i.e eproc.rajasthan.gov.in) has been implemented across 104 Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings and more than 8,636 tenders amounting to ₹40,089 crore have been floated through this system successfully from January, 2014 to December, 2014. Further, 104 officers from Government Departments/ PSU's and 24 Bidders have been imparted training on the portal.

Human Resource Development

- To ensure the success of IT enablement of government department, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, till date DoIT&C has trained approximately 30,841 government officers/officials.
- **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 personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in IT.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL)** – RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State for bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued.

TOURISM

10.29 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 points for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels and Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces and Havelies, Fairs and 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.

10.30 During the calendar year 2014 (upto December, 2014), the number of tourist arrivals in Rajasthan was 346.02 lakh (330.76 lakh domestic and 15.26 lakh foreign).

10.31 During the year 2013-14, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 10 projects costing ₹5,174.67 lakh had been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, of which first instalment of ₹1034.85 lakh has been released to the executing agency for implementation of works. 73 projects of tourism units have been approved with a total investment of ₹39,839.66 lakh. Department has launched 40 Virtual Tours for prominent tourist places and fairs and festivals of Rajasthan, out of which, 15 have been displayed on departmental website. 36 fairs and festivals were successfully organized from April, 2014 to December, 2014. Physical & Financial progress of the department form 2010-11 to 2014-15 is shown in table 10.3 and 10.4 respectively.

Table.10.3 Financial progress of department since 2010-11 to 2014-15

Year	Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)
2010-11	2709.12
2011-12	2906.18
2012-13	3441.53
2013-14	5839.40
2014-15*	2183.82

*Upto December, 2014

Table.10.4 Year wise physical progress of the major schemes of the department

Year	Name of Scheme	
	Development of Tourist sites (No.)	Fair and Festivals (No.)
2010-11	11	32
2011-12	41	44
2012-13	28	55
2013-14	32	48
2014-15*	7	36

*Upto December, 2014

Awards given to the Rajasthan Tourism in 2014

- "Best Decoration" award for Travel and Tourism Fair -2014 (TTF-2014) organized at New Delhi between 13-15 February, 2014
- Jaipur has been given the Favorite City Award by National Level Magazine Out Look Traveller on 27-3-2014.
- "Travel Plus Leisure Readers Choice Awards-2013" has been given to Rajasthan by Travel Plus Leisure India South Asia renowned Travel Magazine of South Asia and India on 30th March, 2014.
- Udaipur has been awarded as the Best Wedding Destination of India and Palace on Wheels train is given Best Luxury Train award by a renowned Magazine of South Asia and India named Travel Plus Leisure India South Asia on 30th March, 2014.
- "Best Family Destination Award" was given by Lonely Planet Magazine India to Rajasthan on 11th June, 2014 at Mumbai.
- "Best Decoration Stall" award for Travel and Tourism Fair -2014 (TTF-2014) organized at Ahmedabad between 22-24 August, 2014
- "Best Decoration Stall" award for Travel and Tourism Fair -2014 (TTF-2014) organized at Surat between 29-31 August, 2014
- "Best Decoration Stall" award for Travel and

Tourism Fair -2014 (TTF-2014) organized at Mumbai between 5-7 September, 2014

- "Best Wedding Destination" award for International Tourism Conclaves and Travel award organized at Shimla between 27 September, 2014.
- "Best Tourism Destination Awareness" award by India Travel Mart (ITM-2014) organized at Jaipur between 7-9 November, 2014

Other major schemes being implemented in the State for the promotion of tourism are as under:

- Tourist Accommodation
- Rajasthan Tourism Development Cooperation's units
- Paying Guest Schemes
- Heritage Hotels
- Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)
- Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN)

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

10.32 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, 334 protected monuments and 44 ancient sites are in existence. The activities undertaken in the year 2014-15 are as follows:

- During the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹757.25 lakh has been spend on 51 works of conservation, renovation and development.
- Conservation and developmental works at Kalaji Bawri (step well) and Naruji ki Bawri (Bundi), Korta Bawri, Lodvi bawri, excavated site -Nadol, Bawri & Kund-Ghanerav, Makarmandi Mata Temple-Nimaz(Pali), Topkhana (Jalore), Jhalra bao, Ratan bao, Sarja bao, Dharavati Bawri, Kanak Bawri, Sun temple-Varman, Chandrawati &

Basantgarh-Abu road (Sirohi), Cenotaph of Musi Maharani, Sagar, Kishan kund, Fatehjung gumbad (Alwar), Mughal gate-Virat nagar (Jaipur), Rana Sanga Panorama-Bharatpur and Govt. Museum, Mount Abu, Govt. Museum Mandore (Jodhpur) and Bharatpur are under progress.

- Chemical conservation of 2,000 coins, 74 art objects, 6 excavated copper Celts has been completed. Conservation work in 7 monuments is under process.
- Jantar- Mantar and Hawa Mahal have been adopted by Delhi Public School and Jaishree Peditwal group of schools respectively under the Clean India Campaign.
- Projects of Bala-kila (Alwar), Govt. Museum-Alwar, Chittorgarh, Ahar (Udaipur), Dungarpur and Sisodia Rani Garden have been sent to Govt. of India for financial assistance under development and strengthening Scheme of local and regional museums.
- An exhibition on 'Ragmala Painting' was organised in collaboration with Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur.
- Three rest houses, located at Mora Sagar Dam, Dheel Dam and Gilai dam (Sawai Madhopur), declared protected.
- Excavation at Chandrawati (Sirohi) is being done in three phases by the department in collaboration with Janardan Rai Nagar (JRN) Vidyapeeth University, Udaipur.
- Govt. of India has sanctioned a budget of ₹21.50 crore for conservation works at Sambhar (Jaipur).

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

10.33 Jawahar Kala Kendra was established by the Government of Rajasthan with the aim of conservation of folk and traditional art forms of Rajasthan. As a result of its efforts, Kendra is playing an important role in the conservation and promotion of visual and performing art forms, not only in Rajasthan but in the international art world as well. It has been developed as a multidimensional center of art and culture. The

programmes and activities of Kendra are organised through four divisions – Music and Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Documentation. There is a well-equipped Audio-Visual section also to make technical facilities available to these sections.

10.34 The Music and Dance division provides platform to the artists with the objective of conservation and promotion of various forms of music, dance and evolving the artists. Kendra has organised a popular event "Lokrang-2014" from 9th to 19th October, 2014 in which about 1,200 artists participated from different states of country and presented their performances. Approximately 35000 audiences appreciated their performances.

10.35 The Theatre division through its Friday Theatre and theatre festivals organized from time to time provides class performances for the audiences and theatre artists. This year theatre workshops and summer camps for children were organized to provide training to the budding artists.

10.36 The Visual Arts division is constantly working for the conservation and development of contemporary, modern, traditional, folk and tribal arts. For this, various camps, workshops, exhibitions, presentations and slide shows are organized from time to time.

10.37 The Documentation division envisages publishing on the subject of "Eco-Culture of Rajasthan" and "Bhil Sanskriti" in collaboration under the Prakashan Sahbhagita scheme.

10.38 A series of programmes has been envisaged in order to commemorate the contribution of personalities of Rajasthan towards art and culture, Kendra has also come up with the publication on "Rajasthan Rediscovered-Journey through the Heritage" focused on the lesser known monuments of Rajasthan. In the current financial year 2014-15 the Kendra has provided a grant of ₹200 lakh in plan budget against which an expenditure of ₹84.31 lakh has been incurred upto December 2014.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

10.39 Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30.03.2001 with the objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their

participation in the development activities of the state.

10.40 The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the 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 12 cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York, and Kathmandu, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters, and to enroll new members.

10.41 Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through organizing exhibitions "Rajasthan Calling", "Rajasthan Divas" in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, in collaboration of other departments / agencies of Rajasthan Government.

10.42 Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. Compendium: Guidelines 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 dissemination amongst the NRR / NRIs.

10.43 The 13th Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) was held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 7th-9th January 2015. A delegation from Rajasthan participated in the convention. A number of NRIs/ NRRs and corporates from USA and other countries also participated in the PBD and Vibrant Gujarat Summit with whom useful deliberations were held.

