



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2008-09

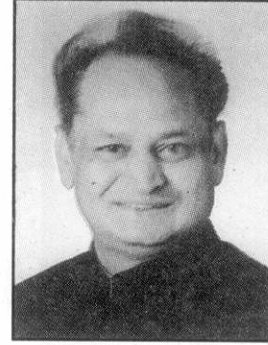
ECONOMIC REVIEW

2008-09

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR



CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is a document which is being presented regularly in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review 2008-09** attempts to present the performance and prospects of the State's economy.

I hope that this publication will prove to be useful for public representatives, Government departments, various organisations, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of the socio-economic scenario of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)
Chief Minister



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
RAJASTHAN



PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics brings out a publication namely 'Economic Review' every year. The present publication of '**Economic Review 2008-09**' provides a bird's eye view of the State's economy for the financial year 2008-09. In this publication an attempt has been made to depict the progress of socio-economic scenario of the State and the performance under various programmes. It is in the form of a narrative description with data on important key indicators presented in the form of tables and charts.

I am sure that this publication will be useful to all those readers who are engaged or interested in the socio-economic development of the State.


(Rajendra Pareek)
Minister



GURJOT KAUR
Principal Secretary
to the Government

Department of Planning,
20 Point Programme,
Project Monitoring Unit,
Secretariat, Jaipur

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, every year by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The '**Economic Review 2008-09**' depicts the progress and trend of development in various sectors of the State economy.

I am grateful to all those departments and other officials for extending 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.

(GURJOT KAUR)

CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
<u>ECONOMIC REVIEW</u>	
2008-09	
Key Indicators of Economic Development	i
1. General Review	1
Macro Economic Overview	
2. Public Finance	9
Fiscal Management	
Review of Five year/Annual Plans	
Banking	
3. State Domestic Product	23
State Domestic Product	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	
4. Prices and Public Distribution System	34
Wholesale Price Index	
Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	
Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	
Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights	
5. Agriculture and Allied Sector	40
Agriculture Scenario	
Monsoon	
Agricultural Production	
Horticulture	
Irrigation	
Watershed Development and Soil Conservation	
Agriculture Marketing	
State Warehousing	
Animal Husbandry	
Sheep Husbandry	
Dairy Development	
Fisheries	
Forestry	
Co-operation	
6. Industries	59
Industries	
Khadi and Village Industries	
Factories and Boilers	

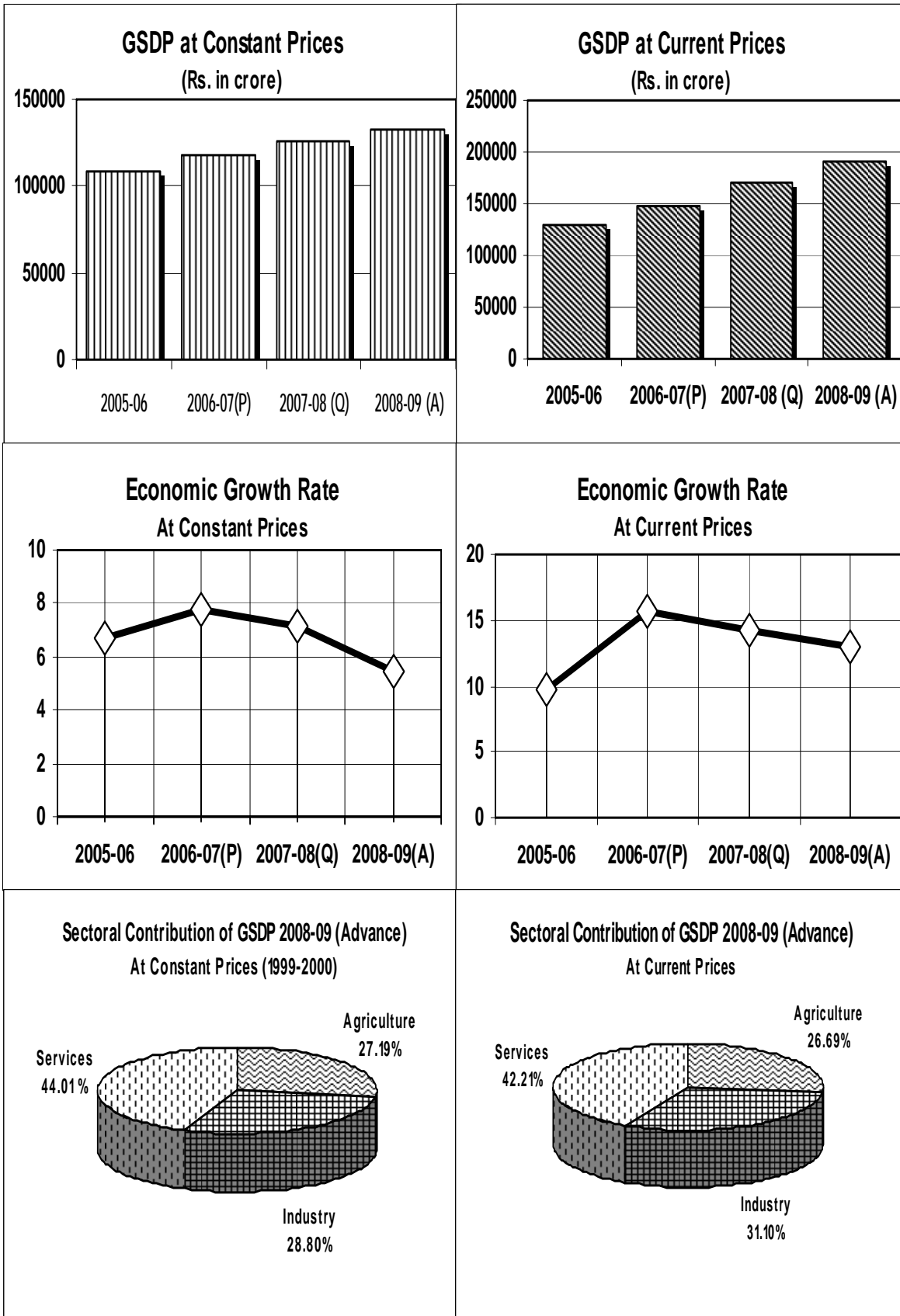
Mines and Minerals	
Labour	
Employment	
7. Infrastructure Development	74
Power	
Renewable Energy	
Transport	
- Roads	
- Road Transport	
Railways	
Postal and Telecommunication	
8. Social Sector Development	82
Education	
Medical and Health	
Family Welfare	
Water Supply	
Urban Governance	
Social Justice and Empowerment	
Tribal Area Development	
Development of Women and Child	
9 Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	105
Rural Development	
Panchayati Raj	
10. Other Programmes	115
Twenty Point Programme	
Disaster Management and Relief	
Information Technology and Communication	
Tourism	
Archaeology and Museums	
Jawahar Kala Kendra	
Rajasthan Foundation	
11. Public-Private-Partnership	129
12. Externally Aided Projects	137
13. Human Development	144

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

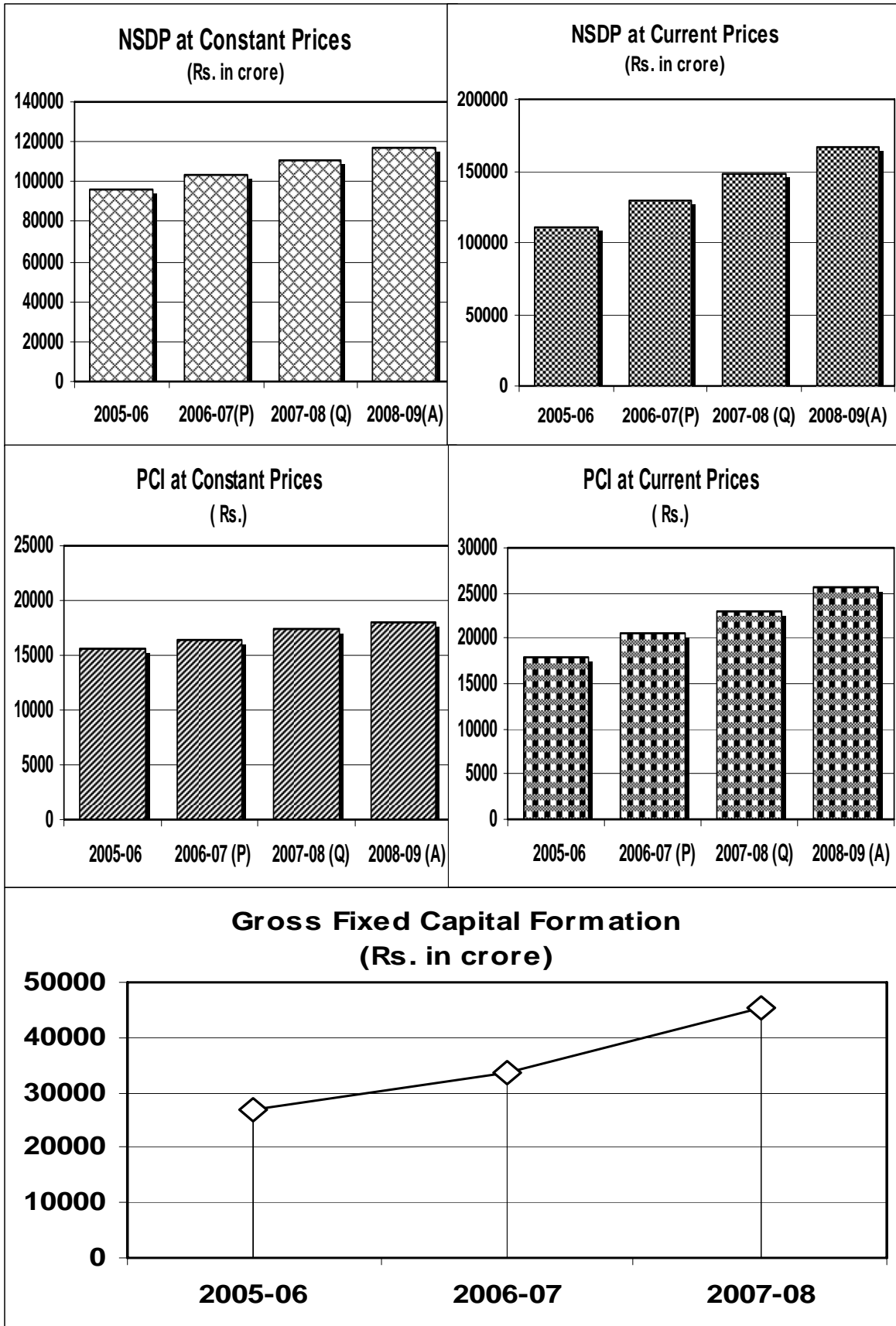
1. Important Economic Indicators	1
2. Gross / Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income	3
3. Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices	4
4. Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (1999-2000) Prices	9
5. Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices	14
6. Net State Domestic Product at Constant (1999-2000) Prices	19
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	24
8. Budget - Surplus (+) /Deficit (-)	25
9. Budget (Receipts)	26
10. Budget (Expenditure)	28
11. Plan-wise Expenditure	30
12. Year-wise Expenditure during X and XI Plan	32
13. Wholesale Prices Index of Rajasthan	33
14. Index of Industrial Production	34
15. Employment in Organised Sector	35
16. Index of Agricultural Production	36
17. Crop-wise Production	40
18. Area under Crops	42
19. Gross Area Irrigated by Sources	44
20. Net Area Irrigated by Sources	45
21. Installed Capacity of Power	46
22. Road Length in the State	47
23. Motor Vehicles Registered in the State	48
24. Health Indicators : CBR, CDR, IMR, CPR & LEB	50
25. Literacy Rates	52
26. District-wise Demographic Indicators	53
27. Loss due to Famine/Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan	55
28. State-wise Important Economic Indicators	56

KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Particular	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		109107	117630	125997	132904
	(b) Current Prices		128621	148849	169919	191990
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		6.70	7.81	7.11	5.48
	(b) Current Prices		9.68	15.73	14.15	12.99
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1999-2000) Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		27.52	27.13	27.03	27.19
	(b) Industry		29.72	29.74	29.43	28.80
	(c) Services		42.76	43.13	43.54	44.01
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		24.69	25.50	26.01	26.69
	(b) Industry		31.87	31.60	31.60	31.10
	(c) Services		43.44	42.90	42.39	42.21



	Particular	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Net State Domestic Product	Crore				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices	Rs.	96069	103616	111070	117423
	(b) Current Prices		111257	129093	147714	167261
6.	Per Capita Income	Rs.				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		15541	16460	17334	18010
	(b) Current Prices		17997	20507	23053	25654
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation					
	at Current Prices	Crore	26879	33412	45213	-
		Rs.				



	Particular	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Index for Agricultural Production ** (Base 1992-94 = 100)		153.84	167.63	165.96@	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production **	Lakh MT	108.24	149.28	160.83@	159.53@
10.	Index for Industrial Production* (Base 1993-94 = 100)		235.51	251.39	255.47@	263.40@
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100) Percentage Increase		135.68 5.55	149.76 10.38	161.06 7.55	177.15 9.99
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers* (Base 2001=100) (a) Jaipur Centre (b) Ajmer Centre (c) Bhilwara Centre		116 112 115	127 122 125	134 129 133	145 138 144
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	5454	6089	6421	7020
14.	Commercial Bank Credit	Crone Rs.	32738+	41613+	54886◇	65759◇

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2006-07, quick for 2007-08 and advance for 2008-09

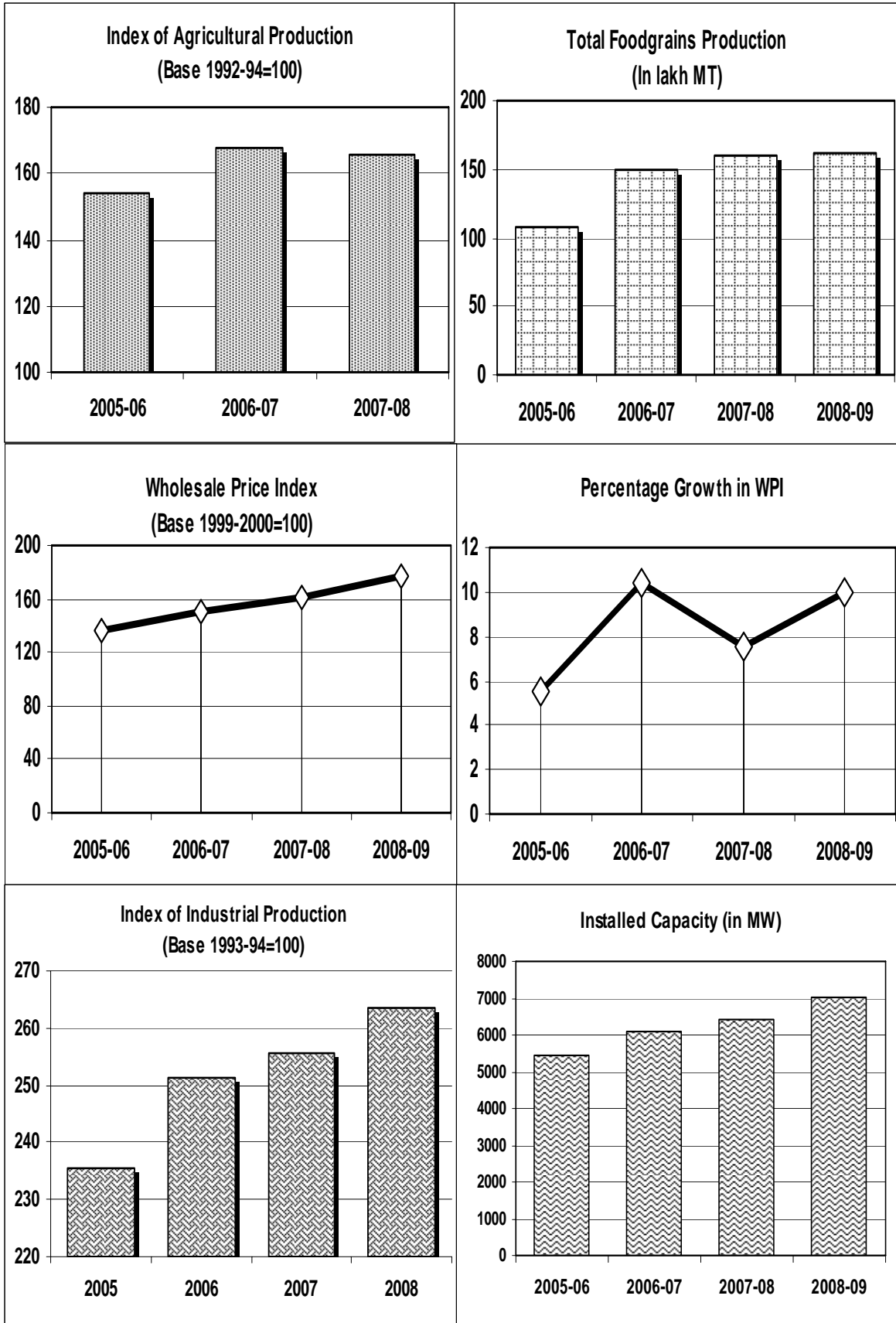
@ Provisional

* Relates to calendar year

** Relates to agriculture year

+ Upto September

◇ Upto December.



1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2008-09

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at constant 1999-2000 prices) growth is expected to be 5.48 percent in the year 2008-09 (advance estimates) showing some moderation compared to 7.11 percent growth recorded in 2007-08. The moderation in growth occurred in all the three sectors, viz. agriculture, industries and services and it is estimated at 6.12 percent, 3.21 percent and 6.62 percent respectively during the year 2008-09 as against 6.70 percent, 6.01 percent and 8.13 percent respectively in the previous year.

Sector-wise growth as observed by the estimates of Gross State Domestic product at constant (1999-2000) prices during the last four years is given below:

(Figures in percent)

Sector/Year	2005-06	2006-07 Provisional	2007-08 Quick	2008-09 Advance
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-0.88	6.31	6.70	6.12
I) Agriculture including Livestock	-1.28	6.27	6.75	6.14
ii) Forestry	5.53	6.33	6.20	5.93
iii) Fishing	8.91	20.26	3.10	4.37
B. Mining and Manufacturing	12.09	7.87	6.01	3.21
i) Mining	5.06	25.29	9.31	7.90
ii) Manufacturing	10.13	12.36	8.82	4.02
a) Manufacturing (registered)	10.93	12.36	8.82	4.02
b) Manufacturing (un-registered)	9.00	12.36	8.82	4.02
iii) Construction	19.21	2.77	3.89	1.94
iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-0.81	-2.09	-0.65	-0.16
a) Electricity and Gas	-1.19	-1.26	-1.55	-0.21
b) Water supply	0.34	-4.59	2.17	0.00
C. Transport and Communication	8.40	11.21	9.04	6.47
i) Railways	7.69	9.01	8.14	8.14
ii) Other Transport & Storage	9.60	8.41	8.38	5.01
a) Other Transport	9.17	8.45	8.87	4.99
b) Storage	28.03	6.99	-9.56	6.05
iii) Communication	24.40	18.08	18.59	19.14
iv) Trade, Hotels and Restaurant	5.20	10.58	7.02	3.29
D. Other Services	8.42	6.39	7.23	6.78
i) Banking & Insurance	12.38	21.59	10.24	10.24
ii) Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal and Business Services	3.94	5.26	5.33	5.34
iii) Public Administration	5.56	-0.63	10.02	8.27
iv) Other Services	12.08	3.47	5.70	5.12
Gross State Domestic Product	6.70	7.81	7.11	5.48

Economic Backdrop

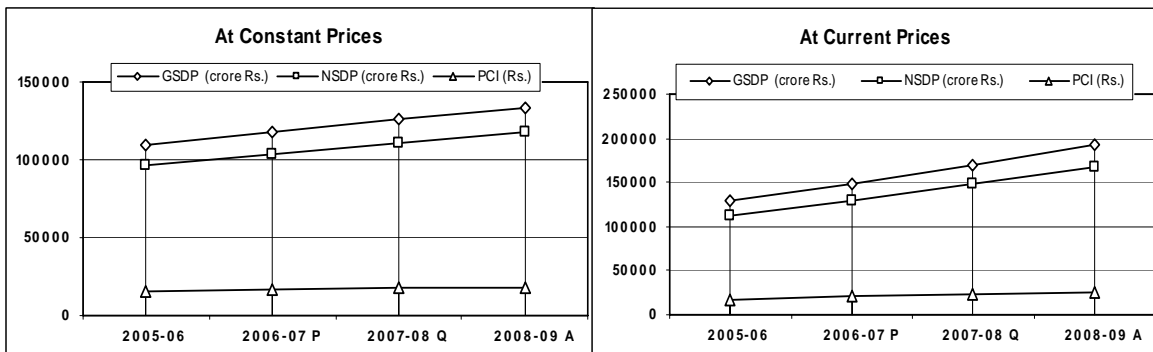
State Domestic Product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State as also the well being of the people during a given period of time. However, as the State's economy still has a significant dependence on agriculture, State Domestic Product is also largely dependent on agriculture production which is subject to wide fluctuations depending on the monsoon conditions.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices. The year-wise estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income since the year 2005-06 at constant (1999-2000 prices) and current prices are given below:

Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Year	Constant Prices			Current Prices		
	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
2005-06	109107	96069	15541	128621	111257	17997
2006-07 P	117630	103616	16460	148849	129093	20507
2007-08 Q	125997	111070	17334	169919	147714	23053
2008-09 A	132904	117423	18010	191990	167261	25654

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance.



The above table reveals that the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) along-with Per Capita Income shows an upward trend at constant and current prices.

As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2008-09 has been estimated at Rs. 1,32,904 crore as against Rs. 1,25,997 crore in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 5.48 percent over the previous year. The advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 1,91,990 crore for the year 2008-09 as compared to

Rs. 1,69,919 crore during the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 12.99 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2008-09 has been estimated at Rs. 1,17,423 crore as against Rs. 1,11,070 crore in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 5.72 percent over the previous year. The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 1,67,261 crore for the year 2008-09 as compared to Rs. 1,47,714 crore during the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 13.23 percent over the previous year.

The per capita income at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 18,010 as compared to Rs. 17,334 in the year 2007-08 registering an increase of 3.90 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2008-09 at current prices works out to Rs. 25,654 as against Rs. 23,053 during the year 2007-08 registering an increase of 11.28 percent over the previous year.

Price stability is essential for sustaining growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are revealed through Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index for industrial workers. Monitoring of price variations has significant impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. During the year 2008-09, a rising trend has been observed in wholesale and consumer prices over the previous year in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1999-2000=100) of the State for the year 2008-09 stood at 177.15 as against 161.06 in the year 2007-08, which reveals an increase of 9.99 percent.

Agriculture and allied sector plays an important role in the State's economy as about 24 to 30 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generated by this sector and about two third of its population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood.

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. There is variation in the quantum of rainfall. The State has received 518 mm rain which is 9.93 percent less from the normal rain of 575.10 mm of the same duration. Cultivation is dependent on rains that mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. Irrigated area under wells and tubewells is about 65-70 percent of the total irrigated area. The level of ground water in the State is rapidly going down. During the year 2008-09, an additional irrigation potential of 58,067 hectares (excluding Indira Gandhi Nahar Project) has been created upto March, 2009. Through the various projects by the end

of March, 2009, irrigation potential of 36.46 lakh hectares was created in the State. With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 2 major-Narmada and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP), 5 medium, 55 minor irrigation and one modernization project (Gang Nahar) are under construction.

As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2008-09, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 159.53 lakh tonnes which has shown a decrease of 0.81 percent as compared to that of 160.83 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Despite many constraints, a well-developed agriculture extension network has been created and the State Government has taken several steps to increase agriculture production by increasing area under irrigation, energising wells and by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds. Efforts have been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses through efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture and Horticulture. During the year 2008-09, establishment of fruits orchards in 203 hectares, 330 vermi compost units and plant protection measures in 3,745 hectares and 3,874 demonstrations of vegetables and flowers have been done. In addition to it, 33 water harvesting structure have been constructed.

Industrialization plays an important role in creating employment avenues and promoting the share of industrial sector in the Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP). The State Government has been making persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the State that would generate more employment opportunities and put positive impact on alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) is also functioning for creation of more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector.

RIICO is implementing special projects for rapid industrialization in the State. During the year 2008-09 RIICO has developed 2,134.17 acres of land and acquired 2,040.53 acres of land upto March, 2009. RIICO has developed Special Industrial Parks and Theme Parks. 8 growth centres by an investment of Rs. 30 crore each have been developed. In order to provide integrated infrastructure facilities for small scale industries in rural and backward areas, mini growth centres by an investment of Rs. 5.00 crore each have been developed. Besides, Special Economic Zone are being developed and several private developers are establishing SEZs in IT sector and handicrafts sector. Information Technology Parks have been developed at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur), Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. The Corporation has established Satellite Earth Station in

IT Park, Sitapura (Jaipur) with Software Technology Park of India (STPI) and Cyber Park at Jodhpur.