10.44 Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically / charitable works. The Foundation continuously interacts 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

10.45 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. During the Financial Year 2014-15, 97 Unemployed Degree engineers and diploma holders have been registered upto December 2014. Presently 4,461 degree Engineers, 5,054 diploma holders and 36 Non-technical persons have been registered in the department. During the financial year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹123.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014. The revision work of District and State Gazetteers has also been assigned to this department in 2013-14. The work of district Gazetteers of Jodhpur, Alwar and Banswara is in progress. The digitization work of old district gazetteers is also in progress.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

10.46 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 the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technology. The department caters the need of science and technology requirements of the state and advises the Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio economic status of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established 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 Programmes / Schemes

10.47 State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur: 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 and long term experimental and operational Remote Sensing studies to identify map, exploit and manage various Natural Resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals.

10.48 Research and Development Division: To promote application-oriented research in the field of Science and Technology (S&T), assistance is provided to academic institutions, professional bodies, scientists and NGOs under different activities of the division. The major schemes of this division are: Assistance to Research and Development (R&D) projects, Student Projects, Young Scientist Fellowship and Traditional Projects.

10.49 Science and Society Division: The broad objective of the programmes related to Science and Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are made to cover a few priority areas in which science and technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of 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.

10.50 Entrepreneurship Development Division: The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programme.

10.51 Science Communications and Popularization Division: The major schemes of this division for popularization of science are Programmes and Activities of Popularization of science, Contest Programme, Science Club, National Science Day, Childrens Science Congress, School Science Centre, Science Centres and Science Park in Rajasthan. For popularization of

Science and Technology in the State, the department is thriving to establish Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

10.52 Patent Information Centre: Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been set up in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting and 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 centers are:

- Patent searches
- Awareness workshops
- Patent filing assistance
- Special sessions/lecturers
- Copyright and design filing assistance
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) training etc

Following are the Programmes Executed by Department:

- Organizing of State Level Children's Science Congress and State Talent Search Exam to inculcate scientific temper among students.
- Preparation of Detailed project report of the first phase of Advance centre on Biotechnology and Medical biotechnology.
- Installation of 50 sophisticated technology based reverse osmosis plants in different geographical locations in coordination with Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar.
- Preparation of maps of all 200 legislative constituencies in coordination with Election Department, Rajasthan.
- To generate awareness towards use of environment friendly energy and to promote it, a 100 KW unit of RO of top Solar Energy Plant (SPV) at Regional Science Centre, Jaipur 15

KW plant at Science Park Jhalawar and 10 KW Science Centre, Kota have been installed.

- A battery operated vehicle has been deployed in the Regional Science Centre and Science Park, Jaipur for use of visitors.
- Modernization and Strengthening works have been initiated in Science Centre, Kota and Science Park, Jhalawar.
- During the financial year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹237.14 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2014.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

10.53 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 as 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)

10.54 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 ₹23.35 lakh was spent upto December, 2014 by Environment department on mass awareness campaign on Environmental issues, through electronic and print media. During the year 2014-15, three international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Protection Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) were celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz competitions, and essay competitions etc.



Public Private Partnership

11 Chapter

Introduction

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 & implementation and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effective 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 incentivizes 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 & bilateral and multi-lateral agencies. Budgetary provisions towards development and to 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 prosperity.

11.7 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.

11.8 The State Government has decided to initiate a large programme of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in order to attract the requisite investment for creation of assets and provision of quality services. The objective is to provide services at lesser costs by mobilising private investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. It has been decided to take up pilot PPP projects such as PPP in Medical Colleges/Hospitals as well as Universal Healthcare, PPP in Urban Water Supply, PPP in Electricity Distribution and PPP in Affordable Housing for EWS/LIG.

Institutional Framework

11.9 State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, with a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP). The CID decides on various policy issues with approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹500 crore.

11.10 To facilitate the functioning of the CID, State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID will formulate, review, recommend policy papers and proposals for submission to CID and also will monitor, follow up on implementation of the decisions of the CID. It will also undertake such other actions as may be necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the CID.

11.11 State Government has engaged the former Principal Advisor (Infrastructure), Planning Commission, Government of India as Advisor (Infrastructure and PPP) to advise on the policy and regulatory framework relating to Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership. Since preparation, processing, bidding and award of a PPP project normally requires extensive documentation and expert advice, especially in respect of their technical, financial and legal aspects, therefore a PPP Cell has also been created at New Delhi to provide logistical and secretarial support to the Advisor (Infrastructure and PPP). Three experts comprising financial, technical and legal have been engaged in the PPP Cell at New Delhi.

11.12 The State Government has decided to constitute a Bureau for Partnerships in Rajasthan as a registered society under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 with Chief Secretary as chairperson and the Advisor (Infrastructure and PPP) as Member Secretary of its Governing Body to aid and advise the State Government in the reforms and re-structuring of various sectors with a view to attract private sector investment & for improving efficiencies and reducing costs through Public Private Partnership.

11.13 An Empowered Committee has also been constituted under the chairpersonship of Chief

Secretary for consideration and approval of the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) comprising development of 20,000 km of State Highways and other roads.

11.14 Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by the following:-

State Road Policy, 1994

11.15 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 road 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

11.16 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

11.17 State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) was created through levy of 50 paisa per liter cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways projects.

Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme 2007

11.18 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.

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 for 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.

Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014

11.22 Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014 has been passed by the State Assembly and submitted to Government of India for assent of the Hon'ble President of India. Consent of relevant Ministries have been obtained and furnished to the Home Ministry.

11.23 Certain other sector-specific policies/acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs.

Capacity Building

11.24 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), 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 Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan has been awarded for commendable contribution in the implementation of NPCBP to mark the culmination of the programme.

General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

11.25 Till December 31, 2014, total 132 PPP projects costing ₹9,101.10 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 49 PPP projects costing ₹6,496.03 crore are in progress; while 146 PPP projects amounting to ₹36,311.95 crore are under different stages of projects development. Thus, total of 327 PPP projects with estimated cost of ₹51,909.08 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise PPP projects as on December 31, 2014 are depicted at a glance in Table No. 11.1.

11.26 A brief description of major PPP projects being implemented so far is as follows:

Road Projects

11.27 Fifty (50) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 3,365.64 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing ₹150 crore.

11.28 Eleven (11) road projects entailing investment of ₹4,640.45 crore are under implementation including the Ring Road Phase-I Project, Jaipur costing ₹890 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 Viability Gap Funding (VGF) assistance. Another 132 road sector projects costing ₹22,445.00 crore are under Planning or in pipeline on BOT/DBFOT basis.

Table No. 11.1
Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance

As on December 31, 2014

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in cr.	No.	₹ in cr.	No.	₹ in cr.
1.	Roads (SH & NH)	50	3365.64	11	4640.45	132	22445.00
2.	Urban Infrastructure *	21	136.07	9	707.71	7	11392.95
3.	Power	1	5000.00	4	889.13	3	722.00
4.	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	1700.00
5.	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6.	Social	47	372.50	20	184.69	1	10.00
7.	Others **	11	126.88	5	74.05	1	42.00
Total		132	9101.10	49	6496.03	146	36311.95

* 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.

** 71 completed projects, 57 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts, have been shown as single project in each category.

11.29 Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSIDP) of 20,000 km length in Phase-I envisages 8,910 km road length comprising 132 road stretches (29 Packages) have been identified for feasibility studies. RFQ of five (5) road stretches namely Dungargarh-Sardarshahar-Rajgarh (159 km), Padampur-Bikaner (227 km), Dudu-Malpura-Todaraisingh up to Chhan (104 km), Palri-Makarana-Khatu (53 km) and Sikar-Ladnu-Nokha (200 km) were invited, out of which requests for Dungargarh-Sardarshahar-Rajgarh road has been received and submission of other 4 road stretches is due in the month of February/March, 2015.

11.30 According to the phase-wise action plan, works would be awarded for 160 km roads in 2014-15, 6,840 km road length in 2015-16, 6,000 km road

length in 2016-17 and 7,000 km road length in 2017-18, subject to viability of projects and approval by Department of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India.

Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project, Jaipur

11.31 Jaipur Development Authority implemented 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 NH-11 (Agra Road). The total cost of the project was ₹150 crore. Total Length of the road is 2.80 km consisting of approximately 870 meter tunnel (parallel twin tunnel) with interconnector at two locations at an

interval of approx 275 meter, one fly-over, three cross drainage works (culverts) and four-lane divided cement concrete roads each of 9 meter width. The concession period is 13 years 5 months and 20 days. Tunnel(s) have been opened to traffic on February 01, 2013.

Ring Road Project, Jaipur

11.32 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), i.e. Southern Corridor of 47 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 Amani Shah Nallah, two minor bridges, 26 under passes and electrification/horticulture works. The total cost of the project is anticipated as ₹890 crore.

11.33 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 under the project has been completed. Tripartite supplementary agreement was 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.

Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur

11.34 The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has undertaken development of the Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project through Public-Private Partnership on Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate,

Manage and Transfer basis in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an estimated cost of ₹216.65 crore. The concession period is 60 years. Agreement has been signed with M/s Diligent Pink City Center Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal for the project on March 10, 2012.

11.35 RIICO has handed over the physical possession to the Concessionaire on July 30, 2012 and the construction works have almost been completed by the concessionaire. Against envisaged cost of ₹92.91 crore towards minimum development obligations, the concessionaire has incurred an expenditure of ₹139.95 crore till December 31, 2014.

11.36 The work on minimum development obligations is expected to be completed by the end of current financial year. In the mean time, two events namely 'VASTRA' 2014 and 'Jaipur Jewellery Show' 2014 have been organized in the Jaipur Exhibition cum Convention Center (JECC), Sitapura Jaipur from October 29 to 31, 2014 and December 20 to 23, 2014 respectively.

Jaipur Street Lighting System Project

11.37 Jaipur Street Lighting System Project entails implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) to existing public lighting network having total 70,652 lamps spread across eight zones (Hawa Mahal East, Hawa Mahal West, Ameer, Vidya Dhar Nagar, Civil Lines, Moti Dungri, Mansarowar, and Sanganeer) in 77 wards. These 77 wards have been clustered in 23 geographical areas, each constituting a phase of the project.

11.38 There are two revenue streams for the Energy Savings Company (ESCO); One, Payment by Local Self Government Department for an amount equivalent to 90 per cent of the achieved energy savings over and above the baseline energy consumption, computed on the basis of actual power tariff, and second, payment by Jaipur Municipal Corporation for an amount computed at the rate of ₹300 per lamp per annum for 2013-14 (to be escalated annually @ 5 per cent). Under the project, Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) shall execute the repair and maintenance works of cables at its own cost. The selected private entity has to

achieve guaranteed energy savings with minimum 35 per cent energy saving, which has been discovered through bidding.

11.39 The product of guaranteed energy saving to be offered (with 35 per cent as minimum) and share of JMC to be offered in the achieved energy saving (with 10 per cent as minimum) was adopted as the bidding criteria. The bidder whose bid gave highest such product was selected for implementation of the project. SMC Infra Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra quoted 73 per cent guaranteed energy saving with 30 per cent share of JMC in the achieved energy saving.

11.40 Concession agreement has been signed with successful bidder i.e. SMC Infra Ltd., Pune on 24.12.2014 for 10 year period for the project. Work order has been issued to the concessionaire.

Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital, Mansarovar Jaipur

11.41 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 has to 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

11.42 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 December 31, 2014, construction works on eighteen (18) Polytechnic/ Engineering Colleges and twenty two (22) ITIs have been completed and the construction works on other fourteen (14) Polytechnic/Engineering Colleges and four (4) ITIs are under progress.

Transmission Projects

11.43 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 seven transmission projects with an investment of ₹1,611.13 crore are either under implementation or under planning.

Common Service Center Project

11.44 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. Under the CSC project, as per the mandate of Government of India, more than 7,500 kiosks have been set up across the State against the target of setting up 6,626 kiosks. 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.csemis.emitra.gov.in. There are approximately 18-20 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk.

Operation of Stage Carriage Services in Rural Area of Rajasthan on PPP Basis – for Financing, Procurement, Running, Operation and Maintenance of buses

11.45 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.

11.46 The project(s) (one cluster constitute one project) entail preferred private operator(s) to purchase/procure specified number of 32⁺ seat Midi 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 kilometer of bus running, whichever is earlier. Each cluster has specific number of routes, daily trips, number of buses to be operated etc.

11.47 Till December 31, 2014, operation of buses has been commenced by the selected private operator(s) in 71 clusters of 21 districts. Total 440 private midi buses are being run by selected private operator(s) till December 31, 2014, by which 1,525 gram panchayats have been connected to their district headquarters. Further, agreements have been signed for operation of rural buses in other 57 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 Co-operation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Francaise 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, Infrastructure, Energy, 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 standard 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 The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2005, as it 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.

Annual Plan 2014-15

12.5 At the start of Annual Plan 2014-15, there were 9 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During the current financial year, two

new projects namely Jaipur Metro Rail Line Phase-1B (ADB), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) have been sanctioned and are effective from June, 2014 and November, 2014 respectively.

12.6 The plan outlay earmarked for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2014-15 was ₹2,243.54 crore, which has been revised to ₹1,851.56 crore, against which expenditure incurred upto December, 2014 is ₹879.81 crore. One project namely Green Energy Corridors (GES)-Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan has also been sanctioned by KfW, Germany on 17.12.2014 which will be effective later on. Besides this, one project namely Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDIP) Phase-III has been negotiated with ADB and has been approved by the ADB Board on 24.10.2014. The overview of ongoing externally aided Projects is given in table 12.1

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)

12.7 This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this project was ₹1,560 crore (US\$390M). Now expected cost of the project would be ₹1,762 crore in rupee term due to \$ appreciation. Out of which ₹1,197 crore is expected from ADB. Project period is 7 years starting from 2007-08 to 2015-16.

12.8 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.

12.9 The Investment Programme will improve the urban environment and promote on-going reforms for sustainable, efficient and responsive

Table 12.1 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. in 2014-15 upto Dec., 2014	Total Exp. since inception to Dec., 2014
1.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (ADB) Feb., 2008 to June , 2015	1762.00	122.16	1204.09
2.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project, (JICA) April, 2005 to June , 2015	612.29	51.94	420.78
3.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) Dec., 2008 to Dec.,2016	291.00	* 12.54	* 242.62
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to Oct. , 2016	870.00	66.00	143.16
5.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II, (JICA) Oct., 2011 to March , 2019	1152.53	74.87	242.73
6.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) Feb., 2012 to Sept. , 2017	735.45	50.92	196.55
7.	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) July 2012 to April 2019	832.50	3.43	9.53
8.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur (JICA) Jan., 2013 to Jan., 2020	2938.00	12.70	40.20
9.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to Dec., 2018	1362.00	443.99	553.85
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-I Phase B (ADB) June, 2014 to March , 2018	1126.00	37.01	68.47
11.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Programme (ADB) November, 2014 to June , 2016	1466.16	4.25	**329.25
	Total	13147.93	879.81	3451. 23

* Including all 5 components of the project. Expenditure upto December, 2014 under State Plan is ₹12.00 crore.

** Expenditure includes RVPN funds upto March, 2014 is ₹250.78 crore and upto December, 2014 is ₹329.25 crore.

urban services delivery in selected and identified Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Rajasthan with economic growth and tourism potential.

12.10 In the project, works are being executed through 118 packages. Since inception to till December, 2014 work orders have been issued for 113 packages, out of which 53 works have been completed. During this period, an expenditure of ₹1,204.09 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹465 crore was earmarked. The outlay have been revised to ₹300 crore against which ₹122.16 crore has been utilized, upto December 2014.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- JICA

12.11 The JICA assisted project Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project became effective from April, 2005 and was scheduled to be completed in March, 2013 which has been extended upto June, 2015. Total original cost of the project is ₹612.29 crore.

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.

12.12 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.

12.13 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-projects, civil works and capacity building programs are being executed in 353 sub projects and only capacity building programs were organized in 40 sub projects.

12.14 Since inception to December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹420.78 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹102.28 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹95 crore against which ₹51.94 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan – IFAD

12.15 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 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), Bank Credit (₹56 crore), State share (₹87.50 crore) and Beneficiaries Contribution (₹10.50 crore).

12.16 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.

12.17 The activities of the project include the strengthening of grass roots level institutions through mobilization and capacity building and community infrastructure development, livelihood support components such as income generation through marketing and employment creation, development of financial services and project management components.

12.18 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).

12.19 Under the project, 4,870 SHGs have been formed out of which 2,125 SHGs have been provided bank credit for different economic activities, 2,059 youths have been trained in various trades like; Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management and linked with self/wage employment. Besides this, 4,853 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

12.20 Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹242.62 crore (including all above components) has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹39.26 crore was earmarked under the project against which ₹12 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

12.21 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹870 crore in which ₹769.90 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹100.10 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

12.22 RRLP will follow the strategy of building-up the capacities of targeted households

complemented by financial and technical assistance for improving incomes, reducing costs, reducing risks and vulnerability. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

12.23 The main objective of the project is to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus on women and marginalized groups in the 18 targeted districts in the State.