During the year 2008-09, Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has issued sanctions for loans of Rs 472.91 crore. During the financial year 2008-09, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of Rs. 598.21 lakhs while assistance of raw materials was Rs. 6,523.75 lakhs and marketing of SSI products was Rs. 471.11 lakhs. Khadi and Village industries are playing important role in providing employment in the rural areas by providing assistance to the workers for producing quality products, artisans trainings, promoting co-operative participation and increasing production by providing raw material and necessary implements. During the year 2008-09, a new scheme namely 'Fashion for Development' has been implemented. Under Khadi and Gramodyog, there has been a production of Rs. 18.14 crore and Rs. 301.79 crore during the year 2008-09.

Mineral wealth is one of the most important natural resources of the State, which significantly contributes to the economic and industrial development of the State. A number of important industrial, ceramic, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantity in the State. Petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the State.

Government has made significant strides in the power sector. The Installed Capacity as on March 2008 was 6,420.69 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2008-09 was 598.90 MW. As such the installed capacity as on March, 2009 is 7,019.59 MW. The net power consumption is likely to be 3,646.040 crore units during the year 2008-09 as against 3,453.604 crore units consumed during the last year. Under Rural Electrification Programme 37,288 villages have been electrified and about 8.96 lakh wells energised by the end of March 2009. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) has been playing a leading role to promote generation of non-conventional energy in the State.

The State is making efforts to strengthen the road network as a result of which, the road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 1,86,806 km. by the end of the year 2008-09. The road density in the State is likely to reach 54.58 km per 100 Sq. km at the end of 2008-09. During 2008-09 1,294 villages have been connected under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY). During the year 2008-09, about 5,616 km BT roads have been constructed and 129 Km roads upgraded. Work of improvement and up-gradation of 5 corridors with road length 1053 km

amounting to Rs. 1500 crore are being executed under Mega Highway Project which includes widening and up-gradation of roads upto international standards and construction of 11 Railway over Bridges (ROBs) and 30 bypasses.

The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas although 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. Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Upto March, 2009, 39733 main habitations(Villages) have been covered with drinking water facility and 7,434 habitations have also been benefited during the year. All the 222 towns of the State have been benefited by drinking water for which a number of water supply projects are underway in the State.

Government of Rajasthan recognizes the need to augment assets and services in the infrastructure sector since it is a vital link in the economy. The key focus areas identified for inviting private sector investment in the state are: Roads, Power, IT, Tourism, Urban Infrastructure, Industrial Infrastructure etc. State has also opened social sectors such as Education, Health, Drinking Water etc. for private sector investment. To bridge the resource gap in development programme the State Government seeks financial assistance from various external sources including International donors. Eleven externally aided projects are underway.

During the year 2007, the number of tourists in Rajasthan was 273.22 lakhs (259.21 lakhs domestic and 14.01 lakhs foreign) and it has increased to 298.37 lakhs (283.59 lakhs domestic and 14.78 lakhs foreign) in the year 2008. Thus, the increase in total number of tourists in the year 2008 was 9.20 percent over the previous year; the increase in domestic and foreign tourists has been 9.40 and 5.50 percent respectively.

The State Government is promoting critical dimensions of Human Development (HD): longevity-ability to live a long and healthy life, education-ability to acquire knowledge, and income-essential for decent standard of living. In this direction, the State has shown progress with the human development index (HDI) showing progress from a rank of 12 in 1981 to 9 in 2001 amongst 15 major States of India. Under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) health indicators are lagging behind the expected levels compared to other indicators. In the fourth MDG of reducing child mortality, the indicator of Infant Mortality Rate

(IMR), lies at 65 per one thousand live births and an indicator of the fifth MDG of improving maternal health, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the state is 388 per one lakh live births.

The State Government endeavours to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education, etc. for which efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. At present, there are 51,724 Primary Schools with 1,23,569 teachers and 49,669 Upper Primary Schools with 1,99,717 teachers wherein the total enrollment is 124.86 lakh. 11,380 Secondary and 6,010 Senior Secondary schools are also running in the State wherein 23.92 lakh students including 8.11 lakh girls are studying. The State Open School has also been setup for catering to the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school.

For promoting girls education in the State, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay (KGBV) are functioning, Free Computer Education is being provided, Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced and Ladies bicycles are being provided, Bridge Courses are being run, a special Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS)' for disabled girls has also been introduced, Aapki Beti Scheme has been introduced for girls belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died, to promote Girls Education in the State 'Gargi Award' is being provided.

In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of colleges in the State has reached 1,042. 134 ITIs (including eight for women) with 20,040 seats in the public sector and 532 ITIs with 46,866 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State which is providing vocational trainings.

At present, 26 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with an intake capacity of 4,540 students are functioning in the public sector. There are 9 Medical Colleges and 11 Dental Colleges in the State. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care both for in-door and out-door patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Health is an important social service sector which has direct bearing on human welfare. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in

the State through a network of government as well as private institutions at various levels. A number of initiatives such as; Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha scheme, World bank assisted "Rajasthan Health System Development Project", have been taken in the State to take care of health status of the people and bring them into the mainstream.

RCH-II has been launched to improve range, reach and quality of services. Special efforts have been made for addressing the problems of early marriage age, promoting institutional deliveries and adverse sex ratio. The Jan Mangal Yojana is also being implemented for community based distribution of contraceptive. At present 38,106 trained Jan Mangal couples are working. To provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an Intensive Immunisation Programme is in operation in the State. To promote health system the services of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidh and Homeopathic) are being provided at 613 Health Centres. 24 Hours delivery services are being provided for institutional deliveries in the State.

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life, the Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005 to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

It includes, activities related to Reproductive & Child Health Programme (RCH-II), National Immunization Programme, National Health Programmes, Inter-departmental Coordination and Inter-sectoral convergence. The components of the mission are; ASHA Sahyoginis, strengthening of CHCs, implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana, formulation of district health plans, promotion of AYUSH, strengthening of National Disease Control Programmes and Formation of Rogi Kalyan Samities. In addition to it, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition Day are also being organized in joint collaboration of WCD in all the villages of the State.

To provide wage employment to every rural household for 100 days in a financial year, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is being implemented in all districts from 1st April, 2008. During 2008-09, a total of 4,829.38 lakh man days have been generated by spending Rs. 6,175.55 crore.

2. PUBLIC FINANCE

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

With the continuous efforts coupled with appropriate measures in previous years, Government succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit during 2006-07, build up revenue surplus and contained fiscal deficit to three percent ahead of two years before the target date fixed by Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. Government of India has relaxed the norms of FRBM Act to increase the public expenditure in respect of fiscal deficit which has to be contained at 3.5 percent in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. State will not lose the benefit of Debt Consolidated Relief Fund (DCRF) on account of this permission.

The performance of the State during 2007-08 in terms of key fiscal targets laid down in FRBM Act, 2005 is given below:

Fiscal Variables	TFC/FRBM Act	FCP	MTFPS	Actuals
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (Rs. in crore)	0.0 (31.3.2009)	(-)736	(+) 215	(+) 1653
Revenue Deficits/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	0.0 (31.3.2009)	2.87	-	-
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. in crore)	-	(-)6146	(-)5322	(-)3408
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.0 or Below (2008-09)	3.9	3.5	2.0
Ratio of outstanding public debt and outstanding risk weighted guarantee to total receipts of Consolidated Fund of the State (in percent)	Not to exceed 200 percent	-	173	158

(TFC:- Twelfth Finance Commission, FCP:- Fiscal Correction Path, MTFPS:- Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement)

Trends in deficit: The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total borrowings of the State Government, was Rs 3,408 crore in 2007-08 in place of Rs. 5,420.86 crore assumed in revised estimates of 2007-08. Fiscal deficit – Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio has also been brought down to 2.0 percent in 2007-08 in place of 3.3 percent which was estimated in revised estimates of 2007-08. It is partially due to

revision of GSDP from Rs. 1,66,629 crore to Rs 1,69,919 crore. The ratio of Revenue Deficit (RD) to Fiscal Deficit (FD) indicates the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption. The ratio of RD to FD has reduced very sharply during 2005-06 and RD was wiped out and turned into surplus during 2006-07 and 2007-08. This shows that during 2007-08 all borrowings (fiscal liabilities) were used in activities resulting in expansion of the asset backup of the State.

As a result of achieving FRBM targets, the State Government is receiving a debt relief of Rs. 308.70 crore from Government of India every year, starting from the year 2005-06.

As per the report, "State Finances - A study of Budgets of 2008-09" prepared by Reserve Bank of India, the State Government has improved its position amongst non-special category states. The average of all states Revenue Deficit/Surplus to Gross State Domestic Product and Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product vis-a-vis Rajasthan's position amongst non-special category states for the year 2004-07 and 2007-08 is as under:

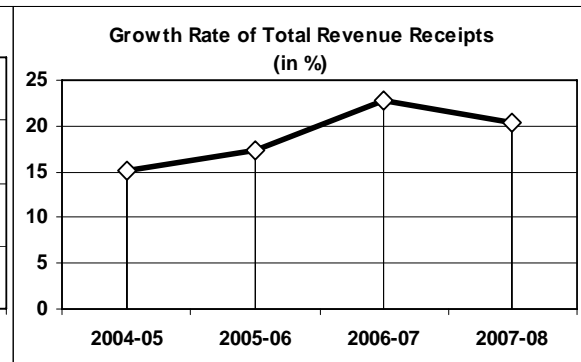
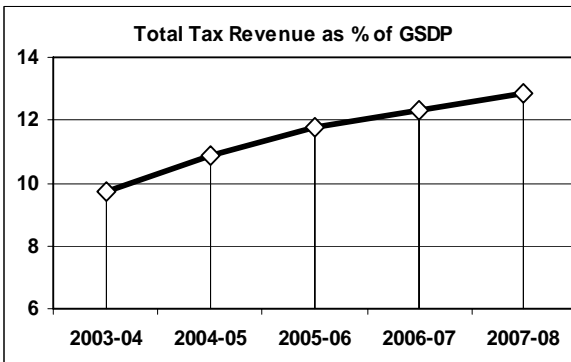
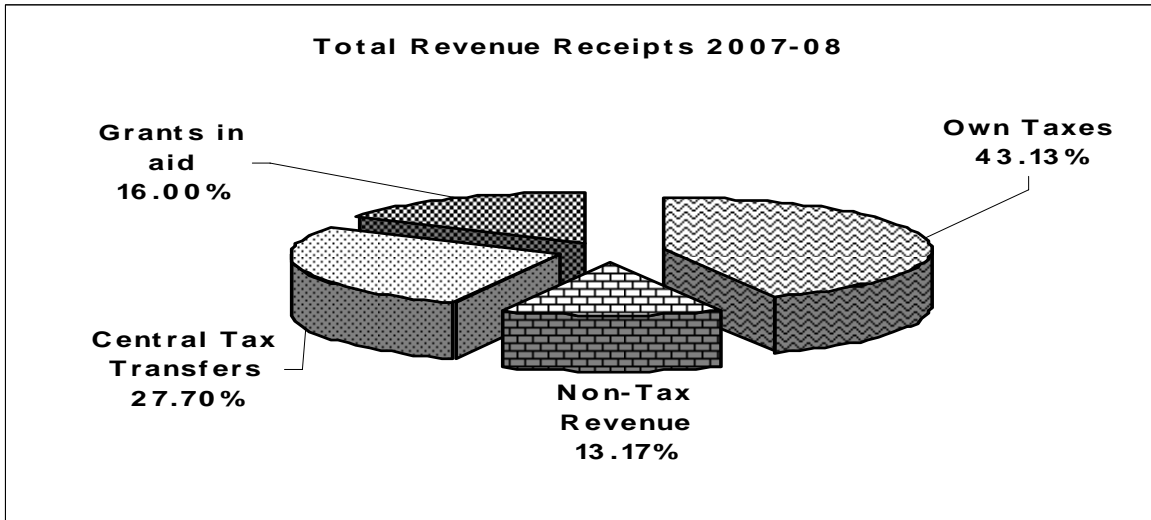
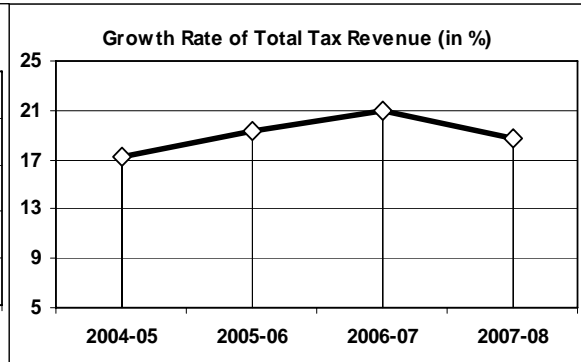
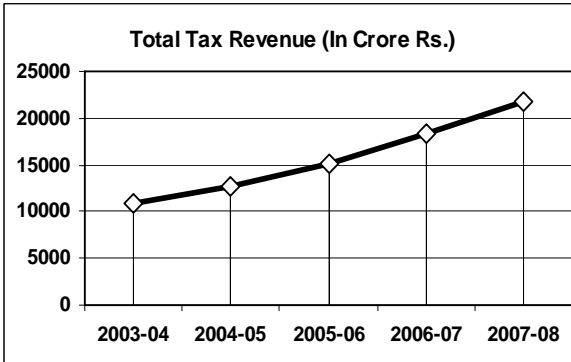
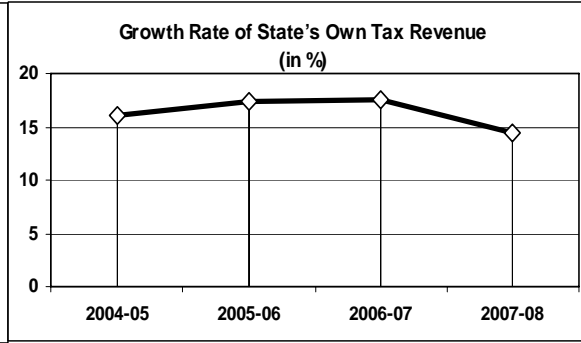
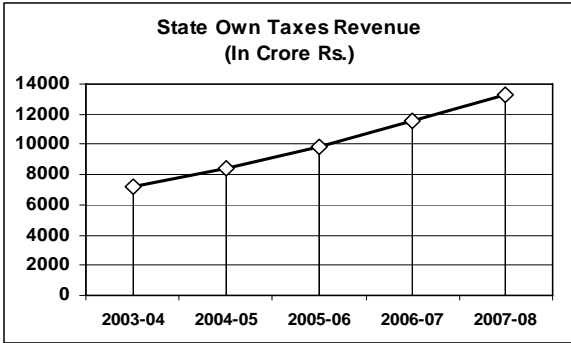
	2004-07 (Average)	2007-08 (RE)
Average of All the States of Revenue Deficit / GSDP	0.3	-0.5
Revenue Deficit / GSDP (Rajasthan)	0.6	-0.1
Position of Rajasthan amongst 17 Non Special Category States	11 th	11 th
Average of All the States of Gross Fiscal Deficit to GSDP	2.6	2.3
Gross Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (Rajasthan)	4.1	3.3
Position of Rajasthan amongst 17 Non Special Category States	14 th	11 th

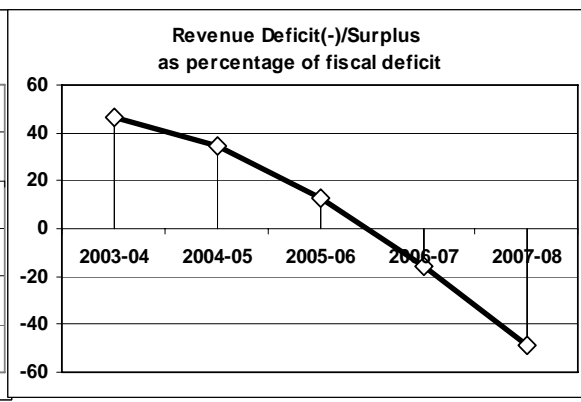
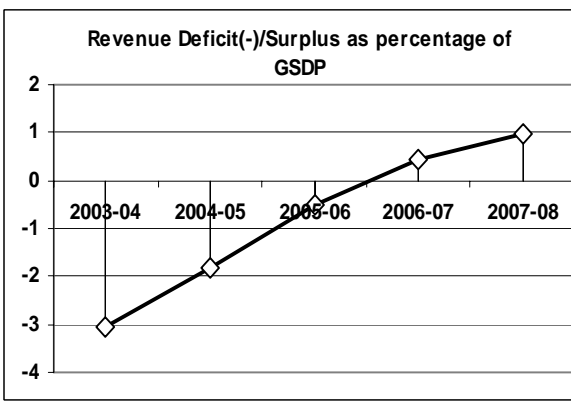
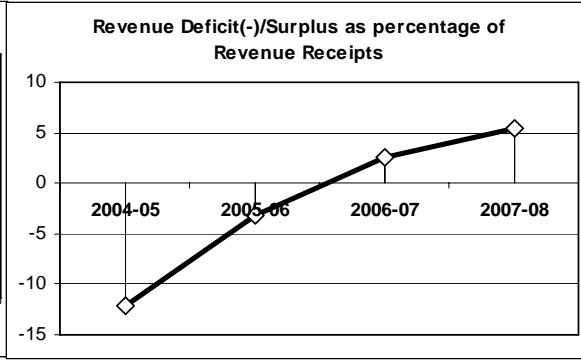
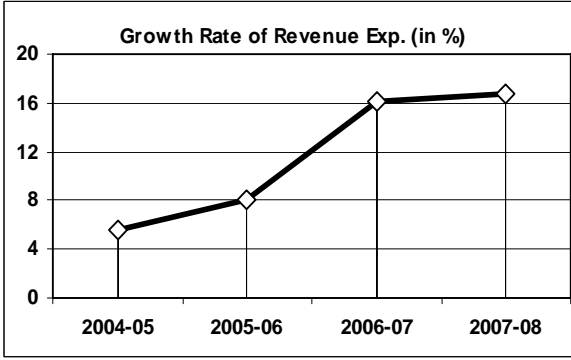
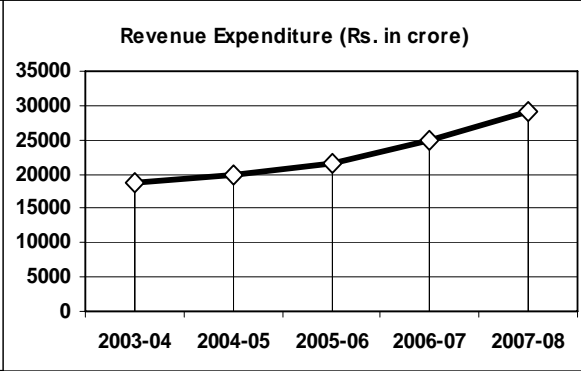
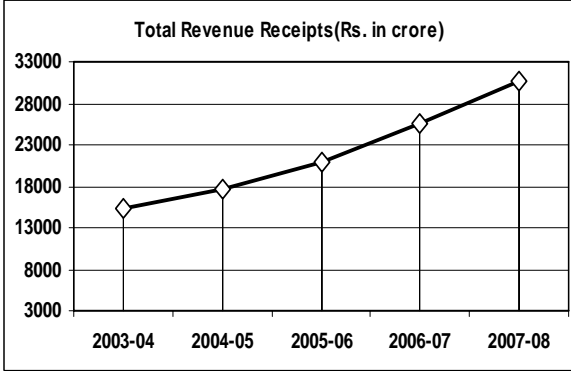
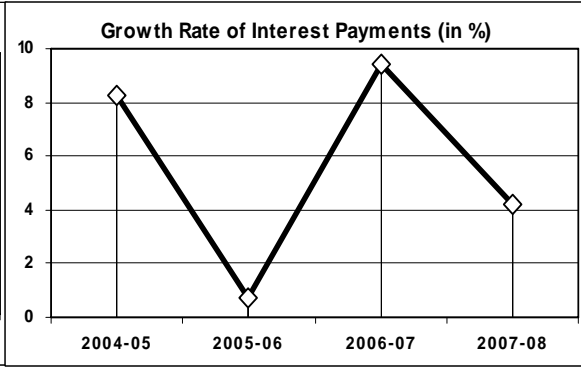
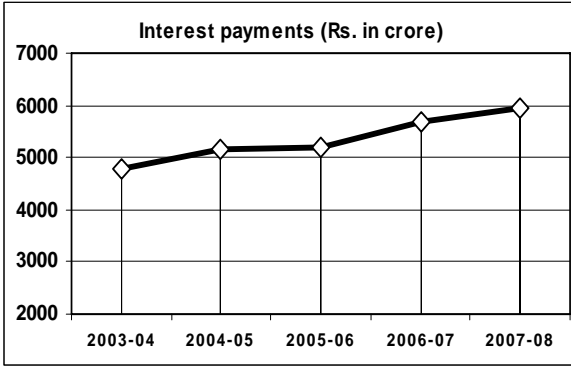
The detailed fiscal position/parameters of the finances of the State Government, as compared to earlier years, are summarised below:

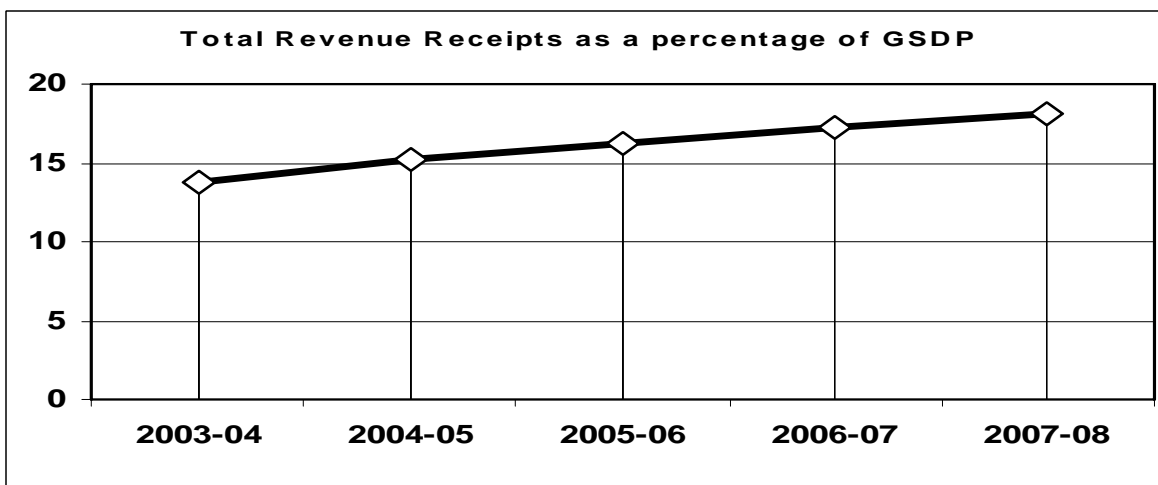
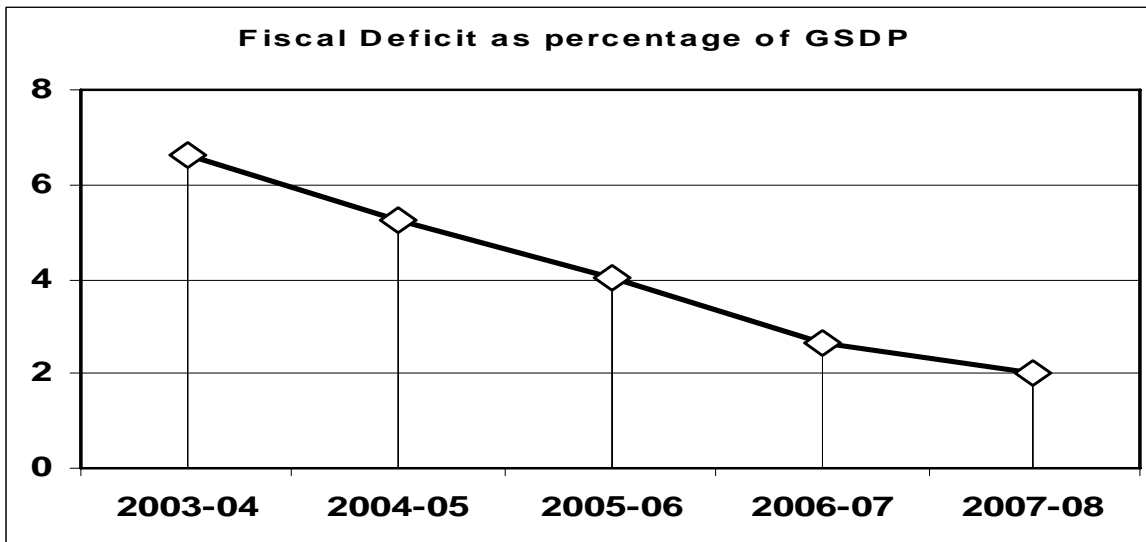
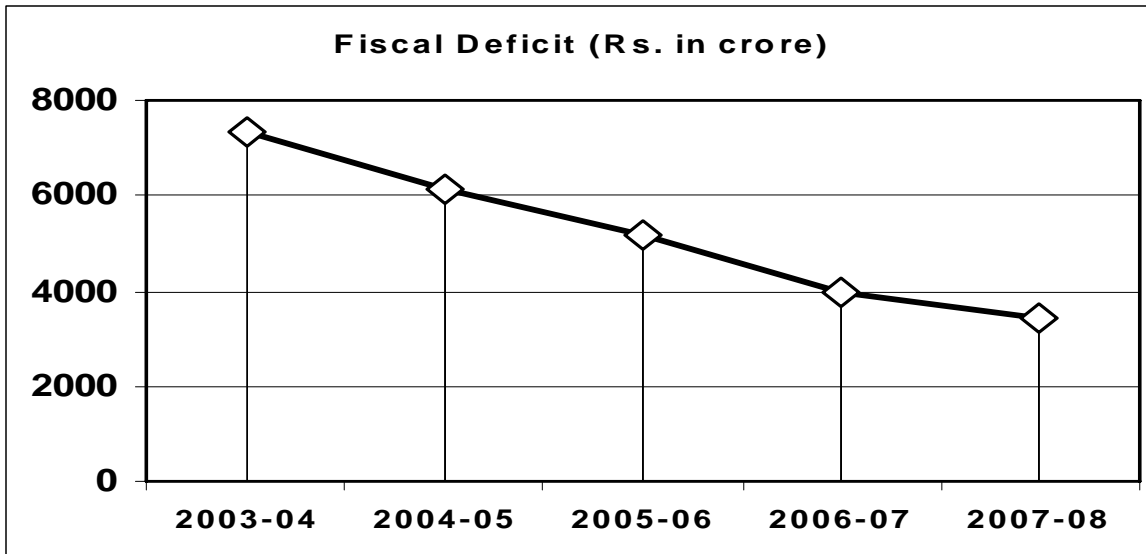
(Rs. in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. Revenue Receipts					
(i) Own Taxes	7246	8415	9880	11608	13275
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	2072	2146	2738	3431	4054
(iii) Central Tax Transfers	3602	4305	5300	6760	8528
(iv) Grants-in-aid	2504	2897	2921	3793	4924
Total Revenue Receipts	15424	17763	20839	25592	30781
2. Non Debt Capital	164	125	238	514	1782