12.24 Under the project, 14,383 SHGs have been formed/co-opted till December, 2014. Bank accounts have been opened for 12,011 SHGs and Tranche-I have been released to 8,893 SHGs. Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹143.16 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹125 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹110 crore against which ₹66 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) –JICA

12.25 This project is funded by the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹1,152.53 crore in which ₹884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹267.73 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2011 for a period of 8 years from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

12.26 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, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

12.27 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.

12.28 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 being executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

12.29 During the project period, plantation activities are proposed to be carried out in 83,650 hectare area and approximately 375 lakh plants are likely to be planted. Under the project, till December, 2014 advance action in 34,538 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 31,794 hectare area have been completed. 34,667 Cumt. Check Dam, 92,312 Rmt. Contour Bunding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 1,704 hectare have also been completed in the project. Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹242.73 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹220 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹205 crore against which ₹74.87 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014.

Re- Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project –AFD

12.30 This project is funded by the Agency Francaise De Development (AFD). The project cost is ₹550 crore in which ₹440 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹110 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from February, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in September, 2016. Besides this, Phase-II costing ₹185.45 crore in which ₹152.38 crore is AFD loan portion was also sanctioned in July, 2013 which is scheduled to be completed in September, 2017.

12.31 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.

12.32 Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are Replacement of pumping

machinery of Phase-I of Pumping Stations – 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.

12.33 Presently, Surpura head works and Surpura Raw Water Reservoir works are under progress. Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹196.55 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹150 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹121 crore against which ₹50.92 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project-World Bank

12.34 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹832.50 crore in which ₹545 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹242 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹45.50 crore is beneficiaries contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

12.35 The project development objective is to establish the feasibility of sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and farmer income through integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations and to help the farmers to get more rupees per unit of water in compensation for farmers using fewer units of water.

12.36 The project execution involves seventeen clusters spread over ten Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 2,00,000 hectare area. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,55,000 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income level. All 17

clusters have been selected. Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹9.53 crore has been incurred under the project.

12.37 Government of Rajasthan has decided that the project should be restructured to retrofit the concept of "Four Waters", to add some new areas of operation. For this, the Restructuring Proposal has been sent to the World Bank on 13.10.2014 through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹40 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹15 crore against which ₹3.43 crore have been utilized, upto December, 2014.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Nagaur-JICA

12.38 This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹2,938 crore in which ₹2,212 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹387 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹339 crore will be GoI share. Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2020.

12.39 The main objectives of the project are, creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instances 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.

12.40 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 Indira Gandhi Canal. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and rising main pipelines of 763 km, distribution pipeline system consist of 1,651 km of DI and 3,836 km of uPVC, 48 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 267 OHSRs and 245 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water.

12.41 The work execution of the project has been divided in 9 packages. The work orders for two packages have already been issued and works are under progress. The tenders for remaining packages are under progress. Since inception to December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹40.20 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹290 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹66 crore against which ₹12.70 crore has been utilized, upto December 2014.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP)-World Bank

12.42 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹1,362.00 crore in which ₹843.76 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹518.24 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

The project includes following major components

- Construction of about 2,521 km rural roads through strengthening of existing MGNREGS roads to provide road connectivity to 1,056 villages having population between 250 to 499.
- Pilot construction of 100-120 km stretch based on low cost technology
- Improved policy framework
- Modernization of engineering practices and business procedures
- Sustainable Asset Management
- Institutional and Human Resource Development
- Governance and Accountability Action Plan

12.43 Under the project since inception 1,004 works costing ₹1,127 crore having 2,417 km of length have been awarded till December, 2014. During this period, 502 villages have been connected by completing 1,317 km BT road. Since inception to December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹553.85 crore has also been incurred under the

project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹650 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹740 crore against which ₹443.99 crore have been utilized, upto December 2014.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line Phase-1B Project-ADB

12.44 This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126 crore in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 for a period of 4 years from June, 2014 to March, 2018.

12.45 The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system in Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.3 km length (Chandpole to Badi Chouper) and 2 Stations.

12.46 Preliminary works like soil investigation, pre-building condition survey, setting up of Casting Yard have been completed. Launching shaft work at Chandpole is nearly completion stage. One Tunnel Boring Machine is being shifted to Chandpole site. Second, Tunnel Boring Machine is being refurbished at Casting Yard. Tunneling work is expected to commence in March, 2015. Transplantation of 24 trees has been successfully completed. Work of Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar underground stations has commenced in August, 2014.

12.47 Since inception till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹68.47 crore has been incurred under the project. During Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹162.00 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹112.00 crore against which ₹37.01 crore have been utilized, upto December, 2014.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB

12.48 This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan, proposal under the multi tranche financing

facility amounting to \$500 Million in 3 tranches on 26.09.2013. Out of this loan, \$300 Million is to be provided from the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and \$200 Million is to be provided from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$2 Million of Technical Assistance.

12.49 The total tranche-I costing is ₹1,466.16 crore in which ₹900 crore (\$150 Million) is ADB loan as OCR loan \$62 Million + CTF loan \$88 Million. Project is effective from November, 2014.

12.50 The main objective of the investment program is to develop public sector transmission infrastructure capacity to support private sector led renewable energy generation in Western Rajasthan.

12.51 State part projects are being executed. Total 12 projects costing ₹566.16 crore have been taken

up by RVPN funding and work in these projects is in progress and since inception to December, 2014, ₹325 crore has been utilized.

12.52 ADB funded projects are at initial stage. Total eight projects costing ₹900 crore are to be taken up against ADB loan in Tranche-I. Out of which, the bidding process for four projects is over. Notification of Award (NOA) has been placed & contractual formalities are being completed by the firm.

12.53 For ADB funded projects, during Financial Year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹0.0001 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹48.30 crore against which ₹4.25 crore have been utilized, upto December, 2014.



Human Development

13 Chapter

13.1 Human Development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential, lead productive and creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. It is defined as expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value and it is thus much more than economic growth, which is only an important means of enlarging people's choices. Human Development reflects in development in education, health and income status while ensuring equitable and sustainable development. The Human Development index (HDI) provides a composite major of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income).

13.2 The appreciation of Human Development (HD) 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 confirm to the principles of HD for example School feeding Programme, Wage Programme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan etc. were started during this period and taken forward in the coming years.

13.3 The Global Human Development Report 2014, identify a new theme concerned with human development which is "Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience". In this report India ranked 135 among 187 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.586, moving one rank upper as compared to 2013.

13.4 First 'India Human Development Report' (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human

development. Second 'India Human Development Report' (IHDR 2011) is published in 2011. It argues that the interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty and calls for an integration of Social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalized sections.

13.5 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.

13.6 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 Indian 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.

13.7 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.

State Scenario (Sector-wise)

13.8 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

Education

13.9 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improve the quality of life of the people but it also provide opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 13.1.

Table-13.1 Major Indicators of Education

S.No.	Education indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Total Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2.	Male Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3.	Female Literacy Rate (Census- 2011)	52.1	64.6
4	Gender Gap in literacy(Census- 2011)	27.1	16.3
5.	Drop-out Rate at Primary level (2012-13)(DISE 2013-14)	8.0	4.7
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (2013-14)(DISE 2013-14)	79.5	88.1

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.1 per cent compared to 60.4 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 79.2 and 52.1

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.

13.10 Drop-out Rate at Primary level has been decreased to 8 per cent in 2012-13(DISE 2013-14) from 10.8 in 2009-10. Whereas in India, this rate has decreased from 6.8 to 4.7 during this period.

13.11 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at primary level has declined from 81.6 to 79.5 (DISE 2013-14) from 2012-13 to 2013-14 whereas, at the National level NER has declined from 90.8 to 88.1 from 2012-13 to 2013-14.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.12 There are many programmes that State and Central Governments have been implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education & quality education at all level. One of the major programme 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 & Sampoma Sakhsar Bharat etc. are being implemented.

13.13 Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010. As per this Act, 25 per cent seats are to be reserved in govt./private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and Specially Abled groups. 4,17,982 children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools with 1,90,982 new admissions in the year 2014-15.

13.14 Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls education, some of them are:

- 200 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning in year 2014-15. 19,117 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 'Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya' for girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely

educationally backward. 370 girls are being benefitted by this intervention.

- '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 motivate parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- Sambalan Abhiyan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced from 2012-13 to ensure quality education in schools. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching – learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,533 Schools work supervised in first phase of year 2014-15. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.
- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is existing in 21,500 schools. Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result of this programme teaching capabilities have increased and changed for the better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector.
- Under the Secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives have been under taken such as Bicycle distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV enrolled girls, Gargi Puraskar, Balika Shiksha foundation etc.