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Receipts					
3. Total Receipts	15588	17888	21077	26106	32563
4. Total Expenditure	22955	24034	26228	30076	35971
5. Revenue Expenditure					
Revenue Exp.	18848	19906	21499	24954	29128
of which Interest payment	4777	5172	5210	5702	5943
6. Capital Expenditure					
Capital Exp.	3181	3488	4295	4809	6555
Loans & Adv.	926	640	434	313	288
7. GSDP (at current prices)	111606	117274	128621	148849	169919
8. Revenue surplus / Deficit	-3424	-2143	-660	638	1653
9. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	-7367	-6146	-5150	-3970	-3408
10. Primary surplus/ Deficit	-2590	-974	60	1732	2535
11. FD to GSDP (%)	-6.6	-5.2	-4.0	-2.7	-2.0
12. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	17.9	15.2	17.3	22.8	20.3
13. Rate of Growth of own Tax (%)	15.9	16.1	17.4	17.5	14.4
14. Revenue Receipts to GSDP (%)	13.8	15.1	16.2	17.2	18.1
15. Own Tax to GSDP (%)	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.8
16. Expenditure on Salary & Wages					
Expenditure	5791	6150	6892	7374	8072
As percent of Revenue Receipts	37.5	34.6	33.1	28.8	26.2
As percent of Revenue Exp. net of interest Payments & Pensions	47.4	46.9	47.1	43.0	39.1
17. Expenditure on Interest Payment					
As percent of Revenue Receipts	31.0	29.1	25.0	22.3	19.3
As percent of Revenue Expenditure	25.3	26.0	24.2	22.9	20.4
18. Fiscal Liabilities	53361	60134	66407	71146	77138
As percent to GSDP	47.8	51.3	51.6	47.8	45.4







Comparative statement of sector wise revenue expenditure is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Total Revenue Expenditure	18848	19906	21499	24954	29128
General Services	8449 (44.83)	8653 (43.47)	8822 (41.04)	10356 (41.50)	10939 (37.55)
Social Services	7142 (37.89)	7148 (35.91)	7994 (37.18)	8935 (35.81)	10200 (35.02)
Economic Services	3257 (17.28)	4105 (20.62)	4683 (21.78)	5663 (22.69)	7989 (27.43)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are in percent of expenditure with respect to Total Revenue Expenditure of the year.

The share of General Services (non development expenditure) has come down to 37.55 percent in the year 2007-08, which indicates the share of development expenditure is increasing.

Salient features of fiscal position are as under:

Trends of receipts: During the year 2007-08, revenue receipts increased by 20.3 over previous year while expenditure increased by 16.7 percent. The rate of growth of revenue receipts, growth of State's own taxes in terms of percent, was highest in 2006-07. The ratio of revenue receipts to GSDP in terms of percent was highest in 2007-08 in last five years.

Trends of expenditure: During 2007-08, 85.6 percent of total expenditure was incurred from revenue receipts and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The rate of growth of plan expenditure increased by 26.58 percent (Rs. 1867 crore) in 2007-08, as compared to previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages has been brought down to 39.1 percent in 2007-08 of revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). This is marginally higher than the norm of 35 percent recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission.

Interest Payment: Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure was 19.3 percent and 20.4 percent in 2007-08. This is the lowest, in terms of percentage, in last five years. The interest payment during the year remained lower than the projections made in TFC.

Capital Outlay: There has been substantial increase in capital outlay despite containing gross fiscal deficit below the level of 2004-05. During the year 2007-08, more than 109 percent amount of the net borrowings was utilised for capital outlay.

Capital Outlay as percent of net borrowings

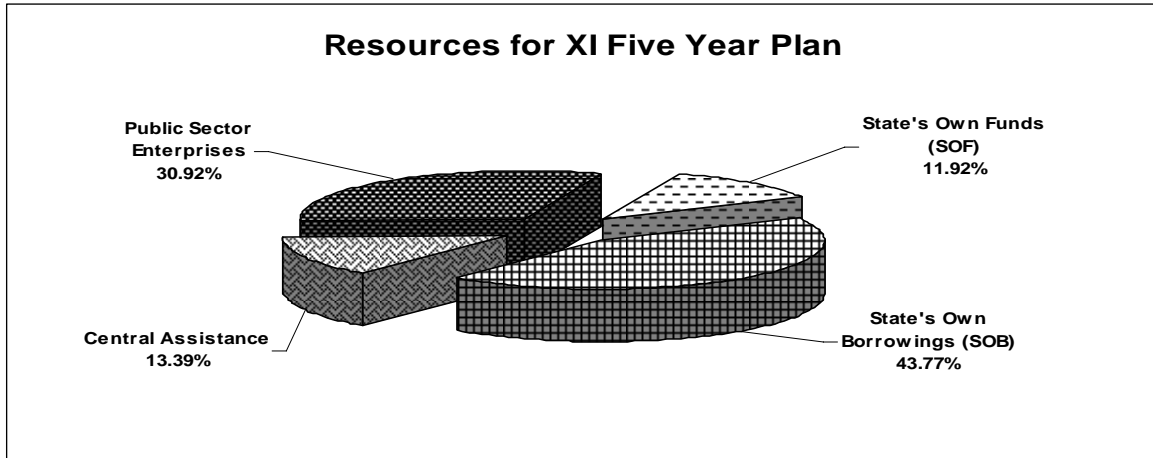
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Capital Outlay	Net increases in Debt	Capital Outlay as percent of Net increases in Debt
2003-2004	3180.99	7489.82	42.47
2004-2005	3488.30	6773.19	51.50
2005-2006	4294.49	6272.35	68.47
2006-2007	4809.37	4738.91	101.49
2007-2008	6555.55	5992.22	109.40

Fiscal Liabilities: The quantum of Fiscal liabilities is Rs. 77,137.88 crore as on 31.3.2008. It is composed of internal loan of Rs. 46,038.12 crore, loan from Central Government of Rs 7,682.87 crore, other liabilities of Provident Fund and State Insurance of Rs. 15,422.01 crore and other liabilities of Reserve Funds and Deposits of Rs 7,994.88 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 8.4 percent during 2007-08. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 250.6 during 2007-08. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to own resources was 445.1 .

Debt sustainability: The primary deficit was positive in 2006-07 and 2007-08 indicating declining trend debt – GSDP ratio showing movement of state towards debt stabilization, which in turn might improve the debt sustainability position of the State. During 2007-08, the Government repaid internal debt of Rs. 1,465 crore and GOI loans of Rs. 381 crore.

Projections of Eleventh Five Year Plan: The size of Eleventh Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 71,731.98 crore at current prices. The significant improvement in the estimated resources of Eleventh Five Year Plan is that the balance from current revenues is estimated to be of Rs. 8,552 crore in place of minus balance of Rs. 10,353.94 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan indicating major contribution in resource for the plan. State's Own borrowings (including loan component of central assistance) is estimated as Rs. 31,398 crore in comparison to Rs. 31,563.82 crore in Tenth plan estimates. The overall State's own resources have increased from Rs. 22,446.31 crore in Tenth Plan to Rs. 39,950 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.



**Details of Total Resources for
Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

Items	Tenth Plan Projections at current prices	Eleventh Plan Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)		
Balance from Current Revenue	-10353.94	8552
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclusive repayment of loans)	-366.45	
Plan Grants	826.64	
Additional Resource Mobilisation	776.24	
Adjustment of Opening Balance		
Total	-9117.51	8552
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	31563.82	31398
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	22446.31	39950
SOB as percentage of SOR	140.62	78.59
C. Central Assistance		
Grant Component	3821.94	9602
D. Public Sector Enterprises	5563.50	22180
Total Resources	31831.75	71732
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	75773.80	152414
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	86127.74	143862
Balance from Current Revenues	-10353.94	8552

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR/ANNUAL PLANS:

(Rs. in 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 (1968-69)	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)	956.00	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	33735.14
Annual Plan (2007-08)	11638.86	13794.69

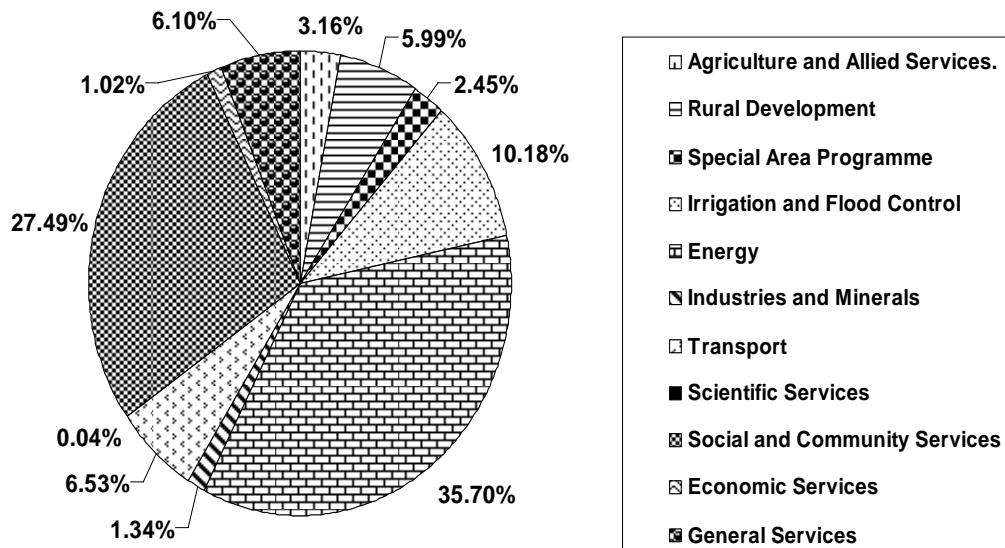
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The Planning Commission has approved eleventh five year plan of the State of Rs. 71,731.98 crore. The major head-wise allocations are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Eleventh Plan Outlay (2007-12)	percent to total outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	2269.07	3.16
2. Rural Development	4295.14	5.99
3. Special Area Programme	1759.43	2.45
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7302.06	10.18
5. Power	25606.75	35.70
6. Industry & Minerals	958.65	1.34
7. Transport	4683.06	6.53
8. Scientific Services	29.70	0.04
9. Social & Community Services	19719.83	27.49
10. Economic Services	731.04	1.02
11. General Services	4377.25	6.10
Total	71731.98	100.00

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) : Major Headwise Outlay at Current Prices



There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Eleventh Plan. During the Tenth Plan the total outlay was Rs. 31,831.75 crore whereas the Eleventh Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission at Rs. 71,731.98 crore which is more than double.

Growth Target for Eleventh plan:

(in percent)

Item	Eleventh Plan Target	
	All India	Rajasthan
Agriculture	4.1	3.5
Industry	10.5	8.0
Services	9.9	8.9
Total	9.0	7.4

Monitorable Targets for Eleventh plan:

Sl. No.	Social indicators	All India	Rajasthan
1	Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) (Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	28	33
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births)	100	148
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Child per Women)	2.1	2.6
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years) (percent)	23.5	25.3
5	Anemia among women (15-49 years) (percent)	25.9	24.3
6	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per 1,000 Boys)	935	917

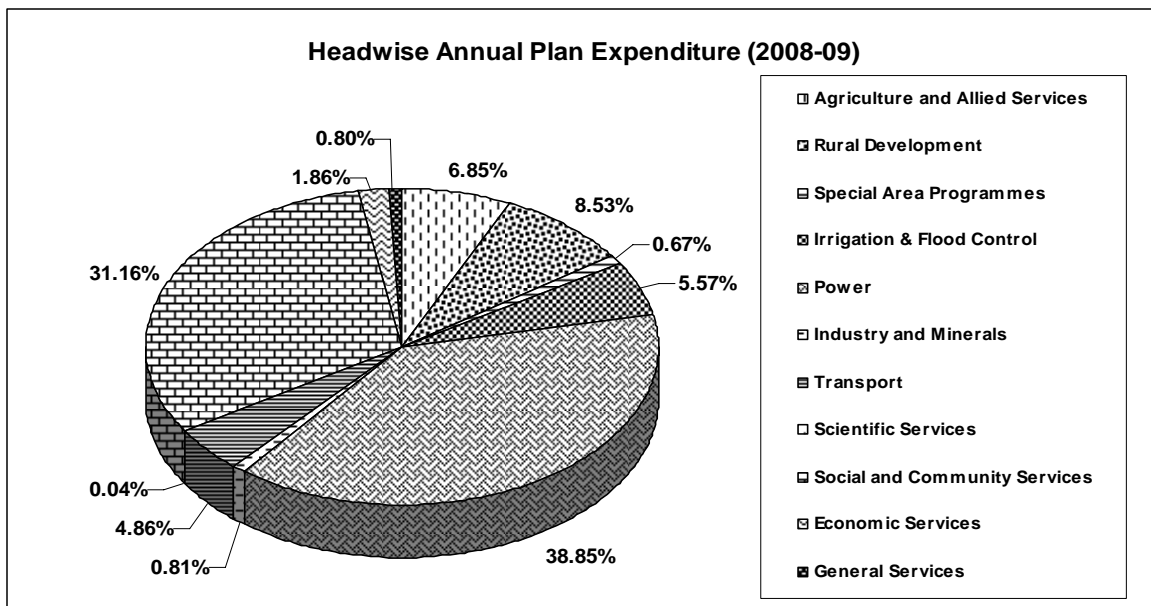
Sl. No.	Social indicators	All India	Rajasthan
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education (percent)	20.00	29.47
8	Male Literacy Rate (percent)	89.80	91.89
9	Female Literacy Rate (percent)	79.80	66.27
10	Total Literacy Rate (percent)	85.00	79.57
11	Gender gap in Literacy Rate (percent)	10.0	25.6

Annual Plan (2008-09)

The revised outlay for the Annual Plan 2008-09 has been kept at Rs. 14,924.53 crore against which an expenditure of Rs 14,916.32 crore was incurred. The major head-wise allocations as well as expenditure are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	928.45	1022.17
2. Rural Development	1255.78	1272.31
3. Special Area Programme	99.49	100.49
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	858.11	830.13
5. Power	6209.00	5794.60
6. Industry & Minerals	150.13	120.63
7. Transport	710.91	724.73
8. Scientific Services	5.94	5.75
9. Social & Community Services	4296.15	4648.44
10. Economic Services	287.71	277.81
11. General Services	122.86	119.26
Total	14924.53	14916.32



BANKING

The State Government has been making intensive efforts through planned development for strengthening infrastructure and to develop human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalized economic scenario, financial institutions, particularly banks, have a vital role to play in accelerating the pace of development in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and income for the masses. Rising expectations of the people cannot be met with the limited resources of the State Government. The flow of institutional finance and credit support from Banks and other Financial Institutions (FIs) needs to be harnessed effectively.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY), Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of banks. The banks, particularly, 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 poverty line.

The comparative data of banks, their deposits and credits allowed in Rajasthan viz-a-viz at the national level upto December, 2008 is presented in the table given below:

S.No.	Items	Rajasthan		All India	
		Dec.,07	Dec.,08	Dec.,07	Dec.,08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1012	1032	14467	14813
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	5452	6628	87026	104257
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	3760	4346	53759	61069
2. State Bank of India					
A. Associates & Nationalised Banks					
	a) No. of offices	2231	2376	50898	54101
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	49498	63852	2076735	2587673
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	43584	52563	1511449	1925070

S.No.	Items	Rajasthan		All India	
		Dec.,07	Dec.,08	Dec.,07	Dec.,08
1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Foreign Banks					
	a) No. of offices	5	5	259	269
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	311	398	181843	203702
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	340	456	148165	174920
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	387	440	7389	8567
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	11286	13173	595375	661707
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	7203	8394	443929	498427
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3635	3853	73013	77750
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	66546	84051	2940978	3557340
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	54886	65759	2157303	2659486

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Quarterly Statistics, December 2007 and 2008.

It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2008 (upto December) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto December, 2007. The deposits have increased by 26.31 percent in Rajasthan in 2008 over 2007 while it was 20.96 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 78.24 percent in December, 2008 in Rajasthan and at the all India level it was 74.76 percent, whereas in December, 2007 it was 82.48 percent and 73.35 percent in Rajasthan and at the all India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto December, 2008 over corresponding period of 2007 has increased by 19.81 percent while the increase was 23.28 percent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 16,922 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 652.00 lakh on 1st October, 2008) and covers an average area of 89 sq.km. of the State.

3. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a given year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices (real GSDP) for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 1,25,997.24 crore as compared to Rs. 1,17,630.33 crore in the year 2006-07 registering an increase of 7.11 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,32,903.91 crore showing an increase of 5.48 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is depicted in the following table:

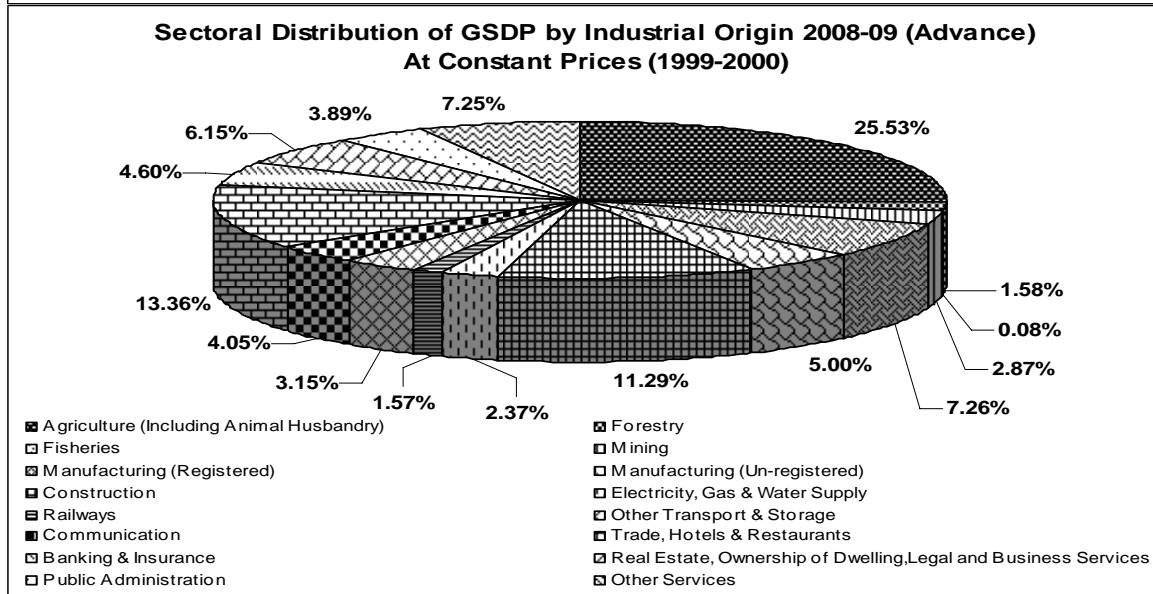
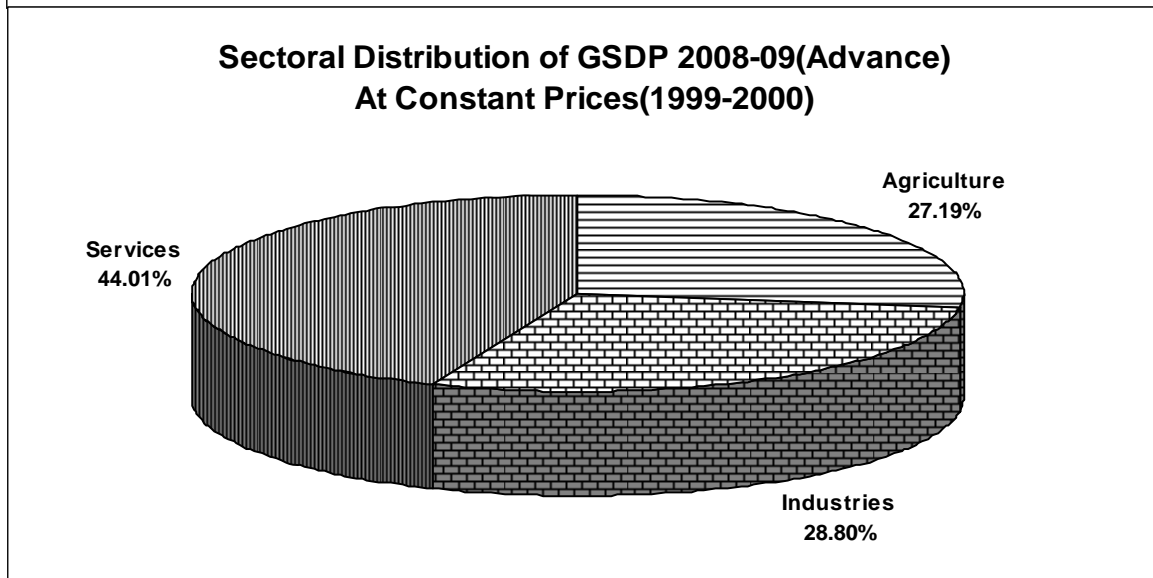
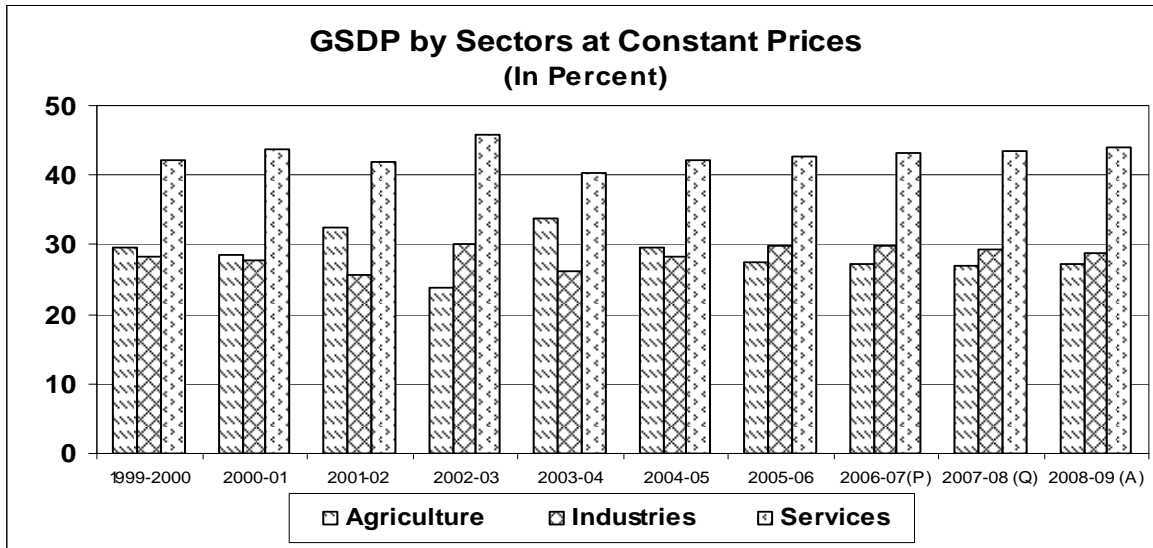
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total GSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	23281.05 (28.14)	24543.66 (29.67)	10748.85 (12.99)	23305.58 (28.18)	34870.47 (42.15)	82719.71 (100.00)
2000-01	21689.59 (26.76)	23038.91 (28.42)	10486.25 (12.94)	22523.11 (27.79)	35497.57 (43.79)	81059.59 (100.00)
2001-02	27642.98 (30.76)	29090.13 (32.37)	10036.86 (11.17)	23081.21 (25.68)	37697.45 (41.95)	89868.79 (100.00)
2002-03	17809.91 (21.99)	19341.49 (23.89)	10025.51 (12.38)	24458.34 (30.20)	37173.80 (45.91)	80973.63 (100.00)
2003-04	33447.19 (32.10)	35078.92 (33.67)	10483.96 (10.06)	27149.97 (26.06)	41960.02 (40.27)	104188.91 (100.00)
2004-05	28551.41 (27.92)	30291.45 (29.62)	11636.83 (11.38)	28931.27 (28.29)	43035.44 (42.09)	102258.16 (100.00)
2005-06	28184.89 (25.83)	30023.51 (27.52)	12815.88 (11.75)	32429.67 (29.72)	46654.29 (42.76)	109107.47 (100.00)
2006-07(P)	29950.88 (25.46)	31916.85 (27.13)	14400.50 (12.24)	34982.18 (29.74)	50731.30 (43.13)	117630.33 (100.00)
2007-08 (Q)	31971.56 (25.37)	34056.52 (27.03)	15671.20 (12.44)	37084.59 (29.43)	54856.13 (43.54)	125997.24 (100.00)
2008-09 (A)	33934.22 (25.53)	36141.31 (27.19)	16300.81 (12.27)	38273.63 (28.80)	58488.97 (44.01)	132903.91 (100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

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



The GSDP at current prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated to be Rs.1,69,918.51 crore as compared to Rs. 1,48,849.22 crore for the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 14.15 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2008-09, it is estimated to be Rs. 1,91,989.90 crore showing an increase of 12.99 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the following table:

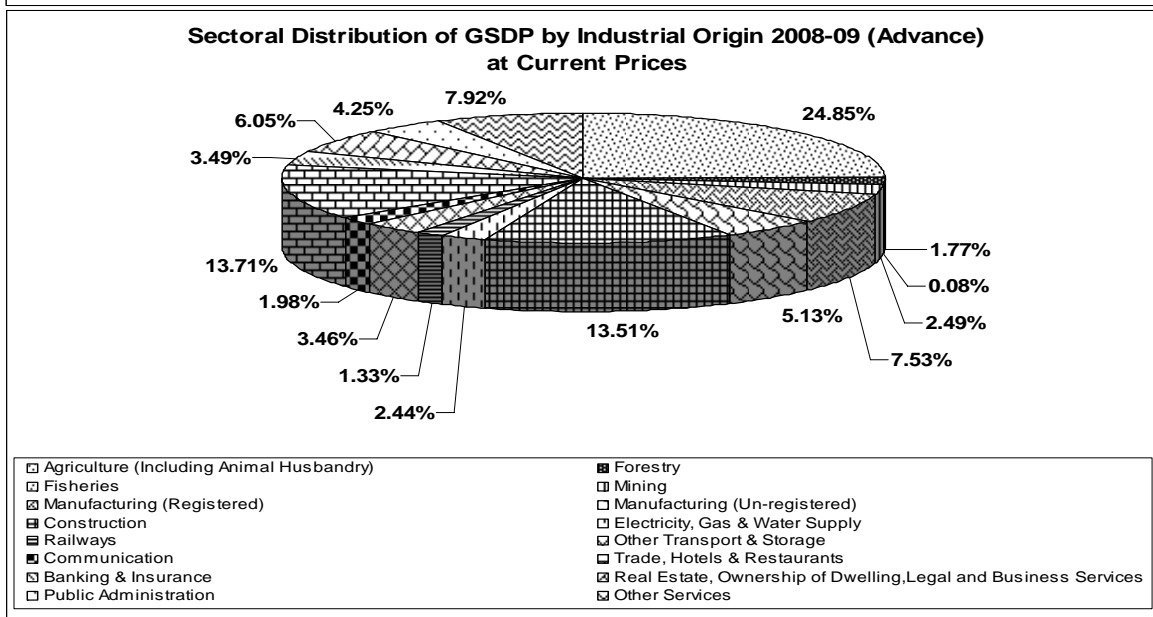
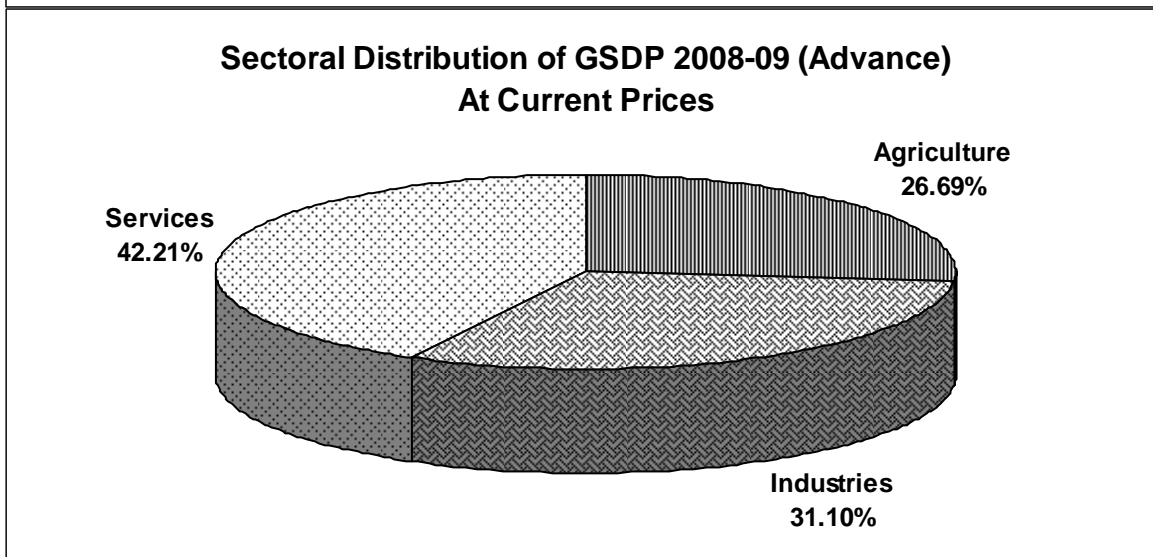
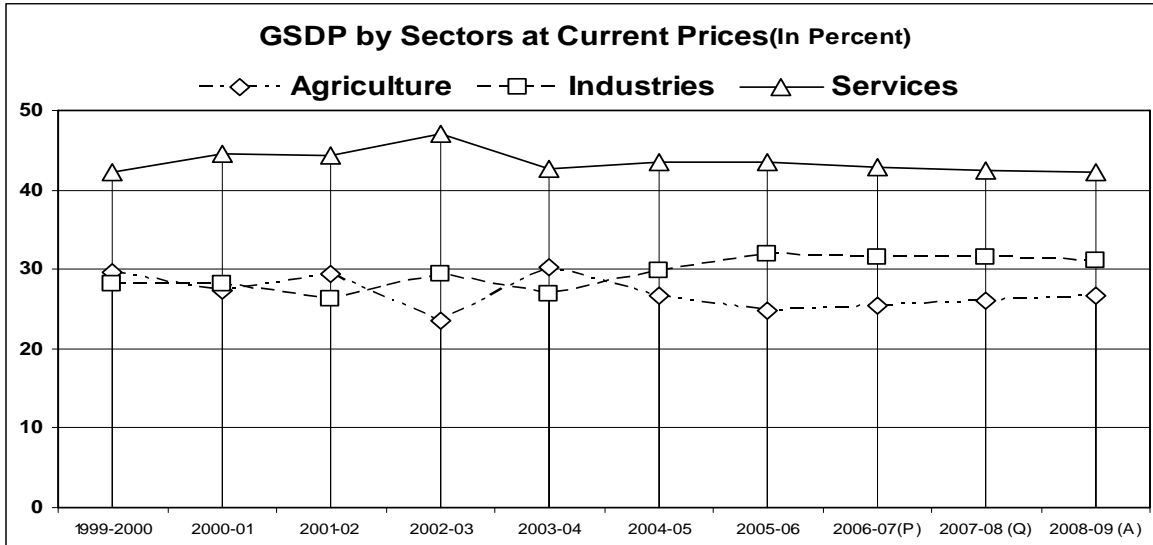
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total GSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	23281.05 (28.14)	24543.66 (29.67)	10748.85 (12.99)	23305.58 (28.18)	34870.47 (42.15)	82719.71 (100.00)
2000-01	21105.21 (25.60)	22486.75 (27.28)	10762.95 (13.06)	23234.67 (28.18)	36713.49 (44.54)	82434.91 (100.00)
2001-02	25480.70 (27.77)	27003.52 (29.42)	10476.49 (11.42)	24151.29 (26.32)	40616.07 (44.26)	91770.88 (100.00)
2002-03	19102.01 (21.57)	20836.83 (23.53)	10822.68 (12.22)	25994.39 (29.36)	41718.83 (47.11)	88550.05 (100.00)
2003-04	31922.73 (28.60)	33816.93 (30.30)	11988.84 (10.74)	30076.17 (26.95)	47713.35 (42.75)	111606.45 (100.00)
2004-05	29377.03 (25.05)	31404.84 (26.78)	14061.88 (11.99)	34970.99 (29.82)	50898.48 (43.40)	117274.31 (100.00)
2005-06	29508.51 (22.94)	31755.67 (24.69)	15948.25 (12.40)	40997.56 (31.87)	55867.40 (43.44)	128620.63 (100.00)
2006-07(P)	35330.95 (23.74)	37960.93 (25.50)	18738.73 (12.59)	47029.56 (31.60)	63858.73 (42.90)	148849.22 (100.00)
2007-08 (Q)	41058.58 (24.16)	44198.74 (26.01)	21423.21 (12.61)	53695.44 (31.60)	72024.33 (42.39)	169918.51 (100.00)
2008-09 (A)	47700.97 (24.85)	51249.36 (26.69)	24306.67 (12.66)	59712.12 (31.10)	81028.42 (42.21)	191989.90 (100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

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



NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) i.e. depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated at Rs. 1,11,069.76 crore in the year 2007-08 as against Rs. 1,03,616.21 crore during the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 7.19 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2008-09, it is estimated to be Rs 1,17,422.91 crore showing an increase of 5.72 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is as follows:

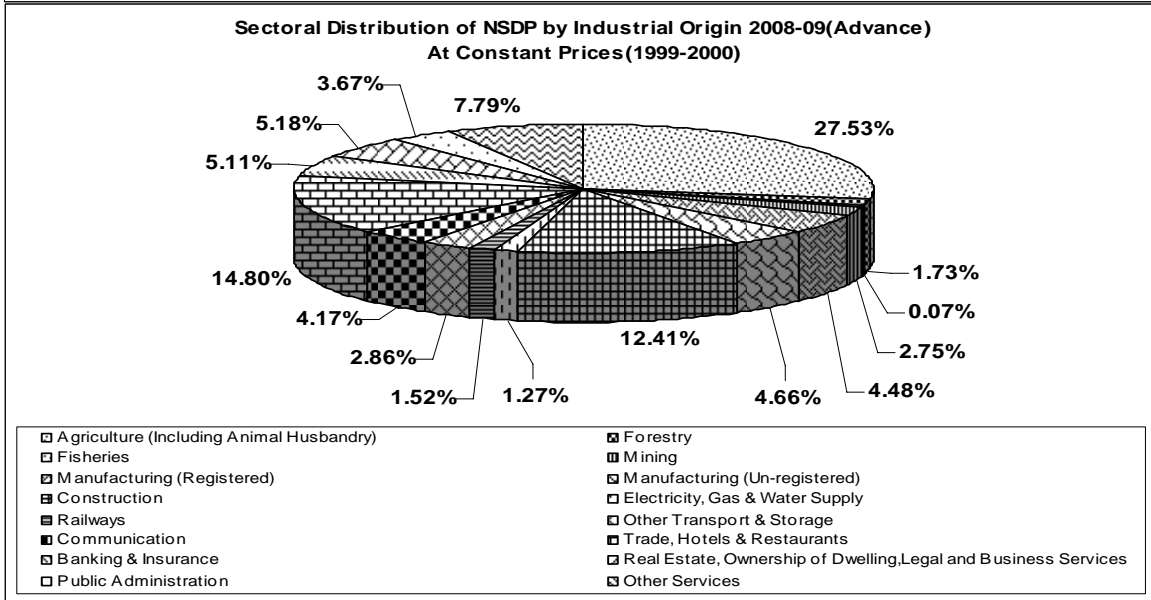
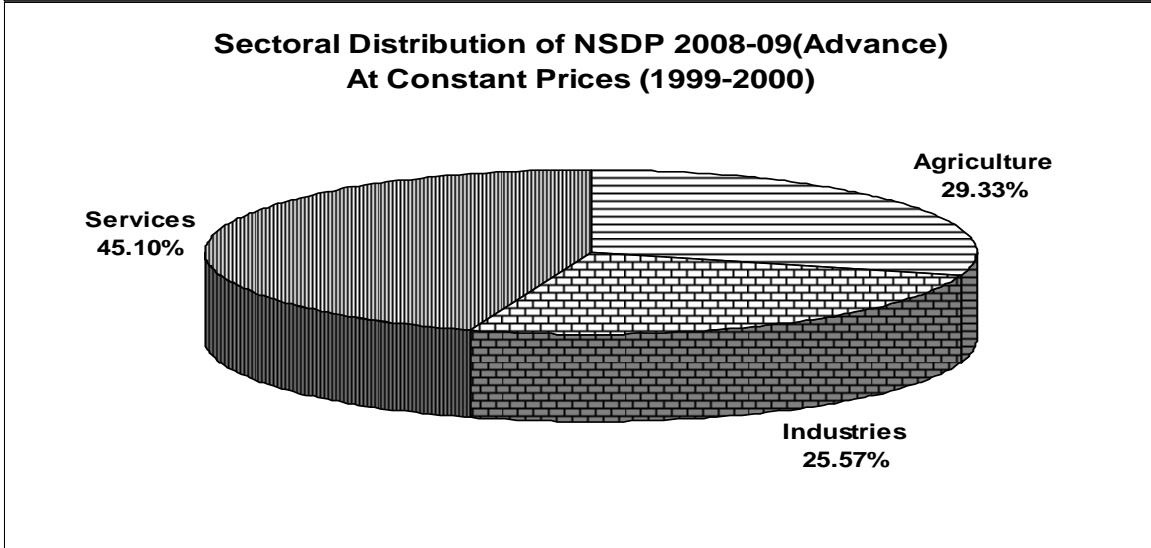
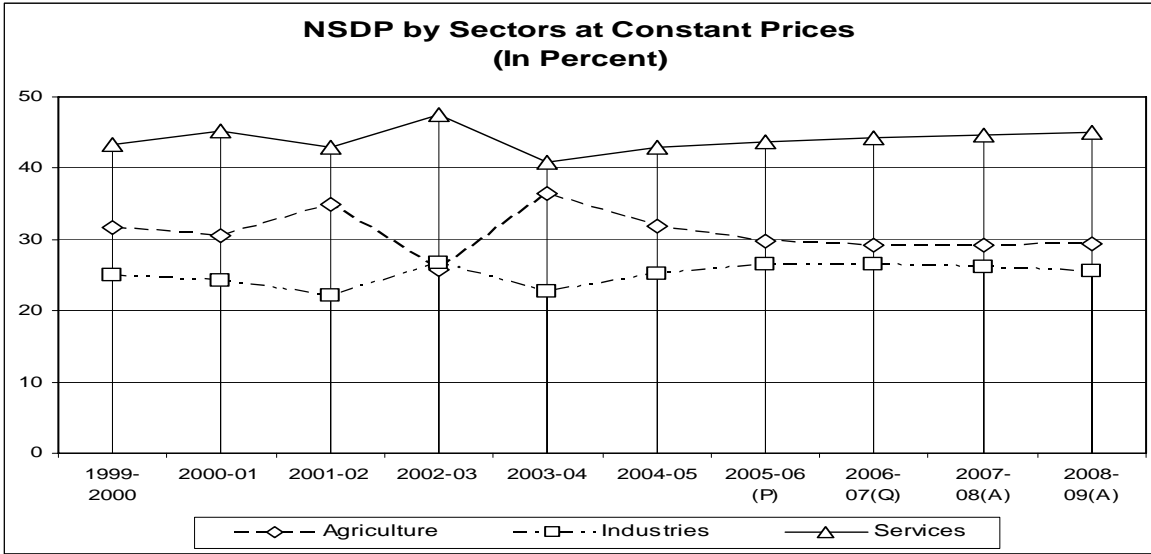
Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	22319.43	23529.54	8016.10	18571.12	32073.19	74173.85
	(30.09)	(31.72)	(10.81)	(25.04)	(43.24)	(100.00)
2000-01	20670.24	21964.53	7537.40	17362.73	32436.81	71764.07
	(28.80)	(30.61)	(10.50)	(24.19)	(45.20)	(100.00)
2001-02	26547.33	27940.63	6904.66	17691.64	34303.77	79936.04
	(33.21)	(34.95)	(8.64)	(22.13)	(42.92)	(100.00)
2002-03	16640.84	18104.04	6685.93	18834.53	33394.61	70333.18
	(23.66)	(25.74)	(9.51)	(26.78)	(47.48)	(100.00)
2003-04	32188.51	33746.30	6875.80	21106.63	37859.26	92712.19
	(34.72)	(36.40)	(7.42)	(22.77)	(40.83)	(100.00)
2004-05	27230.82	28896.33	7733.13	22775.53	38772.73	90444.59
	(30.11)	(31.95)	(8.55)	(25.18)	(42.87)	(100.00)
2005-06	26777.31	28538.55	8436.95	25548.20	41982.26	96069.01
	(27.87)	(29.71)	(8.78)	(26.59)	(43.70)	(100.00)
2006-07(P)	28455.11	30336.95	9480.14	27486.34	45792.92	103616.21
	(27.46)	(29.28)	(9.15)	(26.53)	(44.19)	(100.00)
2007-08 (Q)	30366.41	32362.53	10316.67	29099.38	49607.85	111069.76
	(27.34)	(29.14)	(9.29)	(26.20)	(44.66)	(100.00)
2008-09 (A)	32329.07	34442.30	10731.15	30024.28	52956.33	117422.91
	(27.53)	(29.33)	(9.14)	(25.57)	(45.10)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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



The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated to be Rs. 1,47,714.22 crore as compared to Rs. 1,29,093.30 crore in the year 2006-07 registering an increase of 14.42 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2008-09, it is estimated at Rs. 1,67,261.33 crore registering an increase of 13.23 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is as follows:

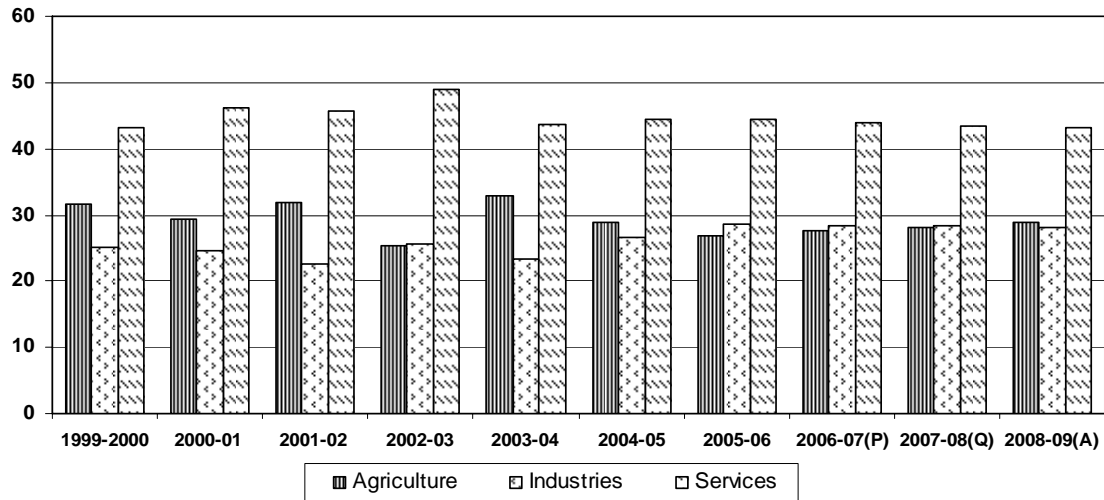
Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices

(Rs. in crore)						
Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		(Col.3+5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	22319.43	23529.54	8016.10	18571.12	32073.19	74173.85
	(30.09)	(31.72)	(10.81)	(25.04)	(43.24)	(100.00)
2000-01	20066.04	21391.68	7658.81	17840.53	33534.03	72766.24
	(27.58)	(29.40)	(10.53)	(24.52)	(46.08)	(100.00)
2001-02	24300.80	25766.17	7013.13	18216.33	36897.19	80879.69
	(30.05)	(31.86)	(8.67)	(22.52)	(45.62)	(100.00)
2002-03	17803.22	19463.25	7067.28	19673.04	37468.28	76604.57
	(23.24)	(25.41)	(9.23)	(25.68)	(48.91)	(100.00)
2003-04	30479.06	32290.03	7790.03	23055.40	42890.56	98235.99
	(31.03)	(32.87)	(7.93)	(23.47)	(43.66)	(100.00)
2004-05	27728.27	29665.23	9193.09	27290.86	45419.87	102375.96
	(27.08)	(28.97)	(8.98)	(26.66)	(44.37)	(100.00)
2005-06	27674.18	29795.77	10181.74	31927.15	49533.72	111256.64
	(24.85)	(26.78)	(9.15)	(28.70)	(44.52)	(100.00)
2006-07(P)	33102.35	35615.28	11963.25	36680.33	56797.69	129093.30
	(25.64)	(27.59)	(9.27)	(28.41)	(44.00)	(100.00)
2007-08 (Q)	38468.69	41470.71	13677.09	42052.17	64191.34	147714.22
	(26.04)	(28.07)	(9.26)	(28.47)	(43.46)	(100.00)
2008-09 (A)	44692.10	48085.08	15517.80	46835.76	72340.49	167261.33
	(26.72)	(28.75)	(9.28)	(28.00)	(43.25)	(100.00)

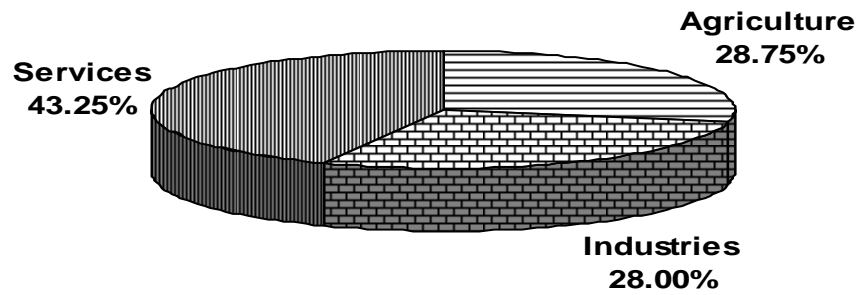
The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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

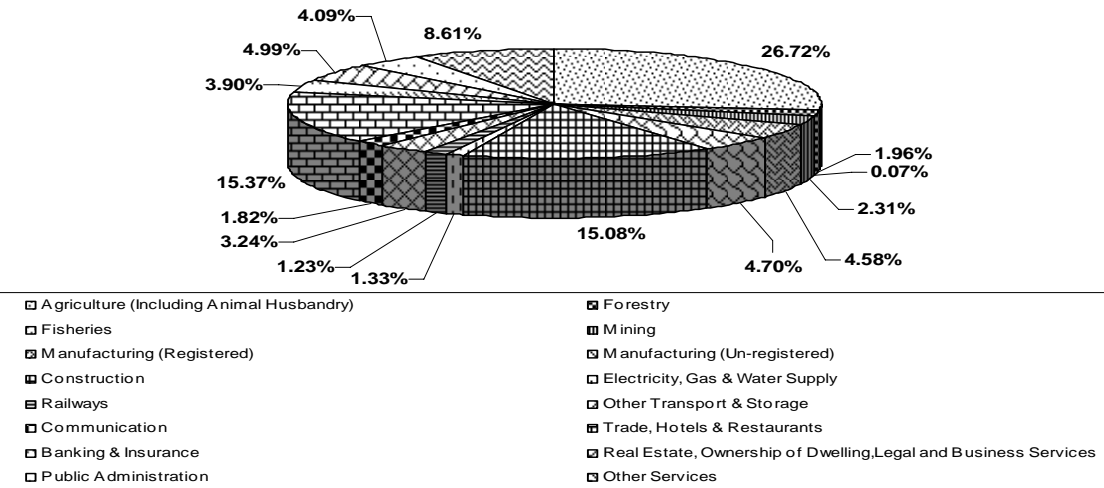
**NSDP by Sectors at Current Prices
(In Percent)**



**Sectoral Distribution of NSDP 2008-09 (Advance)
At Current Prices**



**Sectoral Distribution of NSDP by Industrial Origin 2008-09 (Advance)
At Current Prices**



Some characteristics of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (1999-2000) prices as revealed by the above table are:

(i) The agriculture sector which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing sector contributes about 24 to 34 percent to the State's economy. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes to more than 90 percent of the value added to the agriculture sector. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 36,141.31 crore showing an increase of 6.12 percent over the previous year.