13.15 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programs i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) programmes run by Central and State Government.

13.16 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on 8 September, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Programme is covering 31 District except Kota & Pratapgarh districts. Hence Special literacy &

vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.

Health and Nutrition

13.17 Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. The current level of state vis-à-vis India is shown in table 13.2.

13.18 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 244 in 2011-13 (as per SRS 2011-13) which is still high as compared to National average 167.

13.19 As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the per cent of Institutional Deliveries is 78.0. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.

13.20 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.

13.21 As per SRS 2014, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate are 25.6 and 6.5 respectively.

13.22 During the year 2013, TB Convergent and Cure Rates were 91 percent and 87 percent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, during the same period, was 0.17 per 10000 population.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.23 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 (TT), Bacilli Chalmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), cholera, etc.

13.24 The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort at ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at

Table-13.2 Major indicators of Health

S.N.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2013 (SRS-2014)	47	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live birth) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) (SRS Report-2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) (SRS Report 2013)	13	11
5	Crude Birth Rate (live births per thousand mid year population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4
6	Crude Death Rate (deaths per thousand mid year population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2006-10)		
	Total	66.5	66.1
	Male	64.7	64.6
	Female	68.3	67.7
8	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census-2011)	888	919

individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase NHM will be continued till year 2017. The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health therefore National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

13.25 Many schemes have been implemented by the Rajasthan Government to improve the health

indicators in the state. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme

- Janani Express
- Dhanvantari 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana

Status of Women

13.26 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 2013-14, Rajasthan had 87 girls per 100 boys in primary education and in 2011-12 only 60 girls per 100 boys in secondary education. The corresponding figures for India were 93 and 81 respectively. Evidently, there is a wide gap between India and Rajasthan especially in secondary education.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

13.27 The Gender Cell has also being constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State.

13.28 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. 54,915 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and 6,204 mini anganwadi centers have been made functional. 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.

13.29 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 and encouraging community support, through forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc.

13.30 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.

13.31 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 has been introduced for Empowerment of Women which focuses on Safe motherhood, reduction in Infant Mortality Rate, stabilization of population, prevention of child marriages, providing security and safe environment to women, retention of girl students up to class X and economic empowerment by providing self-employment opportunities through Self Help Group programme.

13.32 All Deputy Directors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and Prachetas have been designated as Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005.

13.33 **Women Self Help Group Programme:** In Rajasthan 2.44 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.91 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹761.78 crore from various financial institutions.

13.34 'Bhamashah Scheme' is the biggest step towards the financial empowerment and independence of women. It was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje on 15th August, 2014. The project is expected to mark a new beginning in making women self-sufficient.

Livelihood

13.35 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 with wide fluctuations. The per capita income is summarized in table 13.3.

13.36 In the State during 2004-05 to 2014-15(A) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹18,565 to ₹72,156 and from ₹18,565 to ₹33,186 at constant prices (2004-05).

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

13.37 The flagship programme of RSLDC is to organize skill training programmes across the State. The corporation 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.

Major Schemes of RSLDC

13.38 A brief glimpse of the major schemes is given in table 13.4.

- **Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP):** ELSTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities have been identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors are selected by RSLDC. In this programme, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the current financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) 29,125 youth have been trained and approximately 10,772 youth earlier trained have been provided placement.
- **Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):** Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (erstwhile Aajeevika Skill Development Programme – ASDP), a national programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched as a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youth through skilling and wage employment. The scheme was launched on 17th July, 2014 by signing MOUs with 43 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Till December 2014, 20 PIAs have set up 40 Skill Development Centers and 2,904 beneficiaries are under training in the scheme.

Table 13.3 Per Capita Income

(In ₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2009-10	49249	35254	33901	24304
2014-15(A)	88533	72156	74193*	33186

*Based on new base year 2011-12, A - Advance Estimates

Table 13.4 Schemes of RSLDC

SCHEMES	KEY COURSES	FOCUS AREA	FOCUS GROUP
Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)	Security, Retail, Automotive, Information Communication Technology etc.	Wage employment	Urban and rural youth
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU - GKY)	Medical and Nursing, Hospitality, Construction etc.	Wage employment	Rural Poor Youth
Regular Skill Training Programme(RSTP)	Beauty Culture, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Garments etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self -employment • Enterprise Development • Productivity Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Special abled • Youth
Skill Development Initiative Scheme(SDIS)	Modular Employable Scheme (MES) courses of 20 sectors	Wage employment	Unemployed Youth

- **Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):** Under RSTP, special programmes with identified courses have been launched separately for Women, Youth and Specially Abled Persons. These programmes focus both on wage and self-employment needs. After publication of 3 Expression of Interest (EOIs), 27 proposals have been received and Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) has been signed with 10 new agencies.
- **Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):** Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) has been reconstituted in February, 2014 by Government of Rajasthan to implement the SDIS of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Government of India. It is done through ITIs and Private Training Partners/ Institutes by setting up Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). The RSDIS has invited training partners to setup VTPs under the scheme.

13.39 Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP): The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the Society is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood programmes in the State. By the end of December, 2014 approximately 3.02 lakh households were organized into 19,947 Self Help Groups and 822 Village Organizations (VOs) by RGAVP under all the three projects namely RRI.P, NRI.P and NRI.M.

13.40 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM): Centrally sponsored scheme Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 Lakh population & all District Headquarters.

ECONOMIC REVIEW
2014-15

STATISTICAL APPENDIX
साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट



APPENDIX	PAGE NO.	CONTENTS
1	A1	Important Economic Indicators
2	A5	Gross / Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income
3	A6	Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices
4	A9	Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-2005) Prices
5	A12	Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices
6	A15	Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-2005) Prices
7	A18	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
8	A19	Budget - Surplus (+) /Deficit (-)
9	A20	Budget (Receipts)
10	A22	Budget (Expenditure)
11	A24	Plan-wise Expenditure
12	A27	Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan
13	A28	Index of Industrial Production
14	A29	Employment in Organised Sector
15	A30	Index of Agricultural Production
16	A32	Crop-wise Production
17	A34	Area under Crops
18	A36	Gross Area Irrigated by Sources
19	A37	Net Area Irrigated by Sources
20	A38	Installed Capacity of Power
21	A39	Road Length in the State
22	A40	Motor Vehicles Registered in the State
23	A42	Health Indicators : CBR, CDR, IMR & LEB
24	A44	Literacy Rates
25	A45	District-wise Demographic Indicators
26	A47	Loss due to Famine/Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan
27	A48	State-wise Important Economic Indicators

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6270	27315	89795	99965
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	32486	65123	101263	112268
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6014	25047	80059	88985
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	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	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 to 1993-94)=100		100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	130.99
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन	6497	10935	10040	14002
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1962-63=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1952-53=100)		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	2578.9
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष Jaipur (Base Year 1982=100)		437.925	190.25	407.00	429.50
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष Ajmer (Base Year 1982=100)		423.085	197.17	436.58	457.33
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष Bhilwara (Base Year 1982=100)		NA	NA	443.42	463.75
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	संख्या	1505	9932	12247	12247
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	संख्या	30177	43003	71311	79940

1980-81 वरि 1990-91 के लिये आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82=100

Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82=100

† कलण्डर वर्ष से संबन्धित Relates to calendar year

* आधार वर्ष 1970=100

† आधार वर्ष 1960=100

** कृषि वर्ष से संबन्धित है

* Base year 1970=100

† Base year 1960=100

** Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	7	8	9	10
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	96457	121572	127746	142236
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	101156	130158	127746	136285
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	84282	108081	112636	125333
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	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	13805	18970	44833(#)	51378
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) † Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100)		199.71	200.93	100.00	102.09
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		67.69	172.02	154.24	153.84
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रिक टन	7535	18009	12163	10824
शोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		2693.4@	2710.20@	128.54	135.68
सम्भोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष Jaipur (Base Year 1982=100)		445.67	455.33	472.92	116+
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष Ajmer (Base Year 1982=100)		476.08	490.25	519.42	112+
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष Bhilwara (Base Year 1982=100)		479.33	490.00	512.17	115+
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थानें Govt. Health Institutions	संख्या	12248	12185	12649	12811
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थानें Govt. Educational Institutions	संख्या	87461	89082	92287	96771

@ आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100 @ Base year 1952-53=100,
+ आधार वर्ष 2001=100 (कलेंडर वर्ष अनुसार)
† कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

संशोधित आंकड़े वर्ष 2004-05 से Revised from 2004-05 new base year
+ Base year 2001=100 (Calendar year wise)
** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	11	12	13	14
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	171043	194822	230949	265825
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	152189	160017	174556	186245
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	151428	172250	203939	233767
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	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	64373	76159	88751	96032
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 से 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 मै.टन	14928	16084	16694	12360
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		149.76	161.06	177.15	183.54
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		127	134	145	159
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		122	129	138	152
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		125	133	144	158
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	संख्या	12933	13089	13315	13853
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	संख्या	99842	103247	106195	107570

◊ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	338348	414179	470178	517615	574549
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	213079	230859	245666	257432	272227
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	300907	374090	422982	463504	516462
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	185366	202749	214391	224632	237530
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	44644	54637	60844	65974	72156
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	27502	29612	30839	31836	33186
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़	123917	129146	136656	154922(P)	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) ◊ Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100)		140.92	147.66	169.77	156.22	159.49
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक *(1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production *(1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		244.48	237.46	230.47	238.91(F)	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन	23574	21925	20065	20689	20166(P)
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		198.48	222.67	253.21	259.88	268.11(P)+
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index						
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		179	192	214	230	238*
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		175	191	215	233	240*
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		176	192	215	236	245*
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएं Govt. Health Institutions	संख्या	13848 # (31.12.2010)	13867# (31.12.2011)	15212# (31.12.2012)	17538# (31.12.2013)	N.A.
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएं Govt. Educational Institutions	संख्या	107175	114371	114299	120174	N.A.

F अन्तिम F Final

* प्रारंभिक * Provisional

+ Average of April to December, 2012

25 Hospitals related to Medical College are not included in above Hospitals.

◊ कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

+ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2012 का औसत N.A. Not available

25 स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएं जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।

Contd.

2. सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद ₹(लाख) Gross State Domestic Product		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद ₹(लाख) Net State Domestic Product		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	627011	3248568	601367	2607435	1781	7721
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	41417889	23085925	37408960	20274905	54637	29612
2012-13(P)	47017838	24566578	42298169	21439120	60844	30839
2013-14 (Q)	51761484	25743195	46550387	22463210	65974	31836
2014-15 (A)	57454860	27222748	51646171	23752978	72156	33186

P-प्रारम्भिक, Q-लघु, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

SDP data 1988-81, 1993-94 & 1999-2K (inflated based on 2004-05 series)

राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद को 1980-81, 1993-94 एवं 1999-2K (संमको को 2004-06 के आधार पर शृंखलाबद्ध) किया गया है।

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1. कृषि (परशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	2791717	2912790	3519674	4232949
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	533032	656657	637326
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9761	12729	14271
4. खनन Mining	271698	279237	379214	475783
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1827344	2417988	2619139
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	828817	964433	1425530	1471059
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	768853	842911	992458	1148080
6. निर्माण Construction	1552004	1829730	2180314	2364337
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	482366	490104	538263	582578
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	381560	378069	410129	420872
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	112035	128134	161706
8. रेलवे Railways	109370	115497	135229	152331
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	463681	549528	621014
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	455674	540464	614320
ii. भंडारण Storage	4729	8006	9064	6694
10. संचार Communication	190422	215258	231216	253482
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	2014753	2421568	2824073
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	474248	583248	665188
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1210177	1356261	1627640
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	583404	644281	687059
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1264597	1478102	1725044
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	14223614	17104273	19482214
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3455583	4189060	4884546
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4426416	5515779	6041837
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6341615	7399434	8555831

Contc...

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹ (लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	6	7	8	9
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.II.)	4773855	5041357	8109082	10618310
2. वानिकी Forestry	755014	948592	1119202	1423467
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	15600	19336	25931	33112
4. खनन Mining	539395	688174	1344326	1770710
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3097853	3594075	3643540	5608175
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	1871624	2264543	2156843	3966060
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1226229	1329532	1486697	1642115
6. निर्माण Construction	2756106	2814614	3384819	3945760
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	784400	1151371	1074701	684455
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	600592	931632	861524	409357
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	183808	219739	213177	275098
8. रेलवे Railways	174338	254197	226429	246495
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	727709	892555	1083861	1316068
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	720510	882929	1072479	1301616
ii. भंडारण Storage	7200	9626	11383	14451
10. संचार Communication	279049	326001	307710	337011
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3219697	3617711	5021686	6029059
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	821036	906351	1143246	1362761
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1941001	2267654	2689993	3140379
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1007625	1170486	1309358	1280049
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	2202253	2890013	3350959	3622078
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	23094932	26582485	33834843	41417889
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5544469	6009285	9254215	12074889
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	7177754	8248233	9447386	12009101
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	10372709	12324967	15133242	17333899

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3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2012-13(P)	2013-14(Q)	2014-15(A)
1	10	11	12
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	11739986	13026034	14086091
2. वानिकी Forestry	1434554	1515020	1677523
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	37414	42474	49683
4. खनन Mining	2244396	2314001	2490371
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	5963573	5884610	6161266
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	4217255	4161194	4358215
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1746257	1723416	1803052
6. निर्माण Construction	4374724	4717309	5181700
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1077135	1343134	1572040
I विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	762739	977844	1153795
II जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	314406	365290	418245
8. रेलवे Railways	278219	315222	357147
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	1562498	1803550	2030691
I अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	1545523	1783493	2006891
II भंडारण Storage	16974	20056	23800
10. संचार Communication	378540	453359	541319
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	6661778	6889624	7331455
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1530353	1834893	2106457
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	3684993	4292412	4961841
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1459257	1694516	1997281
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	4590480	5635296	6909995
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	47017838	51761454	57454860
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	13211951	14583528	15813297
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13659769	14259055	15405377
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	20146118	22918871	26236186

P-प्रारम्भिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

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4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	2791717	2804372	3035203	3080266
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	469294	483212	494807
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9377	11262	11629
4. खनन Mining	271698	286581	409683	440505
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1760049	2175574	2238797
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	828817	946420	1274367	1241598
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	768853	813629	901207	997199
6. निर्माण Construction	1552004	1728314	1937853	1961085
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	482366	463306	464695	478122
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	381560	357232	353708	344811
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	106074	110987	133311
8. रेलवे Railways	109370	117453	125655	133363
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा मंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	431131	465777	496459
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	423565	457960	490975
ii. मंडारण Storage	4729	7565	7817	5484
10. संचार Communication	190422	232478	280321	336666
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	1918104	2128248	2309196
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	510834	644765	742878
13. रथावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1157018	1227795	1307303
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	553191	563465	572217
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1186995	1265358	1398368
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	13628496	15218867	16001662
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3283043	3529677	3586702
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4238250	4987806	5118510
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6107203	6701384	7296450

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4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	6	7	8	9
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	3226172	3116314	4423913	4368803
2. वानिकी Forestry	498674	506545	523925	524771
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12215	13638	14293	15281
4. खनन Mining	410908	489407	808033	981535
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2500457	2831974	2692417	3971375
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	1493102	1779028	1587559	2833679
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1007355	1052946	1104858	1137696
6. निर्माण Construction	1976057	1970629	2169584	2239254
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	593787	774745	652531	381514
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	453881	625951	522068	227147
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	139906	148794	130463	154367
8. रेलवे Railways	151139	196647	188719	200336
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	535890	577663	631674	693373
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	530449	571196	624776	685354
ii. भंडारण Storage	5441	6467	6898	8019
10. संचार Communication	362992	398208	740547	753392
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2501201	2621704	2963903	3294805
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	873527	967071	1132664	1299489
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1395141	1457457	1549896	1657287
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	778228	808625	821774	740532
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1639187	1893829	1994056	1963978
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	17455575	18624454	21307929	23085925
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3737060	3636497	4962131	4908855
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5481210	6066754	6322565	7573878
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8237305	8921203	10023233	10603192

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4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹ (लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2012-13(P)	2013-14(Q)	2014-15(A)
1	10	11	12
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	4351106	4589323	4712674
2. वानिकी Forestry	528244	540739	557626
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	16604	17790	19260
4. खनन Mining	1202286	1176536	1209404
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	4008859	3992885	4032325
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	2858207	2844271	2873758
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1150652	1148614	1158567
6. निर्माण Construction	2248763	2287104	2397749
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	534669	624048	683876
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	377230	452767	500244
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	157439	171281	183632
8. रेलवे Railways	201388	218143	236293
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा मंडारण Other Transport & Storage	739427	789629	850067
I. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	731032	780343	839376
II. मंडारण Storage	8395	9286	10691
10. संचार Communication	760605	813971	872704
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3789856	3817810	3893257
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1430145	1614634	1775290
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1775753	1923687	2099170
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	759473	823067	923574
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	2219401	2514930	2959479
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	24566578	25743195	27222748
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4895954	5147852	5289560
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	7994577	8080572	8323354
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	11676047	12514771	13609834