(ii) The industries sector includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added to this sector fluctuates between 26 to 30 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 38,273.63 crore showing an increase of 3.21 percent over the previous year.

(iii) The service sector which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, the value added of this sector is in between 40 to 46 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 58,488.97 crore showing an increase of 6.62 percent over the previous year.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2008-09 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 25,654 as compared to Rs. 23,053 of the previous year 2007-08 showing an increase of 11.28 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1999-2000) prices, the per capita income for the year 2008-09 is estimated to be Rs. 18,010 as compared to Rs. 17,334 for the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 3.90 percent over the previous year.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2007-08, the total assets at current prices were 26.61 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 1,69,918.51 crore). The contribution of assets formed by the private sector is more than that of the public sector. In the year 1999-2000, the GFCF from the private sector was 39.25

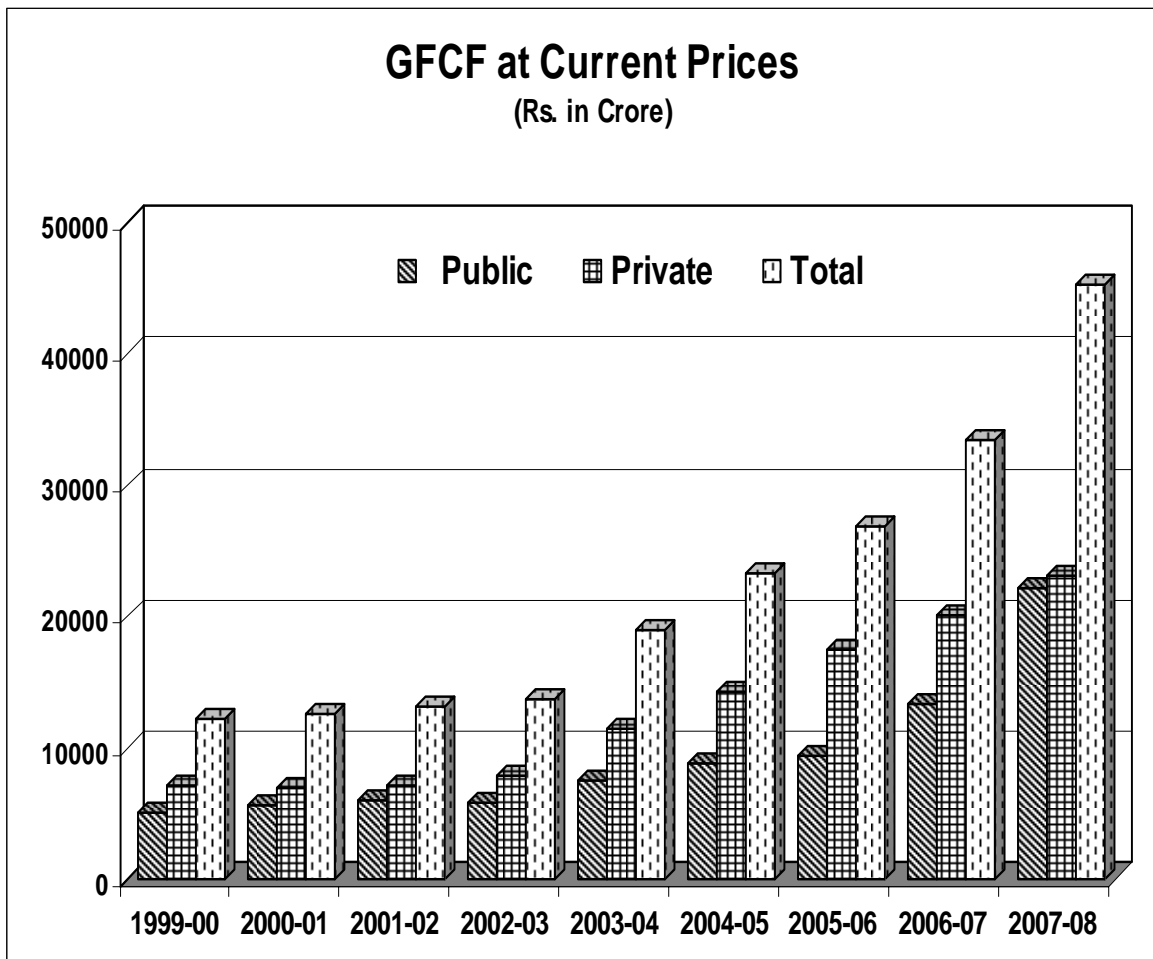
percent more than that of the public sector while in the year 2007-08, it was 3.98 percent more than public sector. The GFCF in the year 2007-08 is increased by 35.32 percent over the previous year.

The value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 1999-2000 has been given in the table below:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Public	5142.00	5646.25	5979.36	5849.32	7485.00	8926.88	9334.34	13366.15	22164.68
Private	7160.23	6946.09	7161.89	7955.24	11485.35	14320.92	17544.46	20045.91	23047.85
Total	12302.23	12592.34	13141.25	13804.56	18970.35	23247.80	26878.80	33412.06	45212.53



The sector-wise value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 1999-2000 has been given in the table below:

**Sector-wise Gross fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices
(Provisional)**

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Industry	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Agriculture	133303	139265	155767	142248	147820	177237	277247	266153	313990
2	Forestry	3442	1628	1133	532	3929	9061	9497	7548	4316
3	Fishing	31	11	41	-2	25	91	77	67	71
4	Mining	3988	8695	6151	7016	18677	45654	12629	59923	87573
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	160093	121036	122601	112573	168149	220383	223094	225838	228616
6	Construction	335835	296320	282001	410777	650790	838584	1110341	1297331	1510591
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	146356	156658	135254	219655	188519	223826	326464	593900	879380
8	Railways	7389	9071	17672	14658	51732	23034	25739	30092	35181
9	Communication	80252	57654	106378	66742	55934	83611	98115	110839	127430
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	101905	116758	103256	107501	135583	144919	139566	192481	577347
11	Banking & Insurance	11706	13271	28734	15963	18944	30616	32390	38888	46689
12	Residential Building	141789	151689	157008	154863	165374	182234	198479	219746	255937
13	Public Administration	104134	187177	198129	127930	291559	345529	234242	298400	454132
	Total	1230223	1259234	1314125	1380456	1897035	2324780	2687880	3341206	4521253

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

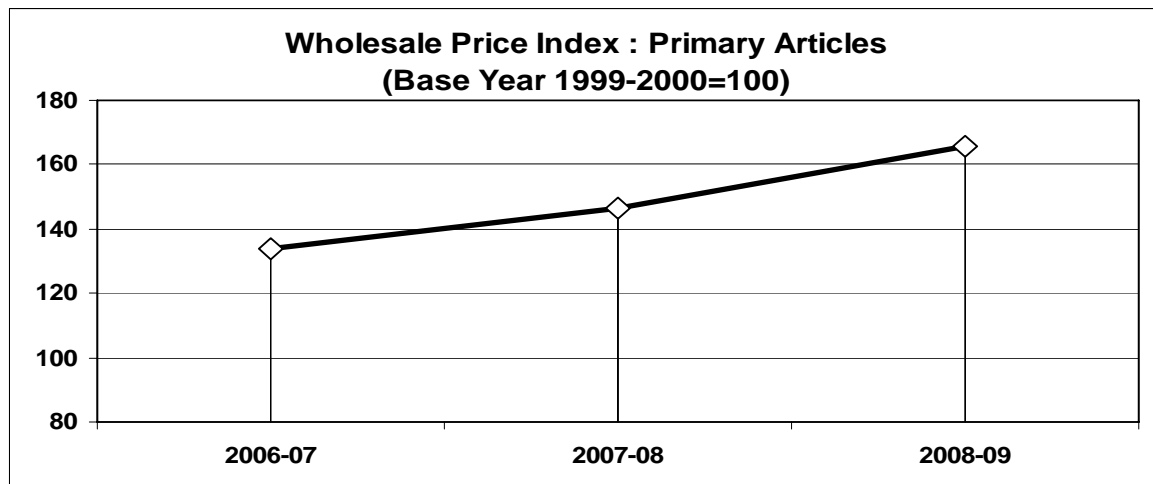
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

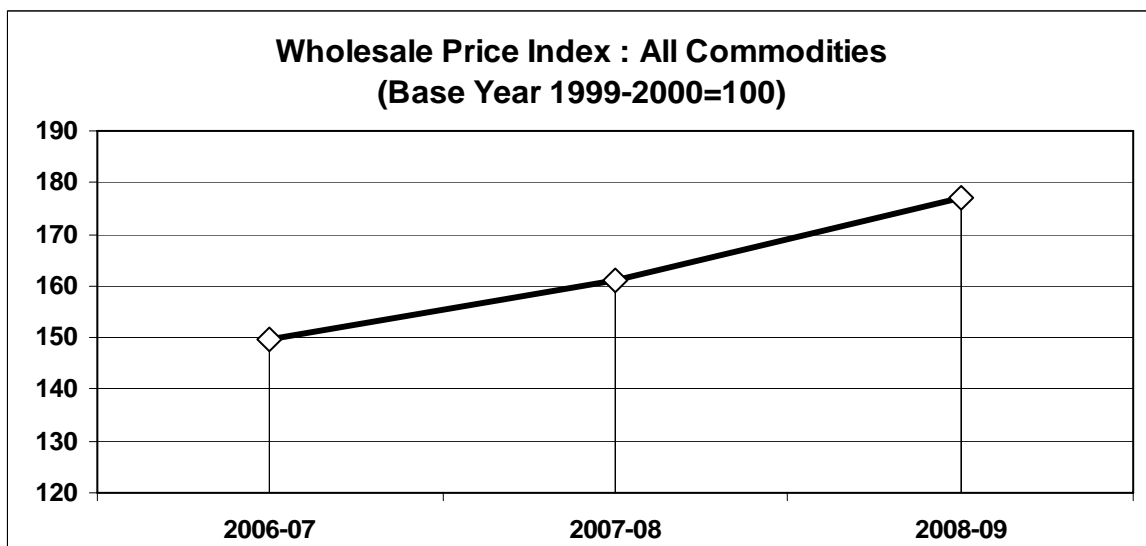
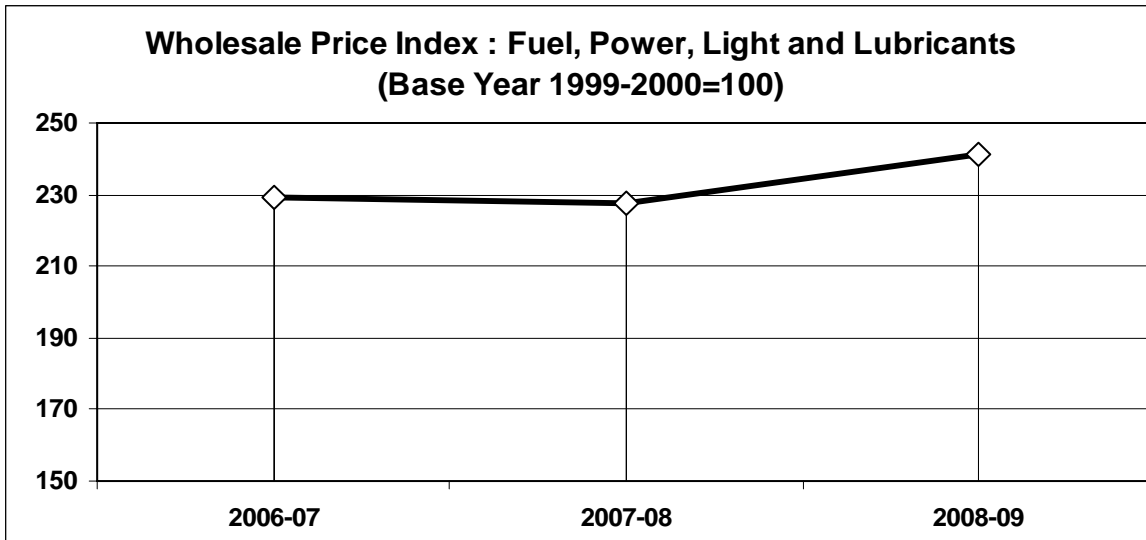
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

The Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2008-09 stood at 177.15 as against 161.06 in the year 2007-08, which shows an increase of 9.99 percent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered the highest increase of 13.37 percent followed by Manufactured Products Group (9.77 percent) and Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants (5.89 percent).

Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2006 to 2008 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

Wholesale Price Index					
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)					
Major Group	Annual Average Index			% variation over previous year	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Primary Articles	134.11	146.26	165.82	9.06	13.37
(A) Agricultural Articles	132.21	145.29	167.37	9.89	15.20
(B) Minerals	148.56	153.56	154.16	3.37	0.39
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	229.21	227.65	241.06	-0.68	5.89
3. Manufactured Products	134.47	149.42	164.02	11.12	9.77
All Commodities	149.76	161.06	177.15	7.55	9.99





CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2001=100)

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. A rising trend in consumer prices continued during the year 2008. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2008 recorded an increase of 8.21 percent at Jaipur centre, 6.98 percent at Ajmer centre and 8.27 percent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarised in the table given below:

Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001=100)

Group	Jaipur centre		% Variation in 2008 over 2007	Ajmer centre		% Variation in 2008 over 2007	Bhilwara centre		% Variation in 2008 over 2007
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Food	137	152	10.95	136	150	10.29	140	154	10.00
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	123	133	8.13	125	135	8.00	135	144	6.67
3. Fuel & Light	132	137	3.79	139	144	3.60	148	157	6.08
4. Housing	135	138	2.22	132	136	3.03	123	126	2.44
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	125	128	2.40	112	115	2.68	113	118	4.42
6. Miscellaneous	134	146	8.96	121	126	4.13	127	134	5.51
General Index	134	145	8.21	129	138	6.98	133	144	8.27

It is revealed from the above tables that all commodity groups registered a rise in the year 2008 over the year 2007 at all the centres.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2005 are given in the following table:

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005*	116	5.45	112	4.67	115	5.50	116	4.50
2006	127	9.48	122	8.93	125	8.70	123	6.03
2007	134	5.51	129	5.74	133	6.40	131	6.50
2008	145	8.21	138	6.98	144	8.27	142	8.40

* Deflated with linking factor (Base year 1982=100)

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
(BASE 1986-87=100)**

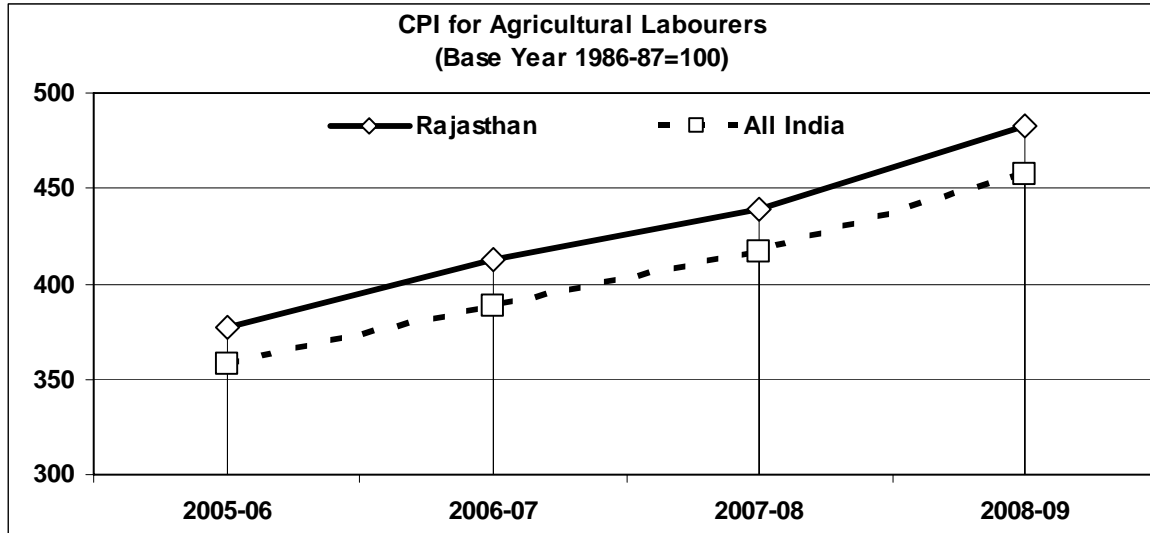
The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2005-06 are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

Year	General Index (July-June)	
	Rajasthan	All India
2	3	4
2005-06	377	358
2006-07	413	388
2007-08	439	417
2008-09*	483	457

* Average of nine months (July to March, 2009)



The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2007-08 recorded an increase of 6.30 percent over the previous year. During the year 2008-09, the nine monthly index (July, 2008 to March, 2009) was 11.03 percent more than the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential component of the Government's safety net for the poor. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the State is managing Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. are provided at subsidized prices i.e. below the market rates through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to provide relief, especially to the weaker sections of the society. In order to give impetus to PDS, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has also been introduced to target families Below Poverty Line (BPL) at heavily subsidized rates. There are 22,991 authorised fair price shops in the State, which includes 17,693 in rural and 5,298 in urban areas. Out of 22,991 shops, 3,630 are under cooperative sector and remaining 19,361 under private sector.

Upto March, 2009, 2.88 lakh MT Wheat have been distributed under APL scheme, 5.90 lakh MT Wheat & 0.27 lakh MT Rice distributed to BPL families and 3.81 lakh MT Wheat & 1,180 MT Rice distributed in Antodaya scheme. Under Annapurna scheme, 11,266 MT wheat have been distributed upto March, 2009. Besides, 22,284 MT Sugar and 5.12 lakh KL Kerosene has also been distributed upto March, 2009 in the State.

Under Essential Commodity Act, 1955, 486 raids have been made, 168 persons prosecuted and various commodities worth Rs. 81.94 lakhs confiscated/seized. Complaints and disputes were redressed by the District Forum at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level under the Consumer Protection Act. Since inception of the Act 39,496 cases were resolved by the State Commission and 2,49,286 cases by the District Forum till March, 2009.

A scheme of 'Ration Ticket' for the families under Antodaya, Annapurna and BPL scheme has been launched to ensure their access to food-grains. In order to prevent deaths due to starvation, a food security scheme of food stamps has been started in the State by the relief department. In this scheme, 10 quintals of food stamps have been provided to each sarpanch of gram panchayat, who can issue the stamp to a person in need to obtain 10 kg. of wheat free of cost from Fair Price Shops (FPSs).

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy as about 24 to 30 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generated by this sector and about two third of its population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. As per advance estimates, the percentage share in GSDP observed in agriculture and allied sector is expected to be 27.19 percent in the year 2008-09 compared to 27.03 percent in 2007-08.

As per advance estimates, the growth observed in Agriculture and Livestock sector expected to be 6.14 percent in the year 2008-09 compared to 6.75 percent in 2007-08. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon.

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short, around three months. Its onset is late and withdrawal is early, in comparison to other States. There is variation in the time spread of the rainfall. Cultivation is dependent on rainfall that mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. Irrigated area under wells and tube wells is about 65-70 percent of the total irrigated area. The level of ground water in the State is rapidly going down.

A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like hot climate, problematic soil and salinity of water adversely affect the agriculture production. Besides, social constraints viz. rapid population growth, illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technology gaps have reduced the capacity of the farming community to cope with the production fluctuations.

MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. Nearly 30-37 percent of agricultural area is under irrigation. Prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. In the year 2008, the State has not received significant pre-monsoon rains. However, monsoon entered in State on 13th June 2008 through Udaipur Division before one week than the normal date. In the month of

June, the State received wide spread rainfall except western part of the state. In the first week of July, 2008 monsoon rains were poor in the State and upto this time western part of the state was not blessed with monsoon rains. In the second week of July, 2008 state received good wide spread rainfall, at some places heavy rains were also recorded. Monsoon became slow from 15th to 25th July 2008, thereafter it again became active and moderate rainfall were recorded. In the first fortnight of August 2008, state received wide spread rainfall but in the second fortnight of August 2008, state has received scanty rainfall. Monsoon remains active upto 6th September 2008. The State has received a 518 mm rain which is 9.93 percent less from the normal rain of 575.10 mm of the same duration.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

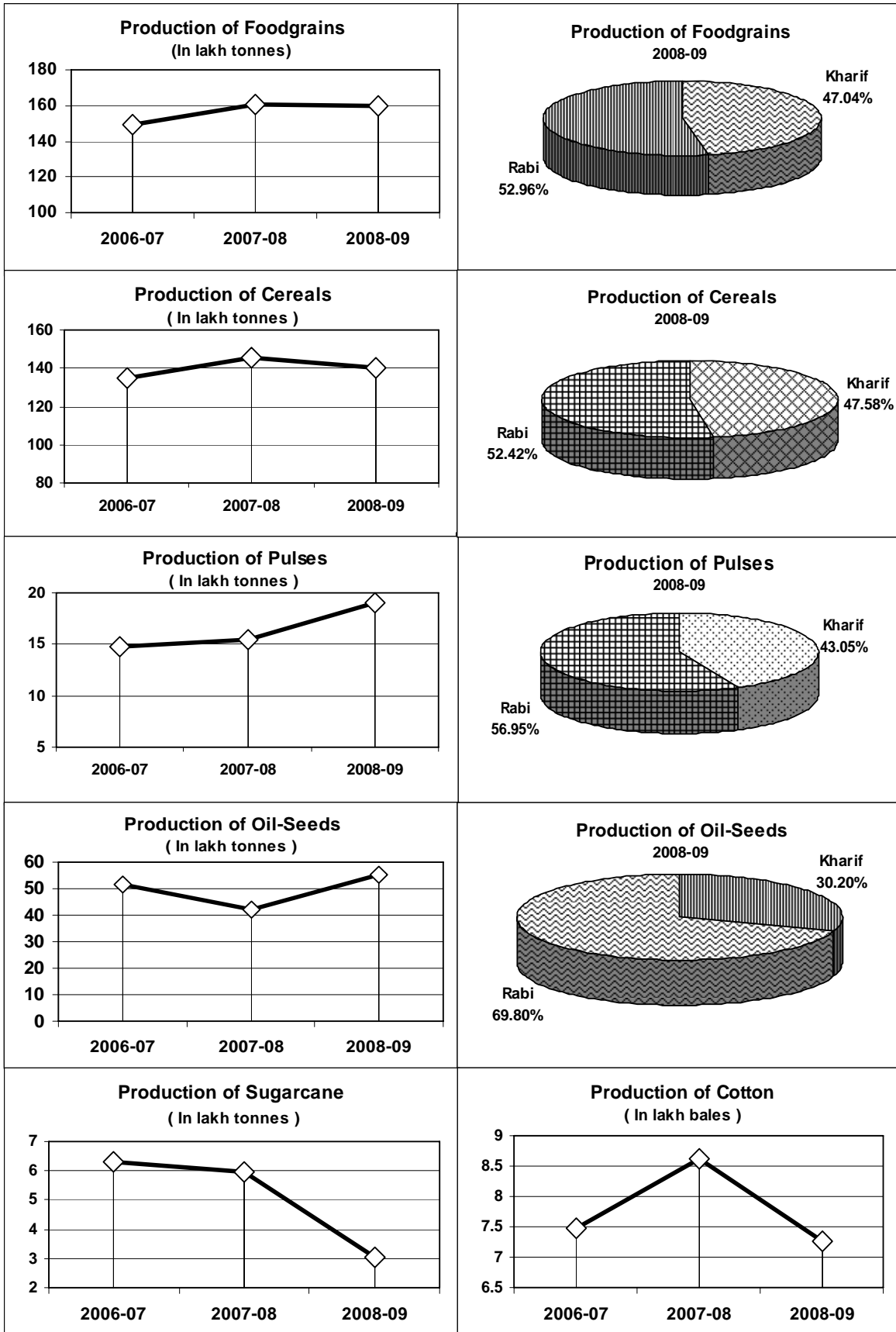
The detailed position of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years is shown in the following table:

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2006-07 (Revised Final)	2007-08 (Revised/ Final)	2008-09 (Final/ Likely)	2006-07 (Revised Final)	2007-08 (Revised/ Final)	2008-09 (Final/ Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	95.26	97.75	95.56	134.48	145.31	140.55
Kharif	67.28	69.33	69.50	51.00	68.67	66.87
Rabi	27.98	28.42	26.06	83.48	76.64	73.68
Pulses	32.07	38.70	37.83	14.80	15.52	18.98
Kharif	21.51	26.04	23.84	5.51	9.50	8.17
Rabi	10.56	12.66	13.99	9.29	6.02	10.81
Foodgrains	127.33	136.45	133.39	149.28	160.83	159.53
Kharif	88.79	95.37	93.34	56.51	78.17	75.04
Rabi	38.54	41.08	40.05	92.77	82.66	84.49
Oil-Seeds	45.27	40.15	45.73	51.67	42.29	55.36
Kharif	13.12	15.18	18.09	13.60	18.66	16.72
Rabi	32.15	24.97	27.64	38.07	23.63	38.64
Sugarcane	0.11	0.10	0.06	6.29	5.94	3.02
Cotton *	3.50	3.69	3.03	7.47	8.62	7.26

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

For 2007-08 Data of Rabi crops and Sugarcane are final and others are revised final of Board of Revenue
For 2008-09 Data of Rabi crops and Sugarcane are based on Agriculture Deptt.'s estimates and others estimates are of the Board of Revenue.