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

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5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	2574105	2671810	3248772	3919650
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	526449	648553	628792
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8547	11144	12492
4. खनन Mining	226562	229345	310110	388250
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1470160	2008206	2146276
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	591623	730496	1132933	1125292
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	678190	739664	875273	1020984
6. निर्माण Construction	1491553	1757040	2089176	2259766
7. विद्युत्, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	217195	211785	210247	211151
i. विद्युत्, गैस Electricity, Gas	163644	149563	139145	114715
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	62222	71102	96436
8. रेलवे Railways	82644	88064	106971	125185
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	389516	464764	526296
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	382275	456577	520315
ii. भंडारण Storage	4339	7241	8187	3983
10. संचार Communication	159881	179296	191540	212983
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1921305	2312681	2693998
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	464821	572505	653542
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	994989	1109560	1336411
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	467863	515573	547285
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1152339	1342983	1562886
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	11263572	12533331	15142786	17224965
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3206806	3908469	4560934
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3668331	4617739	5005443
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5658194	6616578	7658588

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**5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT
CURRENT PRICES**

₹ (लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	6	7	8	9
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	4420286	4622201	7589880	10053812
2. वानिकी Forestry	745253	936568	1106533	1406602
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	13407	16430	22115	27863
4. खनन Mining	430244	528768	1077743	1421269
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2489271	2939296	2859760	4805646
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	1404927	1771513	1548998	3357758
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1084344	1167783	1310762	1447888
6. निर्माण Construction	2617737	2667315	3207885	3735660
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	416521	636381	598787	369262
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	309407	508328	487772	205660
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	107114	128053	111015	163602
8. रेलवे Railways	140667	213981	177885	197970
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	615997	760060	1354306	1128390
i. अन्य परिवहन (Other Transport)	609625	751459	925606	1115601
ii. भंडारण Storage	6372	8601	10108	12788
10. संचार Communication	227306	259222	240708	248051
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3052133	3434491	4771581	5685971
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	808019	892114	1126717	1344231
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1588175	1856291	2201988	2591332
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	844311	986174	1099841	1075912
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1984533	2627374	3073518	3316987
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	20393860	23376064	30090656	37408960
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5178946	5575199	8718528	11488277
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5953773	6771759	7744175	10331838
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	9261141	11029706	13627953	15588845

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5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2012-13(P)	2013-14(Q)	2014-15(A)
1	10	11	12
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	11065122	12277243	13276363
2. वानिकी Forestry	1415824	1495239	1655621
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	31868	36180	42321
4. खनन Mining	1731025	1784709	1920737
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	5130175	5062307	5300258
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	3587661	3539970	3707577
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1542513	1522337	1592681
6. निर्माण Construction	4124788	4447800	4885660
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	713548	889759	1041398
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	527605	672481	793689
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	185943	217278	247709
8. रेलवे Railways	224304	254136	287937
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	1340036	1546780	1741615
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	1325044	1529066	1720595
ii. भंडारण Storage	14991	17713	21020
10. संचार Communication	277523	332375	396863
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	6240935	6454386	6868306
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1509448	1809828	2077682
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	3049322	3551960	4105911
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1227298	1430944	1697785
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	4216944	5176741	6347715
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	42298159	46550387	51646171
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	12512813	13808662	14974304
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11699537	12184576	13148053
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	18085809	20557149	23523814

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

Contd.

6. औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	2574105	2574063	2792005	2814926
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	462979	475931	487602
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8198	9725	9880
4. खनन Mining	226562	239337	347052	364384
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1420562	1798082	1817170
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	591623	703629	1002183	929796
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	678190	716933	795899	887374
6. निर्माण Construction	1491553	1658605	1852866	1866625
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	217195	199079	169617	162704
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	163644	140167	108030	83202
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	58912	61587	79502
8. रेलवे Railways	82644	91684	99656	110020
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा मंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	359769	385951	409981
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	352935	378924	408101
ii. मंडारण Storage	4339	6834	7027	4880
10. संचार Communication	159881	198537	244642	301623
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1828986	2028765	2196567
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	501856	634851	732480
13. रथावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	953646	1007823	1066209
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	442968	446577	451183
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1079959	1141447	1255793
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	11263572	12020228	13434991	14047148
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3045240	3277661	3312408
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3517583	4167618	4210884
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5457405	5989712	6523856

Contd...

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	6	7	8	9
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	2945982	2816365	4082864	4020514
2. वानिकी Forestry	491096	498220	515937	514930
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	10390	11310	11376	11579
4. खनन Mining	319955	362981	609165	735836
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1976644	2286334	2062589	3352144
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	10889452	1366037	1095843	2360406
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	887192	920297	966746	991738
6. निर्माण Construction	1856354	1848321	2028305	2078368
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	286202	371041	296834	157720
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	198769	278054	228893	65921
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	87433	92987	67940	91799
8. रेलवे Railways	124425	163739	151370	165229
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	438589	466184	511009	545939
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	433796	460468	504980	538980
ii. भंडारण Storage	4793	5716	6029	6959
10. संचार Communication	319347	345193	690841	688616
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2367326	2479943	2780956	3059343
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	862347	955286	1119540	1285345
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1127187	1158208	1219059	1310996
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	644699	669376	674667	605734
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1457811	1683448	1782053	1742611
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	15228354	16115948	18536565	20274905
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3447467	3325895	4610177	4547023
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4439156	4868677	4996893	6324068
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7341731	7921376	8929495	9403814

Contc...

6. औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2012-13(P)	2013-14(Q)	2014-15(A)
1	10	11	12
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H.)	3965975	4183106	4295540
2. वानिकी Forestry	518252	530511	547078
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12924	13847	14991
4. खनन Mining	860172	841749	865264
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3389456	3376041	3409338
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	2386805	2375167	2399791
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-Regd.)	1002650	1000874	1009547
6. निर्माण Construction	2064692	2099895	2201483
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	288148	336317	368560
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	195037	234437	259803
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	93111	101880	108757
8. रेलवे Railways	164064	177714	192500
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	571543	610376	657153
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	564338	602405	647976
ii. भंडारण Storage	7206	7971	9177
10. संचार Communication	689801	737837	791465
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3518424	3544376	3614419
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1414779	1597286	1756216
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1401779	1517769	1657084
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	617536	673613	766205
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1961576	2222774	2615680
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	21439120	22463210	23752978
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4497151	4727464	4857609
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6602467	6654002	6844646
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	10339502	11081744	12050723

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

Contd.

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	कुल Total
1	2	3	4
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	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12	41020	88126	129146
2012-13	36984	99672	136656
2013-14 (P)	44833	110089	154922

P-प्रावधानिक Provisional

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (-)
BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	बजट घाटा Budget Deficit	प्रारम्भिक घाटा Primary Deficit	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
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
2014- 15 (B.E.)	737.48	-3150.90	-9715.54	-20185.90

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान
B.E.- बजट अनुमान

R.E.-Revised Estimate
B.E.-Budget Estimate

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां) BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर मिनन राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायताार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
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
2014-15(B.E.)	63410.50	14938.61	27775.56	8.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Contc...

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां) BUDGET (Receipts)

र(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां (Receipts Outside the Revenue Receipts)				
	लोक ऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1	6	7	8	9	10
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
2014-15(B.E.)	19029.17	151.43	0.00	2962.73	128276.00

R.F.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Cancel

10. बजट (व्यय) 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
2014-15(B.E.)	69301.75	36085.44	0.00	105387.19	12.79	20552.08	0.00	20564.87

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Contd...

10. बजट (व्यय) BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	लोक ऋण Public Debt	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advance	आकरिमक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूँजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1	10	11	12	13	14
1999-2K	7132.85	324.05	0.00	8974.18	22403.73
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
2014-15 (B.E.)	4956.89	517.95	0.00	26039.70	131426.89

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.- Budget Estimate

C/nc/L

11. योजनावार व्यय PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	प्रथम योजना I Plan 1951-56	द्वितीय योजना II Plan 1956-61	तृतीय योजना III Plan 1961-66	वार्षिक योजनाएँ Annual Plans 1966-69	चतुर्थ योजना IV Plan 1969-74
I	2	3	4	5	6
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 सांघाजिक एवं सांघुदायिक 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

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

र(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	पंचम योजना V Plan 1974-79	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1979-80	षष्ठम् योजना VI Plan 1980-85	सप्तम् योजना VII Plan 1985-90	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1990-91
I	7	8	9	10	11
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

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1991-92	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97	नवम् योजना IX Plan 1997-02	दशम् योजना X Plan 2002-07	ग्यारहवीं योजना XI Plan 2007-12	बारहवीं योजना XII Plan	
						2012-13	2013-14
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	2224.22	2855.66
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	3556.96	3773.65
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	183.00	248.06
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	926.61	1115.62
V उर्जा Energy	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	11145.50	11262.79
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	146.57	247.48
VII परिवहन Transport	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	2164.76	3610.49
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	27.02	13.95
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	11290.23	15366.05
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	544.63	925.25
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	401.87	621.05
योग (Total)	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	32611.37	40040.05

Contd.

12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1999-2000=100

वर्ष Year	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Group	समस्त वस्तुएं सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
2014-15*	272.23	262.48	271.09	378.07	230.24	268.11

* Provisional April, 2014 to December, 2014

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1	2	3	4	5
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
2014-P	139.47	188.66	185.96	159.49

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 = 100

2005 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 2004-2005 = 100

P- Provisional

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 = 100

From 1994 to 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 onwards the Base Year is 2004-05 = 100

P- प्रावधानिक

14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1	2	3	4
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	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014 *	9.60	3.86	13.46

* Upto June, 2014 जून, 2014 तक

Source: Data collected under Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

स्त्रोत: समक रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित हैं।

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसाले # Spices & Condiments
1	2	3	4	5	6
भार (Wcight)	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	235.93	170.42	240.42	169.42	218.55
2013-14 (F)	238.70	215.59	227.56	142.68	199.31

मिर्च, लहसुन, पनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है।

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric

F-अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 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
1	7	8	9	10	11
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	384.21	36.27	25.48	565.79	230.47
2013-14 (F)	497.29	31.02	25.44	798.95	238.91

\$ आलू, प्याज, शकरकंदी, शिंघाडा शामिल हैं।

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

F-अंतिम (Final)

Contd.

16. फसलवार उत्पादन CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14 (F)	6253082	11964517	18217599	773019	1697855	2470874

F = अन्तिम (Final)

Contc...

16. फसलवार उत्पादन CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	259746
2013-14 (F)	7026101	13662372	20688473	2233770	3799987	6033757	362882	218737

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd.

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल AREA UNDER CROPS

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956667	1288694	3245361
2013-14 (F)	6066603	3516502	9583105	2220553	1977168	4197721

F= अंतिम (Final)

Contd...

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (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		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	7750709	4660920	12411629	2080205	2835804	4916009	5805	523040
2013-14(F)	8287156	5493670	13780826	2192975	3081108	5274083	5261	393088

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd.

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467

19.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

मेगावाट (In MW)

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1	2
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
2014-15*	15742.22

* Provisional (upto December, 2014)

21. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलोमीटर (km)

वर्ष Year	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग National Highways	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग State Highways	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District Roads	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	सीमावर्ती सड़कें Border Roads	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें Other Deptt. Roads	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	-	-	195850
2014-15(P)	7310	11881	9540	29216	147056	-	-	205003

P = प्रावधानिक, @ = अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है।

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

वर्ष Year	मोटार रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	आटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो Goods Tempos	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Passengers Tempos	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन Car & Station Wagons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
2014-15*	90	9060869	131487	59535	33784	790821

* Provisional (upto December,2014)

Contd...

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/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
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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
2014-15*	346214	894307	75226	120385	97001	462464	30040	12102223

* Provisional (upto December,2014)

Contd.

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108
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
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47

स्रोत :- 1. 1985 से 2004 अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर (एनआरएचएम 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

Contc...

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Years	जीवन प्रत्याशा दर LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	8	9
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

स्त्रोत :- 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-2008 (SSES India - 2008)
 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. डार. एस. आधारित एबीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई
 SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI

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24. साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	NA	NA	12.90	NA	NA	44.50
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	NA	NA	16.40	NA	NA	50.80
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	NA	NA	22.50	NA	NA	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

Source:- Census of India - Reference Period

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना

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.

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।

25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक (जनगणना 2011)
DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर		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 Years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 (Bardmer)	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.50
भारतपुर (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
डुंगरपुर (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
झुंझुनूं (Jhunjhunn)	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

Contd...

25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक (जनगणना 2011) DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

District	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in Percentage)								
	जिला			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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
बारां (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
बीलवाड़ा (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 (Dhanpur)	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
दुंगरपुर (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 (Jalore)	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	89.3	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

Contd.

26. राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति
LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Districts Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	शू-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	65.44 @
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44

* 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 & Hallstorm not included.

@संभावित Likely

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Geographical area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत Percentage of area to total area of the country	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of Population to total Population of India 2011	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी. Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	साक्षरता दर Literacy Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	2.75	8.37	6.99	308	33.4	67.0
2 आसाम Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 बिहार Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1.96	5.96	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 हरियाणा Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	6.76	1.04	124	27.4	67.2
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
9 केरल Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
13 पंजाब Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.51	829	22.3	67.7
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
अखिल भारत All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.2	73.0

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार) Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2013	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर) Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2010-11	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि.ग्राम.हेक्टेयर) Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kgs./ Hectare) 2012-13 @	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या) Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2008*	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹) Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2008-09#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	39	1.08	189.30	1059	4290
2 आसाम Assam	54	1.10	66.26	434	998
3 बिहार Bihar	42	0.39	212.23	129	336
4 गुजरात Gujarat	36	2.03	109.58	N.A.	10579
5 हरियाणा Haryana	41	2.25	207.56	2861	8488
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	35	0.99	50.23	2955	20247
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	37	0.62	96.21	320	2544
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	31	1.55	117.23	1977	7364
9 केरल Kerala	12	0.22	104.71	N.A.	2238
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	54	1.78	84.79	556	2146
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	24	1.44	102.73	1284	10365
12 ओडिशा Odisha	51	1.04	90.29	440	4154
13 पंजाब Punjab	26	3.77	250.19	2229	4696
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	47	3.07	51.70	921	2587
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	21	0.80	164.58	N.A.	5953
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	50	0.76	183.23	465	1251
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	31	0.77	163.17	1087	1876
अखिल भारत All India	40	1.15	128.34 (Average)	803	4555

* प्रावधानिक
ए.एस.आई.

Provisional
A.S.I.

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2011-12	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 (km) 31.03.2012	बारहवीं योजना प्रस्तावित उद्घ्वय प्रचलित कीमतों पर ₹ (करोड़) 12th Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices ₹ (Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1156.50	14533	93.24	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	249.80	5840	362.37	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	133.60	3144	147.10	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1663.20	24103	83.14	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1628.30	23123	96.44	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1289.40	10648	90.62	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	1015.20	7728	16.36	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1081.30	18175	158.05	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	593.80	19807	554.51	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	671.50	11104	65.29	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1204.40	17018	128.91	275000.00
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1145.80	9144	163.58	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1799.00	22383	186.39	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	927.40	13043	72.64	196992.00
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1276.60	25658	177.00	211250.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	449.90	7562	167.31	326953.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	563.80	4275	355.38	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	883.60	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

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या # जून, 2014 No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population # June, 2014	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा # (₹) जून, 2014 Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) June, 2014	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण # (₹) जून, 2014 Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) June, 2014
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश* Andhra Pradesh*	11.5	52586	56898
2 आसाम Assam	6.1	26874	10036
3 बिहार Bihar	5.6	19552	5994
4 गुजरात Gujarat	10.8	70255	49570
5 हरियाणा Haryana	15.0	75031	55352
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	19.9	77610	25527
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	54704	23162
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	14.0	92328	62804
9 केरल Kerala	16.4	82221	53764
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	7.4	32040	17693
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.3	166779	149139
12 ओडिशा Odisha	9.6	41980	16424
13 पंजाब Punjab	19.3	82777	61474
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	8.3	29122	25008
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	13.2	72463	88075
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	6.9	28284	12038
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	7.4	55261	32107
अखिल भारत All India	9.7	65226	49497

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh * अगिमाजित आन्ध्रप्रदेश

Based on July, 2014 population # जुलाई, 2014 की जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Contd.

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