As per preliminary forecast for the year 2008-09, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 159.53 lakh tonnes which is showing a decrease by 0.81 percent as compared to that of 160.83 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2008-09 is expected to be at the level of 75.04 lakh tonnes as against 78.17 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 4.00 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2008-09 is expected to be higher at the level of 84.49 lakh tonnes as against 82.66 lakh tonnes during the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 2.21 percent.

Production of kharif cereals in the year 2008-09 is expected to be 66.87 lakh tonnes which is lower by 2.62 percent than that of 68.67 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to kharif cereals production are Bajra and Maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 42.83 lakh tonnes and 18.27 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 against 42.41 lakh tonnes and 19.62 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 0.99 percent and decrease of 6.88 percent respectively.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2008-09 is expected to be 73.68 lakh tonnes against 76.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 63.81 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 as compared to 71.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing a decrease of 10.44 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 9.87 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 against 5.39 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 83.12 percent.

Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals, are one of the important sources of dietary proteins, especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 8.17 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 against 9.50 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 which showing a decrease of 14.00 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be 10.32 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 against 5.74 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 79.79 percent.

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 2008-09 is estimated at 55.36 lakh tonnes against 42.29 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 30.91 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 16.72 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 as against 18.66 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing a decrease of 10.40 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 38.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 as against 23.63 lakh tonnes in

the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 63.52 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 38.27 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 as against 23.52 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 which has registered an increase of 62.71 percent over the previous year.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 3.02 lakh tonnes in the year 2008-09 as against 5.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 showing a decrease of 49.16 percent.

Cotton, which is an important cash crop of the State is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Its production is likely to be 7.26 lakh bales during the year 2008-09 as against 8.62 lakh bales in the year 2007-08 showing a decrease of 15.78 percent.

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has large scope for horticulture activities; it provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. During the year 2008-09, against the budget provision of Rs. 35.34 crore, a sum of Rs. 35.22 crore has been utilized and establishment of fruits orchards in 203 hectares, 330 vermi compost units and plant protection measures in 3,745 hectares and 3,874 demonstration of vegetables & flowers have been done. In addition to it 33 water harvesting structures have been constructed.

Following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities:

National Horticulture Mission: To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices, flower and medicinal crops in the selected 24 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri- Ganganagar, a sum of Rs. 50.46 crore has been incurred during the year 2008-09 and fruits, spices & flower orchards have been established in 7,300 hectares, 10,767 hectares & 910 hectares respectively. 400 hectares organic farming, 591 vermi compost units, integrated pest management in 10,733 hectares, training/visits of 4,821 farmers, 32 green houses and creation of 293 water resources have been achieved.

Micro Irrigation Scheme: Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of this, drip and sprinkler system of micro irrigation is the efficient water management practice to enhance crop yields through water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme wherein 50 percent subsidy is being provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 80:20. In addition to this, State Government is also providing an additional subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system. During the year 2008-09, against the target to install the drip system in 20,000 hectares and sprinkler system in 1.00 lakh hectares, drip and sprinklers have been installed in 5,121 and 72,632 hectares with the expenditure of Rs 51.40 crore respectively.

National Bamboo Mission: Under this scheme, the district of Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran and Jhalawar were taken for promoting bamboo cultivation. During the year 2008-09, against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.11 crore a sum of Rs. 1.54 crore has been utilized. 29 nurseries were developed, area expansion in 2,417 hectares and training was imparted to 652 farmers upto March, 2009.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): 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 projects worth Rs. 6,699.73 lakh for date palm cultivation, pomegranate production, grape plantation, date palm tissue culture laboratory, litchi cultivation, green house planting material, vegetable cultivation under shade net house, nursery development, etc. and Rs. 5,780.39 lakh have been utilized upto March, 2009.

IRRIGATION

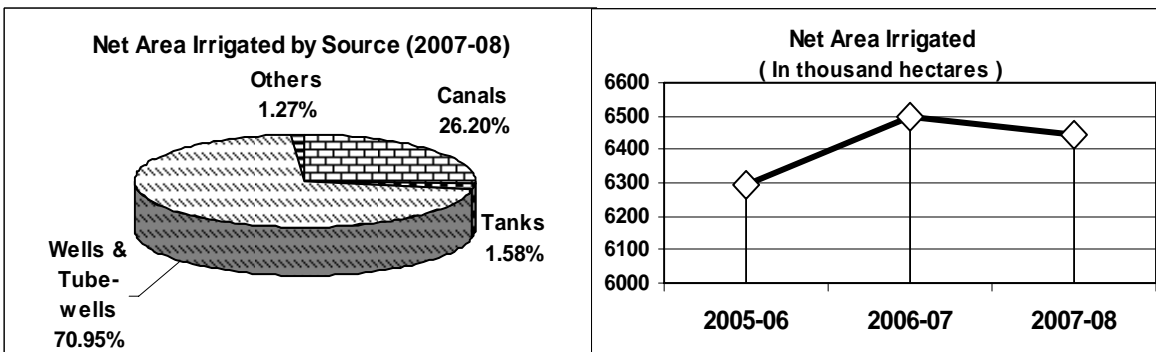
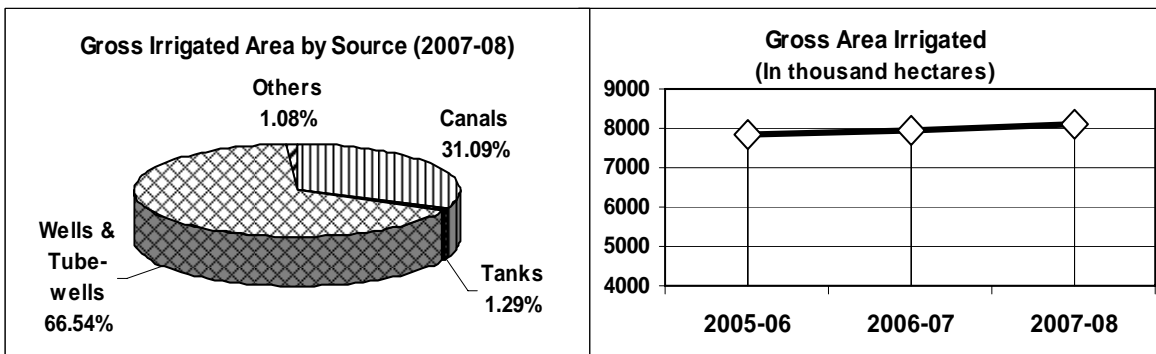
There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2007-08 was 80.88 lakh hectares, which is 1.63 percent more than that of 79.58 lakh hectares in the year 2006-07. Out of the gross irrigated area, 66.54 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 31.09 percent by canals and 2.37 percent by other sources.

The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the following table:

Source-wise Irrigated Area

(Area in '000 Hectare)

Source of Irrigation	Gross area irrigated			Net area irrigated		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	2352	2371	2515	1706	1703	1688
2. Tanks	83	137	104	77	131	102
3. Wells & Tube-wells	5293	5363	5382	4426	4581	4572
4. Others	90	87	87	85	81	82
Total	7818	7958	8088	6294	6496	6444



The Water Resources Department of the State is striving hard to expand irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March, 2009, irrigation potential of 36.46 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2008-09, an additional irrigation potential of 58,067 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) has been created against the target of 1,47,230 hectares.

For annual plan 2008-09, a revised outlay of Rs. 548.84 crore (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which includes Rs. 150.40 crore for Narmada canal project, Rs. 28.47 crore for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 25.00 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 17.73 crore for Bisalpur project

and Rs. 68.69 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP). Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 551.04 crore was incurred upto March 2009 which includes Rs. 150.07 crore for Narmada canal project, Rs. 27.14 crore for Mahi, Rs. 24.94 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 16.39 crore for Bisalpur project and Rs. 66.80 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP).

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 2 major (Narmada and RWSRP), one modernisation (Gang Nahar), 5 medium and 55 minor irrigation projects are underway. During the year 2008-09, eight minor irrigation projects have been completed. District water harvesting work plans have been framed for water harvesting and increasing ground water level. Under this, 3,260 works with an investment of Rs. 408.47 crore have been sanctioned; 2,868 works have been started, out of these 2,530 works have been completed upto March, 2009.

Colonisation

Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by colonization department under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Since inception to March, 2009, 13.62 lakh hectares (7.76 lakh hectares command and 5.86 lakh hectares un-command) land have been allotted to about 2.00 lakh persons. During the year 2008-09, against the target of 50,000 hectares land, 42,642 hectares land was allotted to 7,210 persons.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims to provide water for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. The project has been taken-up in two stages. The main canal was completed in 1986. On completion of the project, annual irrigation potential of about 19.63 lakh hectares area would be available. By the end of March 2009, an expenditure of Rs. 3,443.73 crore was incurred (Rs. 475.09 crore in first stage and Rs. 2,968.64 crore in the second stage) and 15.73 lakh hectares area is likely to be brought under irrigation.

For the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 231.23 crore was budgeted against which an expenditure of Rs. 213.38 crore was incurred and 17.56 km. lining of distributary system have been constructed.

In addition to irrigation, the project has been providing drinking water in the command area. Kanwar Sain Lift Canal is providing drinking water to Bikaner city and 99 villages situated out side the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of

Churu district while the main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and the enroute towns and villages. The Canal is also providing drinking water to Jaisalmer city and Ramgarh village. After completion of the project, 1.80 crore population of eight districts of western Rajasthan will avail drinking water facility. Water will also be available to industries and electricity generating centres.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is a multipurpose project i.e. an irrigation-cum-drinking water supply project envisaging construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective of the project is to supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Beawar, Kishangarh, Kekri and other enroute Villages, and also to irrigate 81,800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 38.70 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water and 8 TMC for irrigation purpose.

For rehabilitation and resettlement, about 118 rehabilitation colonies are proposed to be developed. Out of these, 98 colonies have been completely developed and development works of rest colonies are under progress.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project Banswara is a joint venture of Rajasthan and Gujarat State. It is a multipurpose project. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The construction of dam and appurtenant works have already been completed under first phase, unit-I, and most of the main canal works have been completed and remaining works of distribution system of canal are in progress. Irrigation facility in 84,707 hectares area and for generation of 140 MW of power from the two power houses has been installed.

Ground Water

This is a well known fact that water comes as a second priority after air in the context of important basic needs of human being. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist almost in every alternate year, 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 alongwith additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and rocky districts of the State.

During the year 2008-09, 402 tube wells, 479 Hand Pump Bore wells, 11 Piezometers have been constructed. Apart from this, deepening of 1,076 wells have been carried out under various schemes of ground water.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

There are two area development approaches in vogue in the field of agriculture and rural development. The first, 'Command Area Development' approach, which is adopted for comprehensive development of irrigated areas, where availability of water is sufficient for crops. The second approach 'Watershed Area Development' approach is pursued in rain-fed areas, where availability of water is dependent on erratic rainfall. Since an element of risk is always there in the production system, diversified activities are being adopted such as: mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, etc.

Following schemes are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme (NWDP): This programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode with the assistance of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The main aim of NWDP is to promote and develop more sustainable agriculture practices of rain-fed areas with greater productivity levels and to support the population, conservation and development, utilization of natural resources and regeneration/restoration of ecological balance. Thus, it aims to create alternate employment and income generating options for the landless including rural community and to reduce the inequalities between the irrigated and rain-fed areas. This programme is being implemented as per approval of GOI in 20 districts of the State. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 688.42 lakh has been incurred against the available fund of Rs. 1,545.50 lakh.

(ii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP): The main objective of IWDP is to produce fuel wood, timber wood, fodder and grass in non-forest areas to meet the requirement of rural community and bring down pressure on forest land and simultaneously restoring ecological balance by developing watershed. IWDP is being executed in 18 districts of the State. The fund is shared by the GOI and GOR in the ratio of 11:1. Under this, 83,704 hectares of area is treated with an expenditure of Rs. 5,235.63 lakh against available fund of Rs. 7,739.66 lakh in the year 2008-09.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): The main objective of DDP is to promote economic development of the rural community through optimum utilization of natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged sections through equitable distribution of the benefit

of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 16 districts of the State. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 229.96 crore (including DDP and Combating Desertification Project (CDP)) has been incurred against available fund of Rs. 488.78 crore and 2.27 lakh hectares of area has been treated.

(iv) Combating Desertification Project (CDP): This programme is being implemented in 10 desert districts of the State with the objective to combat desertification by stabilizing sand dunes through afforestation shelterbelt creation. The fund is shared by the GOI and GOR in the ratio of 75:25.

(v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): The main objective of DPAP is to promote economic development of the village community through optimum utilization of natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged section of the watershed community through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State. Under this, 56,271 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of Rs. 3,587.21 lakh against available fund of Rs. 4,815.27 lakh in the year 2008-09.

(vi) Watershed based project in catchments of Bisalpur Dam: The main objective of the project is to reduce the silt load on Bisalpur reservoir and moderate peak flow of floods generated from the catchments by executing soil and water conservation measures. Under first phase of this project, the work of treating the area is being carried out in panchayat samiti Kekari (Ajmer), Deoli (Tonk) and Jahajpur (Bhilwara). Under this, 2,191 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of Rs. 150.16 lakh against available fund of Rs. 180 lakh in the year 2008-09.

(vii) Innovative Programme: Public-Private-Partnership watershed development project is jointly executed by the Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department and ITC Rural Development Trust in Kalayanpura watershed project under IWDP in Mandalgarh panchayat samiti of Bhilwara district on equal matching basis.

The project will focus on watershed and activities like efficient water use, agro-marketing, crop diversification, micro credit, etc. This would set up a model watershed project in the State by utilizing knowledge, expertise and professionalism of the private sector through collaboration with PRIs which in turn could be utilized for demonstration and training. Under

this, 1,358 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of Rs. 81.51 lakh against available fund of Rs. 180.67 lakh in the year 2008-09.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to prevent Mandi Tax evasion and to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively. Under Krishak Jeevan Kalyan Yojana, financial help is being provided to farmers/ agricultural labourers who faces accident during work at farm or during marketing of their agriculture produce. During the year 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs. 707.15 lakh was provided to 2,217 persons or their dependent family.

Under the principle of 'Marketing at Production point' 20 commodity specific markets have been marked in excessive production area of the concern commodity. Presently sanction for 16 commodity specific markets has been issued, Rs 21.30 crore has been invested for the development of these commodity specific market.

Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the Board is to construct rural roads and mandi buildings in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (KUMS) areas and also repairs the roads already constructed. During the financial year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 332.98 crore has been incurred on construction of 740 km new roads and special repair of 1,259 km roads.

Besides, Kisan Bhawan has been constructed at all the divisional headquarters. Rs. 24.75 crore has been spent on construction of these Kisan Bhawans till March, 2009.

Under the Missing Link Project, proposals for construction of 265 roads of about 644 km costing Rs. 100.43 crore in 10 districts was sent to NABARD under RIDF-XIII and 560 km roads have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 84.32 crore till March, 2009.

Under Rural Marketing Network, five pack houses at Jalore, Nimbahera, Sikar, Mathania and Kotputli costing Rs. 15 lakh each have been constructed.

STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government of Rajasthan undertaking, is constructing godowns and warehouses in the

State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural equipments and other notified commodities. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 800.00 lakh and paid-up share capital is Rs. 785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 89 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with an average storage capacity of 7.6 lakh MT as on 31.3.2009. Its average utilisation of the storage capacity was 52 percent in the year 2008-09. The Corporation is providing 70 percent, 60 percent and 10 percent rebate for storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, other farmers and co-operative societies which is highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. Besides, 7.5 percent rebate in storage charges is provided to the depositors who reserve more than 15,000 MT storage capacity and it is 12.5 percent in case of co-operative societies.

The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of their agriculture produce i.e. Mustard, Coriander, Soyabean, Wheat, Taramira, Linseed, Sesamum, Guar, 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 to 270 days on penal interest. In order to attract the farmers, the rate of interest has been reduced from 16 percent to 12 percent and rate of penal interest on delayed payment has also been reduced from 5 percent to 2 percent w.e.f. 8th September 2008. During the year 2008-09, the Corporation has constructed godown of 1,800 MT storage capacity at Gurdyajoga in Bhawani Mandi.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in the rural economy of the State and has significant impact on employment generation for marginal, sub marginal and landless farmers. Increase in livestock generating production; milk, mutton, wool and eggs improve socio-economic status of the farmers and contribute in the gross domestic product of the State. Livestock production being labour intensive is highly women oriented activity. As per livestock census of 2007, there are 579 lakh animals and over 50.12 lakh poultry in the State. The western districts of the state are famous for indigenous cattle breed. To take care of livestock and poultry, 14 polyclinics, 174 Ist grade veterinary hospitals, 1,538 veterinary hospitals and 1,862 sub-centres are providing health services and breed improvement facilities. At present, on an average one veterinary institution is serving 16,000 cattle units in the State.

The main livestock products are milk, eggs, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in the year 2008-09 was 9,942 thousand tonnes which was 2.53 percent more than the estimated production of 9,697 thousand tonnes in the year 2007-08. Egg production, in numbers, in the year 2008-09 was estimated at 61.07 crore showing a decline of 9 percent over the production of 67.11 crore in 2007-08. Meat production in the year 2008-09 was estimated at 69.43 thousand tonnes which was 1.86 percent more than the production of 68.16 thousand tonnes in 2007-08. The estimated wool production was 169.90 lakh kg in the year 2008-09. This was 9.97 percent more than of 154.50 lakh kg during the year 2007-08.

For prevention of different diseases, 59.90 lakh animals were vaccinated, 238.38 lakh treated, 9.57 lakh castrated, 8.16 lakh animals were vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease and 17.00 lakh artificially inseminated upto March 2009. For poultry development, a poultry farm and an intensive poultry development block is also functioning in the State. Three insurance schemes namely Kamdhenu, Gopalak and Gorakshak have been launched with an aim to provide relief to Gopalaks in any crisis with regards to animal wealth. Under this scheme, 58,708 cows and 1,97,169 Gopalaks have been insured; similarly, 3.30 lakh sheep and about 1.44 lakh shepherds are insured under Avikapal, Avikakavach and Avi Rakshak insurance schemes till March 2009.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 226.48 lakh sheep during the year 2008-09, besides, medicated spray was performed on 129.07 lakh sheep, 69.89 lakh sheep were vaccinated and 11.59 lakh unfit rams were castrated.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern' based on cooperation. Under this programme, 11,095 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (PDCS) have been registered and 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.

With financial assistance from under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk handling capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 15.50 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2008-09 all the affiliated milk Unions of RCDF have procured milk

at an average of 16.53 lakh kg per day and in addition to other products marketed at 11.90 lakh litre milk per day.

RCDF ranks 1st amongst North Indian States in procurement. Presently, more than 6.80 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remunerative milk price.

Under income generation self-employment programme, over 3,000 persons are getting direct employment at dairy plants and about 36,000 persons through village level co-operative societies.

In the third phase of 'Saras Suraksha Kavach' group insurance scheme, 1.34 lakh milk producers have been insured and under Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima Yojana (Group Mediclaim Policy) 0.95 lakh milk producers have been benefited. Under Women empowerment and development programme, 3,786 Women Dairy Societies have been constituted wherein 1.99 lakh rural women have been benefited through animal rearing and dairy activities.

RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2008-09, 2.43 lakh MT cattle feed has been produced and supplied to the milk producers of the State. Installed production capacity of cattle feed plants has been enhanced from 400 MT per day to 600 MT per day. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasses Brick Production Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

Under proactive marketing policy, Dairy Federation has started milk products sale outside the State. New products like flavoured milk, Ice-cream, Softy, Coffee, Paneer Pakoda, Milk cake, Rasgulla, Rabri, Kheer, Gulabjamun etc. have been introduced for sale. During the year 2008-09, RCDF has sold 16,965 MT ghee.

The key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target 2008-09	Achievement 2008-09
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	17.37	16.53
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	13.27	11.90
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	000' MT	297	243
4.	Revived Societies	Number	583	636
5.	New Societies	Number	1134	780
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	552	618

FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fishing in the form of major, medium reservoirs (1.20 lakh hectares), tanks & ponds (1.80 lakh hectares), and rivers & canals (0.30 lakh hectares). The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to produce quality fish seed, development of fisheries by stocking of fish seed in reservoirs which is the major input for fish production and to earn revenue for the State and provide livelihood to fisherman by increasing fish production in the State. Through fishery activities opportunity of employment is made available to the poor rural youths. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State. During the year 2008-09, 23,340 MT of fish and 340.79 million fish seed were produced against the target of 24,000 MT fish and 340 million fish seed respectively.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. These are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2008-09, revenue of Rs. 1,017.31 lakh was earned by leasing out water bodies.

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's economy. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 29 sq.km. of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2003-05.

Special emphasis is 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. With a view to ensure public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, 4,882 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. These committees are protecting and managing 7.79 lakh hectares of forest land. The State Government has recently constituted at state, divisional and district level committees to emphasize Joint Forest Management and Forest Development Agencies. Panchayat 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.

A target of plantation in an area of 40,000 hectares and distribution of 84 lakh seedlings was kept under the Twenty Point Programme during

the year 2008-09. Plantation on 44,365 hectares of land has been completed and 88.05 lakh seedlings were distributed by March 2009.

Against a provision of Rs 50.68 crore an expenditure of Rs 49.36 crore has been incurred on various development works upto March 2009. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes developmental works are being carried out which inter alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo, etc. Besides, various works likes 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 done.

The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are two national parks and 25 wild life sanctuaries.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing an important role in strengthening the economic development of the State. Cooperative Institutions are fulfilling the 90 percent needs of Institutional Credit and 30 percent needs of agriculture inputs for the farmers. Cooperative sector covers 95 percent of milk production and distribution.

At present, including one Federation, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 31 Upphokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5,255 Gram Seva Sahkari Samitiyan (GSS) and 208 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samitis (KVSS), a total of about 26,048 co-operative societies are registered in the State. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 1,161 crore and working capital of Rs. 17,567 crore.

Co-operative institutions are providing agricultural loans to the farmers. During the year 2008-09, against a target of Rs. 3,227.70 crore and Rs. 142.64 crore of short-term and medium-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 2,450.44 crore and Rs. 74.50 crore respectively. Similarly, during the year 2008-09, loans worth Rs. 243.68 crore have been provided under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 225 crore.

Following programmes are also being carried out under cooperative movement:

Co-operative Consumer Structure: In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution proper, co-operative Institutions have been functioning effectively. For this 31 Cooperative Wholesale Bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution is working in consumer sector. During the year 2008-09, consumer goods of worth Rs. 367.05 crore has been distributed against the target of Rs. 384.00 crore.

Women Co-operative societies: For the upliftment of women and bringing them into the mainstream of development, particularly women of weaker sections, 2,479 Bachat Ghar societies with about 1.24 lakh members have been constituted.

Co-operative Dwelling: Under this, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Federation (RCHF) for building construction, repairs & maintenance and fulfilling the dream of self house. Individual loan upto a maximum limit of Rs. 10 lakh for a term of 15 years is provided for house construction, house extension, purchase of house & purchase of land allotted by urban local bodies. For repair and maintenance of houses, a loan upto limit of Rs. two lakh for a period of seven years is provided under Baby Blanket Scheme. In RCHF, there are 1,344 Housing Cooperative Societies and 5,487 nominal members. RCHF has been provided Rs. 108.60 lakh as share capital by State Government.

Tilam Sangh: Tilam Sangh is functioning in the State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers at reasonable prices. The other objective of Tilam Sangh is to form Cooperative Societies of Oil seed producers, to promote the oilseeds products and provide reasonable prices to the producers. Oil seed revolution has been initiated in the State by virtue of Tilam Sangh.

Samagra Sahakari Vikas Pariyojana: This scheme is being implemented in selected districts of the State. Under this, financial assistance is provided to all cooperative institutions in the districts. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in eight districts namely Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Ajmer, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara and Jhunjhunu.

Urban Cooperative Banks: In State there are 38 Urban Cooperative Banks are functioning to provide loan to small entrepreneurs, cottage

entrepreneurs and consumers. These Banks also provide banking services in urban areas.

Besides, a number of useful schemes like Gyan Sagar Loan Yojana, Loan Facility to Self Help Groups, Sahkari Kisan Credit Card Yojana, Avika Credit Card Yojana, Sahkar Swarojgar Credit Card Yojana, Phasal Bima Yojana, Vyaktigat Durghatna Bima Yojana, cash credit for fertilizers & seeds Yojana, etc. in co-operative sector are also functioning in the State.

6. INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES

Industrialisation plays an important role in creating employment avenues and promoting share of industrial sector in the Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP). As per advance estimates of GSDP, the growth observed in manufacturing (registered and unregistered) is expected to be 4.02 percent in the year 2008-09 as compared to 8.82 percent in 2007-08.

The State Government has been putting persistent efforts for rapid industrialisation of the State that would generate more employment opportunities and put positive impact on alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities.

The Directorate of Industries is responsible for development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are given below:

Registration/Memorandum of Industrial Units: In the financial year 2008-09, a total of 14,696 small and artisan units were registered against the target of 14,300 units. These units with a total investment of Rs. 1,490.32 crore have generated direct employment for 81,438 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2008-09 proposals for establishment of 84 major and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 17,385 crore were submitted to the Government of India wherein 23,326 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srajan Karyakram (PMRSK): Ministry of Small and Medium Industry, Government of India launched PMRSK in the year 2008-09 by amalgamating erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana and Gramin Rojgar Srajan Karyakram with the objective to provide new employment opportunity by promoting large numbers of gramodyog, services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the financial year 2008-09, a target to establish 1,337 projects was kept against which 302 applications have been sanctioned and 144 persons were trained.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the rules relating to establishment of industrial units. Besides, the work relating to registration of industrial units, preparing loan applications and releasing the sanctions is also done in

these shivirs. During the year 2008-09, 40 shivirs at district level and 254 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective targets of 32 and 240.

Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 170 persons have been trained during the year 2008-09 against the target of 160.

Household Industries: Under 'Household Industry Scheme', training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods is imparted to women in order to make them self-dependent. Against the target of 3,625 to be trained in the year 2008-09, 4,676 women have been trained and 718 women got self employment. An amount of Rs. 47.18 lakh has been incurred on this scheme during the year 2008-09.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan' is playing an effective role in marketing the products prepared by the industrial units, craftsman and weavers by organising industrial fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2008-09, 47 fairs/exhibitions were organised wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 40.19 crore were placed.

Haath Kargha: For the benefit of handloom workers, Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana and Swasthya Bima Yojana (Health Insurance) are being implemented in the State. Under this, 1,440 and 9,373 bunkars have been benefited against the respective target of 1,000 and 20,000 bunkars in the year 2008-09.

Rural Development and Self-employment Training: With the cooperation of Banks and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), 24 self employment development institutions have been established in 21 districts of the State for providing skill up-gradation and entrepreneurship development training to youth. During the year 2008-09, 7,881 youth have been trained and 4,224 youth got self employment. An amount of Rs 12.94 lakh has been incurred on this scheme.

Human Resource Development (HRD): Under this, training, technical services and testing services are being provided through Entrepreneurship Development programme, Electronic Testing & Development Centre (ETDC), Technical Upgradation Programme and Skill/Efficiency Promotion Programme. An amount of Rs. 51.35 Lakh has been incurred during the year 2008-09 and training has been imparted to 2,328 participants.

Investment Incentive Policy, 2003: Under this policy, there is provision of cent percent rebate in luxury tax and 50 percent rebate in

stamp duty on conversion fee. A rebate of 50 percent has also been provided in electric tax, mandi tax and entertainment tax for 7 years. Besides this, 5 percent interest subsidy is provided to new investment and one percent additional to investors belonging to SC/ST. During the year 2008-09, 2,834 applications involving an investment of Rs. 15,819.33 crore are proposed, out of which sanction of rebate/subsidy on 2,073 cases and qualifying certificates on investment of Rs. 5,808.27 crore have been issued.

Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET)

This Institute has been established in Jaipur by the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai in Joint Collaboration with the Department of Chemical & Petrochemical, GoI and the Industry Department for the promotion of Plastic Industries in the State. During the year 2008-09, 201 persons have been trained and 258 persons participated in different diploma courses.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is functioning towards creating more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector, upgrading living standard of rural artisans and providing them linkages with market and latest technology. Presently, the agency carries out its activities for the development of artisans in 6 major sub-sectors - wool & textile, leather, stone ceramic & potteries, handicrafts, handloom and khadi & village industries. During the financial year 2008-09, 5,057 artisans (including 1,317 males and 3,740 females) engaged with activities related with various sub-sectors have been benefited. An expenditure of Rs. 140.75 lakh has been incurred during the year 2008-09.

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) has been set up to promote Rajasthan as an attractive investment destination, provide all investment related information to Medium & Large Scale industries as well as to NRI Investors and also to ensure quick resolution of the problems of Investors. Apart from industry, BIP promotes investment across sectors such as Health, Infrastructure, Education, Energy, Urban Infrastructure, Agriculture, Tourism and IT & ITES. It is the single point of contact for investors to provide complete back-up support, right from project conceptualization to implementation.

Under the Single Window System set up in the State in the year 2000, 1,367 meetings of State and District Level Committees (SLEC & DLEC) have taken place till November, 2008 wherein 1,755 projects of investments worth Rs. 871.22 crore have been approved. In addition to

this, 109 proposals with proposed investment of Rs. 35,848.78 crore have also been approved in the meetings of Board of Infrastructure Development & Investment (BIDI).

The information on the investment environment and opportunities is provided through BIP's website www.investrajasthan.com which has thoroughly been revamped and made more informative and interactive. The website www.resurgentrajasthan.com which was created for the 'Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2007' is updated regularly to provide current status of MoUs/LoIs signed during the summit.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organisation engaged in fostering growth of industrialisation in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyse planned rapid industrialisation of Rajasthan.

Infrastructure Development: 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 the State. During the year 2008-09, RIICO has developed 2,134.17 acres of land and acquired 2040.53 acres of land. During the year 2008-09, the Corporation has incurred Rs 82,399.92 lakh (including land compensation) against the target of Rs 79,150.00 lakh and the recovery is Rs 45,776.03 lakh against the target of Rs 45,000.00 lakh.

Industrial Development: RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large scale units for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance to entrepreneurs. The major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to industrial projects in Rajasthan. During the year 2008-09 term loan sanctioned, disbursement and recovery was Rs 10,119.00 lakh, Rs 8,725.04 lakh and Rs. 11,108.02 lakh against the target of Rs. 10,000.00 lakh, 9,000.00 lakh and Rs. 10,000.00 lakh respectively.

Special Schemes: Under Special Component Plan, for encouraging scheduled caste entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units, a special rebate of 50 percent is provided by RIICO on allotment of land/plots.

During the year 2008-09, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs 321.00 lakh under Special Component Plan and Rs 417.20 lakh under Tribal Sub Plan.

RIICO is implementing following special projects for rapid industrialisation in the State:

Establishment of Special Industrial Parks and Theme Parks: RIICO has developed Agro Food Parks in Kota, Jodhpur, Sriganganagar and Alwar for development of industries based on agricultural crops in the State. Besides, Automobile Projects are being established in Tapukada (Bhiwadi). Corporation has developed a Special Zone to establish auto components, cables and garment industries in Patherdi. The Corporation has also developed an industrial park for attracting Japanese investment in Neemrana (Alwar).

RIICO is developing Bhiwadi (Extension) on about 1,200 acres land wherein special zones will be developed for auto components, garments, leather products and IT. Saint Gobain Glass India Ltd. is planning to establish green field project for float glass with an investment of Rs. 700 crore on 140 acres of land in Bhiwadi (Extension). A stone park has been established in Dholpur for development of Stone Industries. Besides this, two textile parks in Silora (Kishangarh) and one in Bagru (Jaipur) are being developed on Public Private Partnership basis.

Other Schemes: Several Schemes are being implemented for development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Presently, out of 18 projects, work on 12 projects has been completed and work on remaining 6 projects is in progress. An expenditure of Rs.3,865.34 lakh has been incurred on the above 12 projects which include establishment of earth station in IT Park, Jodhpur, construction of Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) at Bhiwadi (Alwar), development work in Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP), Sitapura, Jaipur, SEZ Sitapura Phase-I, Jaipur and construction of link roads in different Industrial Areas. The construction work of link roads is in progress in Boranada (Jodhpur), EPIP Neemrana (Alwar) and other Industrial Areas.

Establishment of Growth Centres: In order to remove regional imbalance in industrial development, 8 growth centres by an investment of Rs. 30 crore each have been developed with the assistance of the Central Government. Work on Abu Road (Sirohi) growth centre has been completed; for other centres at Khara & Karni (Bikaner), Dholpur & Parbatsar (Nagaur), Jhalawar & Palsana (Sikar) and Hamirgarh (Bhilwara), work is in progress.

Mini Growth Centres: In order to provide integrated infrastructure facilities for small scale industries in rural and backward areas, mini growth centres with an investment of Rs. 5 crore each have been

developed with the assistance of Central Government. Out of nine, work on six centres at Sangaria (Jodhpur), Kalladwas (Udaipur), Gogalav (Nagaur), Bayana (Bharatpur), Khuskheda (Bhiwadi) and Newai (Tonk) has been completed; work on other 3 centres is in progress.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs): Special Economic Zone is a special zone for carrying out industrial and commercial activities including services where the products are kept free from levy of central excise and other duties by giving the SEZ a special status as deemed foreign territory. The setting up of special economic zones in the state are on cards for industrial development and generation of employment opportunities. SEZs are being developed for gems & jewellery at Sitapura (Jaipur) and handicrafts & Guar gum units at Jodhpur. Under public private partnership, a SEZ is being developed on Jaipur-Ajmer national highway by RIICO and Mahindra Life Space Developer Limited wherein an investment of Rs.14,000 crore is expected and about one lakh persons are likely to get employment opportunities. Besides, several companies of IT sector such as Infosys Limited, Wipro Limited, and Tech Mahindra & Nagaro have expressed their interest in this area.

Similarly, several private developers such as Somani Worsted Limited, Vatika Jaipur, Genpact Infra (Jaipur) Private Limited and Mansarovar Industrial Development Corporation are establishing SEZs in IT and handicrafts sector. Besides, 11 more companies have got in-principle approval for establishments of SEZs in different sectors.

Information Technology Parks: The parks have been developed at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in 100.00 acres land, Jodhpur in 5.5 acres land, Kota in 7.00 acres land and Udaipur on 10.00 acres land. All the plots in Sitapura, Jaipur and Kota have been allotted. The Corporation has established a Satellite Earth Station in IT Park, Sitapura (Jaipur) with Software Technology Park of India (STPI) and Cyber Park at Jodhpur. Besides, V-SAT facility is to be provided in Bhiwadi which facilitate high quality data communication in nearby areas.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is functioning to assist and promote Small Scale Industries (SSI) and Rajasthan Handicrafts. The RSIC is working as a Nodal Agency for the development and promotion of Rajasthan handicrafts within the National and International Market. Corporation purchases handicrafts items directly from the craft persons.

The Corporation market handicrafts through 10 Rajasthali outlets at different places. However, Rajasthali Handicrafts are popular all over India. To increase reach of handicrafts at places where Rajasthali outlets

are not operating, the Corporation organizes exhibitions from time to time within the State and outside the State.

Under Rajasthan Hasthashilpi Evam Dastkar Kalyan Yojna, a Corpus fund of Rs. 100 lakh was created with the contribution of the State Government, RIICO, RFC and RSIC. Interest accrued on corpus fund is being provided to the needy craft persons as financial assistance for treatment of identified diseases like TB, Cancer, Leprosy, Valve replacement, Bypass Surgery, Kidney transplantation, Heart diseases etc.

Corporation is providing raw materials – Iron & Steel, Steam Coal and Polymer product to the SSI units and marketing assistance to the SSI units for Steel Furniture, Tent & Tarpaulin, Desert Cooler, Polythene Bags, Barbed Wire and Angle Iron Posts. Besides, the Corporation is also operating Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur.

During the financial year 2008-09, the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 598.21 lakh while assistance of raw materials was Rs. 6523.75 lakh and marketing of SSI products was Rs. 471.11 lakh. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur, total revenue of Rs. 3018.96 lakh was collected during the year 2008-09.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic objective of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from Rs. 2,000 to 20.00 crore.

The Corporation has launched an array of loan schemes to extend financial assistance to the entrepreneurs such as hospital and nursing homes, hotel & restaurant, Mahila Udyam Nidhi for women entrepreneurs and loan schemes for professionals. Besides this, the corporation also provides term loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special/concessional rate of interest to attract them for setting up industrial units in the State.

During the year 2008-09, following schemes have been implemented to reduce Non Productive Assets (NPAs):

- Settlement of small loan cases having disbursed amount upto Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- One time NPAs settlement scheme.
- Settlement of deficit, decreetal and write-off cases.

- Settlement of transport loan cases of amount upto Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- Scheme for waiver of panel interest in the cases above Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Achievements made during the financial year 2008-09 have been depicted in the following table:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Key Area	Target	Achievements
1	Sanctions	450.00	472.91
2	Disbursement	360.00	340.15
3	Recovery	390.00	392.74

Indices of Industrial Production (IIP)

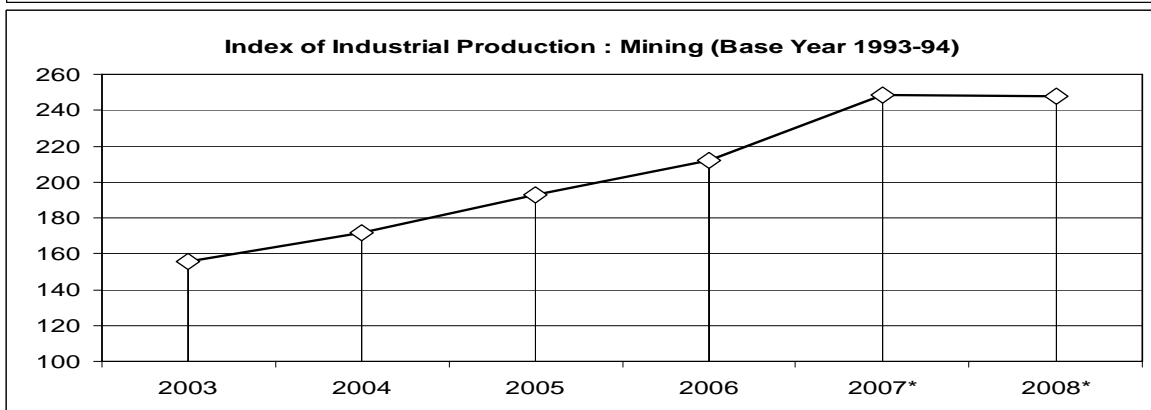
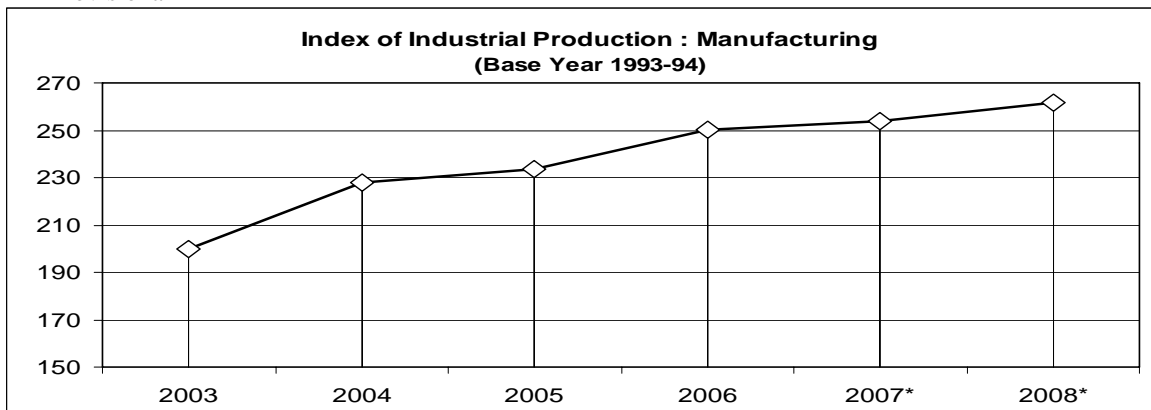
Production indices in three different groups of industrial sector viz. manufacturing, mining and electricity are given in the following table:

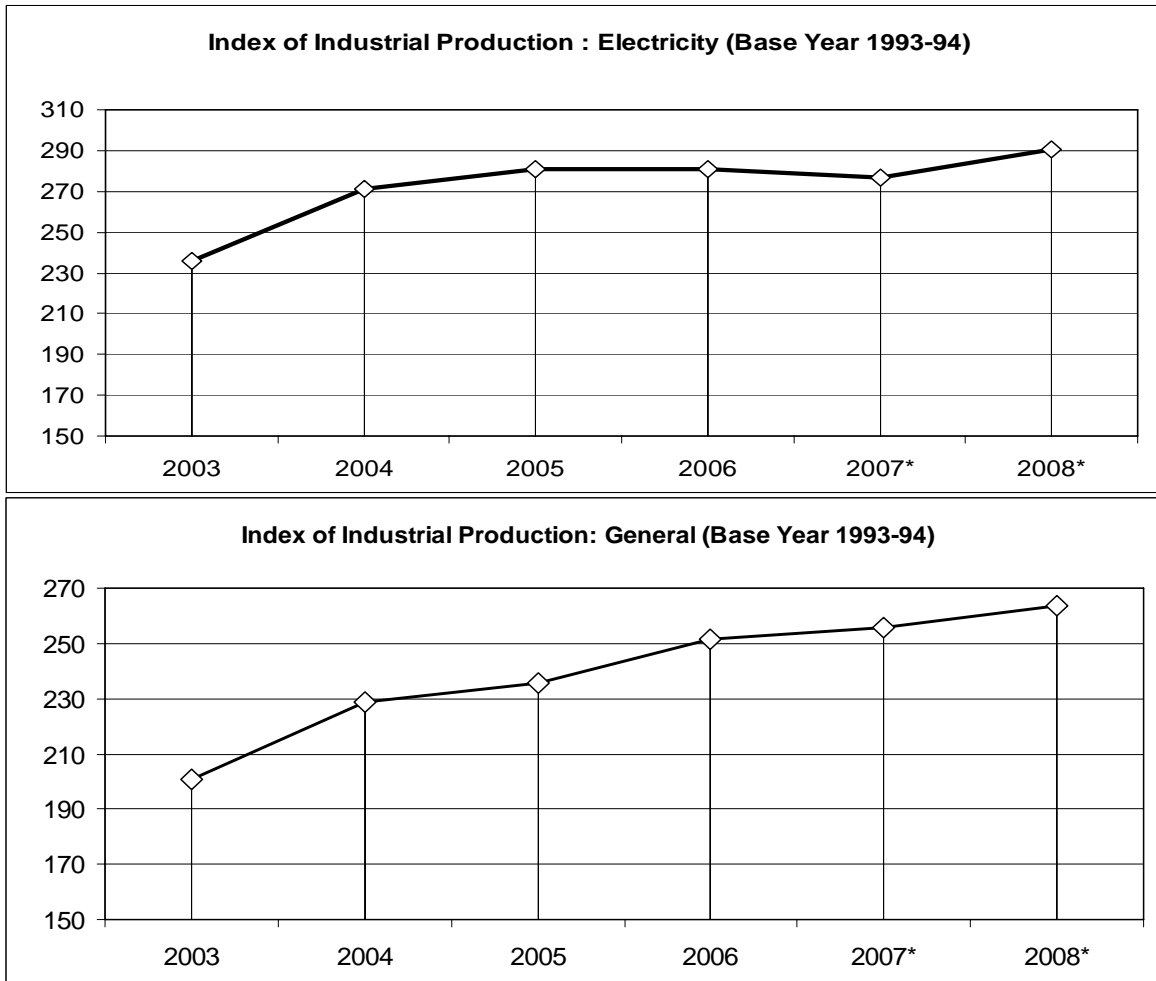
Indices of Industrial Production

(Base 1993-94)

Group/Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
Manufacturing	199.84	227.69	233.46	250.51	254.02	261.78
Mining	155.70	171.59	192.88	212.00	248.30	248.01
Electricity	236.00	271.07	281.23	281.12	276.83	290.79
General	200.93	228.88	235.51	251.39	255.47	263.40

*Provisional





General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 263.40 in the year 2008 which was 255.47 in the year 2007, registering an increase of 3.10 percent over the previous year. A rising trend in all sectors except mining sector has been observed during the year 2008. The index of electricity sector increased by 5.04 percent and manufacturing sector by 3.05 percent, while the index of mining sector decreased by 0.12 percent.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village industries are playing an important role in providing employment in the rural areas. The main function of KVI is to assist the workers for producing quality products, artisans training, promoting co-operative participation and increasing production by providing raw material and necessary implements.

A new scheme namely 'Fashion for Development' is being implemented in the State. The scheme equipped with improved charkhas, karghas and warping machine would provide a long term employment for 2,500 weavers and other workers. With inception of the scheme, production of

qualitative and attractive garments is being initiated in the State. Besides, following innovative schemes are being implemented:

- To develop khadi as a brand, a ‘Logo’ has been developed and a common signage has been prepared. It has been dedicated to the public.
- With the assistance of international fashion designers, 260 new designs have been developed in khadi fabrics including 60 costumes. Apart from this, a series of 50 modern costumes have been launched.
- Based on a uniform theme and design concept, a renovation of 13 big and 37 small khadi bhandars has been taken, out of these, renovation work of 9 big and 35 small bhandars have been completed.
- Under the ‘Fashion for Development’ scheme, 4 khadi clusters viz. Rayala (Bhilwara), Ratangarh (Churu), Bikaner and Jaisalmer were established with Rs. 4.50 crore in the year 2007-08 and financial assistance was made available to 6 modern and 8 taku amber charkhas, semi automatic karghas, ready warp system, common facility centre and state facility centre in 18 khadi institutions of above clusters. In the year 2008-09, khadi clusters were commissioned in Tonk, Bayana (Bharatpur), Vijaynagar (Ajmer) and Partapur (Banswara).
- Pradhanmantri Gramin Rojgar Srajan Programme is being implemented in which 201 units have been sanctioned for creation of employment.
- During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs 2.97 lakh has been spent for providing training to 149 persons.

Under Khadi and Gramodyog Industries, there has been a production of Rs. 18.14 crore and Rs. 301.79 crore respectively during the year 2008-09. Against the target of setting 1,003 units and providing employment to 12,628 persons during the year 2008-09, 201 units have been sanctioned and an additional employment to 4,594 persons has been provided.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The functions of this Department include enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and payment of Wages Act, 1936. To ensure safety and health amongst industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organized sector, 8,071 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out during the year 2008-09. During the financial year 2008-09, 407 new factories

and 76 new boilers were registered wherein about 29,520 workers got employment. Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. A total of 1,045 samples from 143 factories were collected and analysed. To create safety awareness, 52 safety training programmes and seminars were organized for benefiting 1,571 participants. The department has published a booklet for new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts which also contains information for issuing various approvals, licenses and certificates granted under the Acts. The department has also amended and published its 'Citizens Charter' to facilitate the entrepreneurs.

MINES AND MINERALS

As per advance estimates of GSDP, the growth observed in mining sector is expected to be 7.90 percent in the year 2008-09 as compared to 9.31 percent in 2007-08.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, mainly carries out mineral survey and prospecting, mineral administration and royalty collection of the minerals produced in the State. There are 2,099 mining leases for major minerals and 9,710 minor minerals leases and 16,018 quarry licenses are exist in the State. During the year 2008-09, a revised revenue target of Rs. 1,205 crore was kept against which Rs. 1,211.07 crore has been achieved. During the year 2008-09, programmes for geological investigations for different category of minerals viz. base-metals and noble metals, limestone, lignite, industrial minerals and dimensional & decorative stones were taken up.

The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Nature of work	Unit	2008-09		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	7150	7426	103.86
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	640	682	106.56
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	98	105	107.14
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	240	241	100.42
Drilling	Meter	12300	8486	69.00

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals (RSMML): With a view to scientifically explore / excavate the minerals available in the State, a company named Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 was established on 30th October 1974. On 20.2.2003, another company named Rajasthan State Minerals Development Corporation Limited (RSMDC) was merged with Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML). In the last 35 years, the company has made many qualitative and quantitative changes and earned profits.

During the financial year 2007-08, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 186.75 crore and expected to earn a post tax profit of Rs. 202.20 crore during the financial year 2008-09 registering a growth of 8.27 percent. Progress for the year 2008-09 is given below:

Mineral	Likely Achievement	
	(Lakh MT)	Revenue (Crore Rs.)
SBU & PC Gypsum	34.08	114.24
SBU & PC Limestone	25.04	92.60
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	12.19	584.95
SBU & PC Lignite	10.00	115.15
74.8 MW Wind Power Plant (units in lakh)	836.49	31.12

Oil and Gas: The Directorate of Petroleum was set-up in 1997 to expedite the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. Petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the State. During the year 2008-09 following activities have been undertaken:

- M/s Cairn Energy has drilled 4 wells and discovered 3 oil structures under Kameshwari-West fields in Barmer-Sanchore Basin wherein a total of about 480 million tonnes of in-place oil reserves have been estimated in 25 oil and gas fields.
- Cairn Energy plans to start commercial production of Oil & Gas from 5 fields from Barmer-Sanchore Basin in 2009.

- The Government of Rajasthan has initiated the process of permanent land acquisition for the oil field development in the Barmer-Sanchore Basin for which acquisition of land u/s 4 of Land Acquisition, Act is in process.
- After the discovery of oil from Barmer-Sanchore Basin, Government of India had nominated ONGCL to lift the oil. The lessee has been granted two Mining Leases in Barmer-Sanchore Basin for the development and evacuation of discovered oil/gas fields.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 14 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer of which 6 wells drilled during the year 2008-09.
- In 4 wells, high quality gas has been discovered. The quality of gas is similar to that found in Pakistan's Miano & Swan Gas Fields. It is estimated to be 88 to 91 percent hydrocarbon bearing, which shows the high prospects of hydrocarbon occurrence in Shahgarh Sub-Basin. The company has proved 236 BCF of gas in-place in SGL field (4 wells).
- Oil India has found reserves of 14.60 million tonnes of heavy oil and 33.2 million tonnes Bitumen in 8 out of 10 wells drilled so far.
- Reputed companies have shown their interest to develop infrastructure for city gas distribution in major cities/towns of the State. Accordingly, NOC/Permission to M/s Adani Energy Ltd. for Udaipur & Jaipur cities; M/s Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd. for Neemrana & Bhiwadi industrial areas and M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. for other 26 cities of the State have been issued by the State Government subject to the approval of Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), which has issued Expression of Interest (EOI) on 28th June, 2008 in favour of Reliance Gas Limited.

LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, the Labour Department of the State enforces various labour laws. The industrial climate in the State by and large, has remained peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 3,509 complaints, 2,029 have been disposed off during the financial year 2008-09 and out of 1,826 industrial disputes, 1,506 cases have been settled. During the year 2008-09, about 7.32 lakh man-days were lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay off.

By the end of March 2008, there were 4,830 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of about 8.51 lakh. During the year 2008-09, 116 new trade unions with the membership of 17,725 have been registered.

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a serious threat to the State's economy. During the year 2008-09 the number of unemployed persons registered in various Employment Exchanges were 1,61,683, out of which there were 32,069 women, 27,945 scheduled castes, 17,439 scheduled tribes and 43,507 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 14,759 against which 66,832 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 6,078 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, a total of 540 career talks were organised by employment exchanges and 85,266 persons were guided at the time of registration. During the year 2008-09, a total of 74,423 job seekers were benefited through employment / self-employment by organising 32 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs and 1,16,426 candidates were benefited through 32 employment counselling centres upto February 2009.

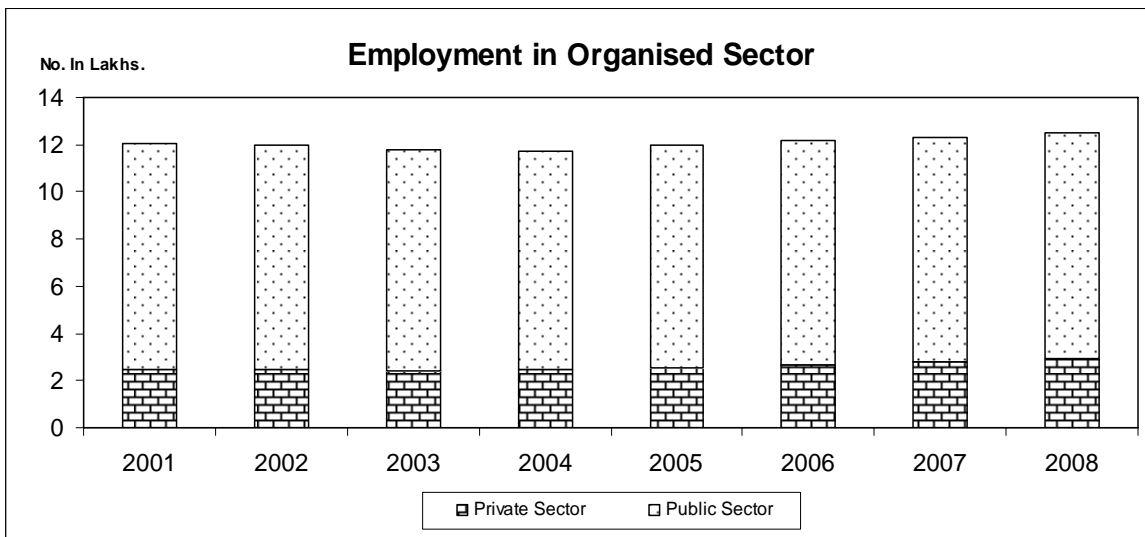
Under the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister, vocational guidance and self-employment shivirs were organised in minority-dominated areas. Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs were organised at Panchayat Samiti level for guidance of rural youth towards self-employment and information regarding employment opportunities. A Newspaper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fortnightly wherein detailed information relating to vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities, scholarships and technical education is disseminated to employment seekers.

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) programme the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years has been shown in the following table:

Employment in Organised (Public and Private) Sector

				(in Lakh)
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	
1	2	3	4	
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	

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
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



7. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure creation has been one of the priorities of the State Government. Government efforts have resulted in significant improvement in national and state highways coupled with significant improvements in power supply, Road transport, Transport, Railway and, Post & Telecommunication infrastructure in Rajasthan.

POWER

Rajasthan has made significant strides in the past few years in the power sector. In this sector, the following five companies, one each for generation and transmission, three for distribution are functioning for providing better quality of electric supply to the consumers in the State:

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.,
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,
3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,

The main sources of power generation for the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura interstate partnership Projects. Besides, the State also gets power from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas Plants, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel Projects from Central Sector.

The Installed Capacity as on March, 2008 was 6420.69 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2008-09 was 598.90 MW, which includes 125 MW through Giral thermal plant, 250 MW through STPS-Stage-IV U-1, 24.30 MW through Kahalgaon TPS Stage-II (U-2) and 199.60 MW through wind power projects. As such the installed capacity as on March, 2009 is 7019.59 MW.

The category-wise details of Installed Capacity in the State as on March, 2008 and 2009 are given in the table below:

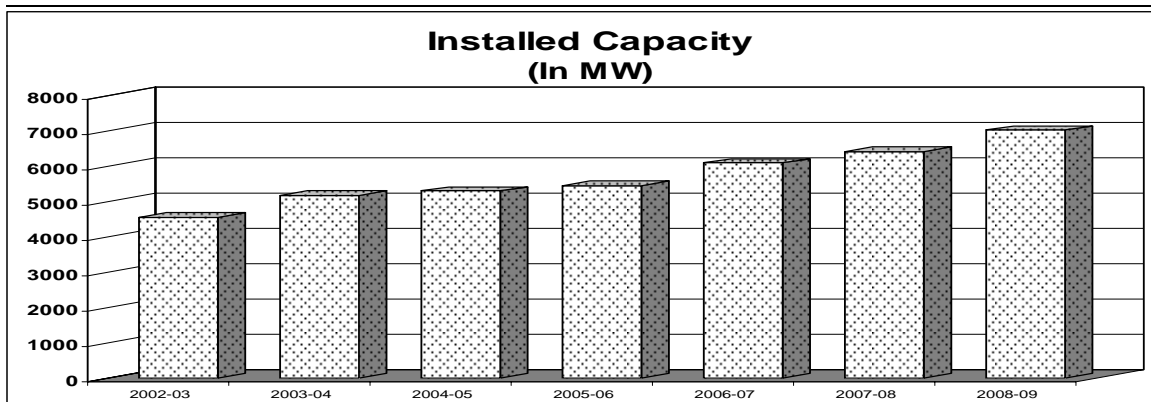
S.No.	Project	(Installed capacity in MW)	
		As on March, 2008	As on March, 2009
1.	State partnership and owned:	4000.30 MW	4375.30 MW
	(a) Thermal	2545.00 MW	2920.00 MW

S.No.	Project	As on March, 2008	As on March, 2009
(b)	Hydel	1011.80 MW	1011.80 MW
(c)	Gas	443.50 MW	443.50 MW
2.	Allocation to State from Central sector:	1853.99 MW	1878.29 MW
(a)	Thermal	698.39 MW	722.69 MW
(b)	Hydel	465.50 MW	465.50 MW
(c)	Gas	221.10 MW	221.10 MW
(d)	Atomic	469.00 MW	469.00 MW
3.	Under Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) Wind projects	41.55 MW	41.55 MW
4.	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.(RSMML) Wind Project	37.30 MW	37.30 MW
5.	Private sector Wind / Biomass project	487.55 MW	687.15 MW
a	Wind Projects	456.25 MW	655.85 MW
b	Biomass Projects:	31.30 MW	31.30 MW
Total		6420.69 MW	7019.59 MW

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been shown in the following table:

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(Energy in crore units)	
	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3
1. Net Generation (Partnership projects)	350.99	287.90
2. Purchased (Utpadan Nigam, Central Sector and Others)	3320.68	3599.17
Total Availability (1+2)	3671.67	3887.07
3. Consumption		
Gross Energy Distributed at:		
(i) Jaipur Discom	1312.267	1422.394
(ii) Ajmer Discom	1127.808	1112.447
(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1015.345	1113.123
Net Energy Distributed at:		
(i) Jaipur Discom	1311.529	1421.613
(ii) Ajmer Discom	1127.267	1111.894
(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1014.808	1112.533



Net power consumption is likely to be 3646.040 crore units during the year 2008-09 as against 3,453.604 crore units consumed during the last year.

Under Rural Electrification Programme 37,288 villages have been electrified and about 8.96 lakh wells energised by the end of March, 2009.

Transmission (Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.-RVPN): The details relating to lines and sub-stations (S/S) have been given as under:

(Lines in Ckt KMs & S/Ss in No./MVA)					
S. No.	Voltage	Particulars	As on March, 2008	Annual Target 2008-09	Achievements 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	400 KV	Lines	915.38	600	442.243
2.	220 KV	Lines	8851.19	450	469.699
3.	132 KV	Lines	12250.54	350	524.776
4.	400 KV (No. MVA)	Sub-station	4/2955	-	-
5.	220 KV (No. MVA)	Sub-station	57/10605	5/500	5/500
6.	132 KV (No. MVA)	Sub-station	270/12542.5	12/300	12/375
7.	33 KV	Lines (km)	34754.04	1511	1565.93
8.	33 KV	Sub-Station(No.)	2752	180	211

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd (RREC) is the Nodal Agency for development of Energy from renewable energy sources in the state as well as the state designated agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC up to March, 2009 is as follows:

Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy): The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 5,400 MW. Three Demonstration Wind Farm Projects sanctioned by MNES, Government of India with total aggregate capacity of 6.35 MW have been installed at Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Devgarh. A total of 734.695 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto March, 2009 with total investment of Rs. 3,673.47 crore.

Biomass Energy: Five plants with 46.3 MW capacity of power project based on biomass have been installed in the State and another six projects based on biomass totaling to 68 MW are in progress. Besides, 23 projects with 179 MW capacity are at various stages of implementation.

Solar Energy: The objective of the scheme is to promote Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology for the purpose of decentralized electricity generation in remote areas. Under this, RREC is installing SPV Domestic lighting system, Street Lighting Systems and Solar pump sets with subsidy support under SPV programme of Ministry of Non-renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and Renewable Energy (RE) programme of the State Government in rural areas. Upto March 2009, 92,849 lights have been installed in the State.

TRANSPORT

Roads

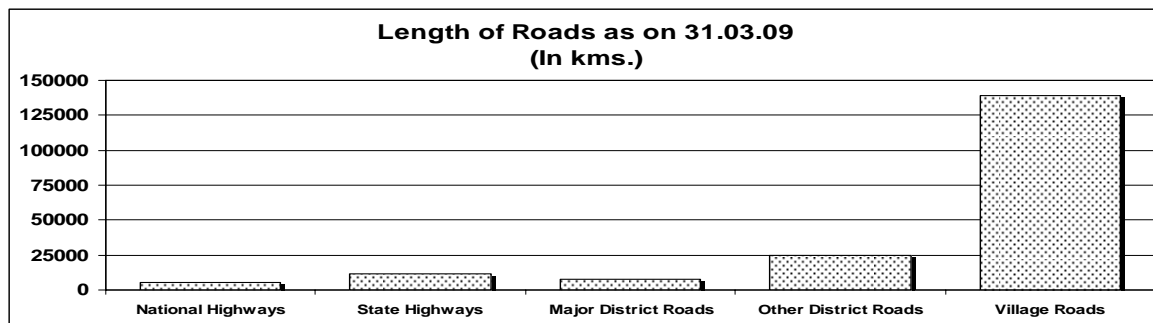
Transport and Communication is indicative of economic health and development of a State. A strong road network helps in promoting developmental activities in the sphere of agriculture, trade & commerce, education, health, and even in maintenance of law and order situation. An integrated and efficient communication mode is necessary for rapid economic development of the State. Recognizing roads as the lifeline of development, efforts are being made to improve the existing network of roads and adding new roads.

On 31st March, 2009, the total road length in the State was 1,86,806 km. The road density in the State was 53.31 km per 100 sq. km upto the end of 2007-08 which has been increased to 54.58 km per 100 Sq. km upto the end of 2008-09, still it is much below the national average of 102.92 km.

Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2009 (Tentative)

S. No	Item	(Length in km)					Total
		BT	WBM	GR	FW		
1	National Highways	5670	8	1	35	5714	
2	State Highways	11717	5	18	11	11751	
3	Major District Roads	7551	1	35	71	7658	
4	Other District Roads	22439	57	1928	0	24424	
5	Village Roads	93060	1328	39122	3749	137259	
Total		140437	1399	41104	3866	186806	

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



During the year 2008-09, about 5,616 km BT roads have been constructed under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF-XII, XIII, XIV and rural roads. 129 Km roads have also been upgraded from WBM to BT stage under NABARD RIDF schemes.

There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. By the end of 2008-09 the connectivity of the villages by BT roads (likely) in different population group is given below:

S.No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on March 2009 (likely)	Percentage of villages connected
1	1000 & above	14198	14164	99.76
2	500-1000	11058	10836	97.99
3	250-500	7713	4581	59.39
4	Below 250	6784	2253	33.21
	Total	39753	31834	80.08

During the year 2008-09, the achievements made under road development are given below:

- During 2008-09, 1,294 villages have been connected under PMGSY.
- Work of improvement and up-gradation of 5 corridors with road length 1053 km amounting to Rs. 1500 crore are being executed under Mega Highway Project which includes widening and up-gradation of roads upto international standards and construction of 11 ROBs and 30 bypasses. 95 percent works have been completed and out of 5 corridors, 4 corridors completed; work of remaining one corridor is under completion.
- Under East-West Corridor and North-South Corridor of National Highways Development Project, works of 4/6 laning of National Highways are in progress and likely to be completed by 2009. Under National Highways Development Project-Phase-III, work of 4 laning of National Highway No.11 Agra-Jaipur is also in progress.
- Sanctions for 16 ROBs amounting to Rs. 177 crore have been issued, out of which, works on 15 ROBs have started and General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) is under process for one ROB.
- The road portion of State Highways and Major District roads passing through habitation areas were damaged due to poor drainage. To overcome such problem, Sanctions amounting to

Rs. 29.66 crore have been issued to construct 43 km cement concrete roads. Out of which 30 Km. cement concrete roads have been constructed by March, 2009 and remaining works are in progress.

- Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY), all villages having population 500 & above in general area and villages having population 250 & above in tribal and desert area are to be connected by all weather roads. The works are in progress.
- The connectivity of villages at the beginning of 2008-09 was 74 percent which are likely to be 80 percent by the end of March, 2009.
- A Missing Link Project amounting to Rs. 299.51 crore to construct 1,932 km roads is under progress, 80 percent work completed by March, 2009. This project is being executed by PWD and Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board (RSAMB) in 22 and 10 districts respectively.

Road Transport

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has managed to run a total of 4,875 vehicles, including 195 private vehicles, covering a total road length of 60.09 crore kms upto March, 2009 against the target of 60.25 crore kms for the year 2008-09. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 93 percent. There is a target of replacing 1,150 old buses by new ones during the year 2008-09 against which 903 buses have been added in the fleet.

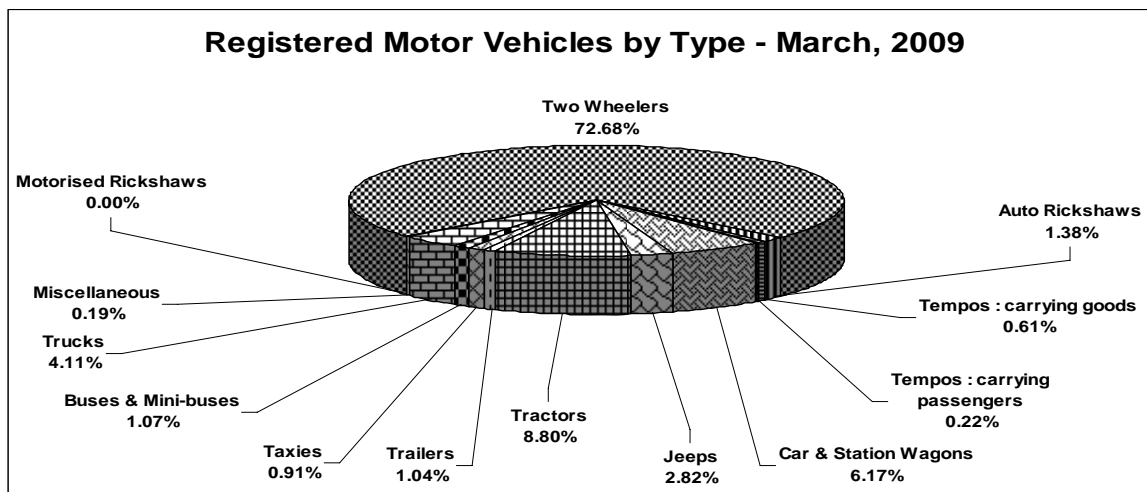
The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 59.01 lakh upto the March, 2008, which has reached to 64.42 lakh by the end of March, 2009, showing an increase of 9.17 percent.

Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of March for the years 2008 and 2009 are given below:

Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)	
	Cumulative Numbers by the end of March for the Year	
	2008	2009
1	2	3
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	4261695	4681855
3. Auto Rickshaws	82588	88778

Type of Vehicles	Cumulative Numbers by the end of March for the Year	
	2008	2009
1	2	3
4. Tempos:		
(i) For carrying goods	34944	39300
(ii) For carrying passengers	13311	13897
5. Cars	355122	397585
6. Jeeps	169601	181771
7. Tractors	537735	566710
8. Trailers	65088	66891
9. Taxies	52902	58918
10. Buses & Mini-buses	65605	68944
11. Trucks	252109	264812
12. Miscellaneous	10370	12057
Total	5901160	6441608



Important decisions were taken to improve activities in the field of transportation which include; decentralization of learning license work, vehicle registrations through motor vehicle dealers, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector, vehicle generated pollution testing through testing centers provided to Automobile/Diploma and Degree holders in mechanical engineering, issuing permit through District Transport Officers and international driving permit by RTOs, transport facilities by creating urban and rural route, rebate in motor vehicle tax for tourism development, establishment of computerized learning license kiosk, grant to self help group, etc. Besides, a Master Transport Plan has been prepared to make transportation dynamic and safe. An action plan has also been prepared to provide transport

facilities to 7,726 villages having population more than 500 by developing over bridges and connecting roads.

Against a target of Rs. 1,200 crore to be earned as revenue during the year 2008-09, the achievement was to the tune of Rs. 1213.04 crore.

RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2008 was 5,683.01 km. Out of this, 3,885.47 km (68.37 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 1,710.78 km (30.10 percent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km (1.53 percent) under narrow gauge. As on 31st March, 2008, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km of geographical area was 16.61 km in the State.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal & telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,318 at the end of 2007-08. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office was 33 sq. km and 6,319 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities were also provided by 486 offices during the year 2007-08.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,335 at the end of March, 2008 as against 2,338 at the end of March, 2007. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 2007 and 2008 are given below:

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2007	2008
1.	Post Offices	Number	10364	10318
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	655	486
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2338	2335
4.	Customer services centres	Number	278	284
5.	Working connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	39.38	41.03
6.	Public Call Offices	Number	101667	98029
	(i) Local PCO	Number	7560	7678
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	60318	55454
	(iii) Village PT	Number	33789	34897
7.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	152587	174744
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	4166	4874
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	214	196

8. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for improving social and economic status of the people in the State. As per Census 2001, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.41 percent, which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered an absolute increase of 21.86 percent in literacy rate during the last decade. Male literacy rate is 75.70 percent in the State, which has surpassed the National Male Literacy Rate of 75.26 percent while Female Literacy Rate is 43.85 percent. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. Further, the State Government is endeavoured to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education, etc.

Elementary Education

In elementary education, the State has achieved a noticeable progress over the last decade. There are 51,724 Primary Schools (PS) with 1,23,569 teachers and 49,669 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) with 1,99,717 teachers wherein total enrollment is 124.86 lakh.

Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is implemented in the State to provide education to children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management.

In view of achieving the goal of cent-percent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been introduced. Under the Mid-day Meal Scheme students are being benefited.

For promoting girls education in the State following measures have been undertaken:

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are functioning and providing residential facilities to girls belonging to marginalized sections.
- Free Computer Education is being provided.

- All SC/ST Girls who passed class VIII and are enrolled in class IX, a sum of Rs. 3,000 is deposited in her name and she would be entitled to withdraw it on attaining the age of 18 years.
- A FDR of Rs. 2,000 for each girl in class X and Rs. 4,000 for each girl in class XII will be provided who pass out from KGBV.
- Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced for girls travelling distances more than 5 km to reach the schools 24,319 girls have been benefited under this scheme during 2008-09.
- Ladies bicycles are being provided to all girl students travelling to school at a distance of 2 to 5 km and studying in class X. Under this scheme, 36,772 girls have been benefited.
- Bridge Courses of six months duration are being run.
- A special scheme has also been introduced for the disabled girls studying in IX-XII classes. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS) aims to enable all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling, an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment.
- A scheme called 'Aapki Beti Scheme' has been introduced for girls belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this, scholarships of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,500 are being provided to girls studying upto VIII and IX-XII class respectively.
- To promote Girls Education in the State 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this scheme, an incentive amount of Rs. 1,500 per year is being given to the each girl who secures 75 percent or more marks in class X of Secondary Board Examination and highest marks in VIII Board Examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter for continuing their study in next class. This incentive is provided for regular students for two years, who continue their study.

Secondary Education

Secondary education is a vital link between elementary and higher education in the educational system. This is a stage where the students are to be equipped for self-employment/employment. To meet this objective, the thrust under secondary education has been on computer education. At present, 11,380 Secondary and 6,010 Senior Secondary schools are running in the State of which 6,231 Secondary and 3,108 Senior Secondary schools are in government sector wherein 23.92 lakh students including 8.11 lakh girls are studying.

In order to ensure adequate enrollment and retention of children in government schools, free text books are being provided to all boys and girls of classes I to XII.

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

- A scheme has been launched for encouraging Public-Private Partnership in school education.
- For assessment of teacher's performance, monitoring indicators have been introduced.
- Life Skills Text Book has been introduced for class XI as a compulsory subject.
- EDUSET is being set up in the State with the help of ISRO.
- For computer education, district computer labs have been set up in each district.
- Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project is introduced in 2,500 more schools in the year 2008-09.
- Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) XIII, in 1,625 schools, 4,228 civil works amounting to Rs. 85.99 crore were sanctioned by NABARD. Out of this, the State Government has sanctioned 1,265 works in 476 schools; out of these 1,141 works have been completed.
- State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT) has been established at Goner (Jaipur) for imparting training to officials of Education Department associated with educational management.

The State Open School has also been setup for catering to the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under this, about 72,974 students have been registered upto the last year. Out of old registered students, 18,895 passed the examination. About 34,108 students have been registered in the current year.

Total Literacy Campaign

It is a time bound, voluntary and dedicated programme, which has been implemented in three phases. In the first phase, illiterates are identified through area survey, thereafter illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years were enrolled for Total Literacy Campaign (TLC). Three primers in local language are taught for about 200 teaching hours to provide them with basic literacy knowledge. On completion of first phase, it is expected that learners have gain skill to read and write in their own language and do simple mathematics. Thereafter, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) of second phase starts wherein the neo-literates are made to put acquired skill into practice and to increase the knowledge gained during the previous stage. The duration of this programme is about one year. Drop-out learners and the illiterates, who could not attend the TLC programme, participate in the residual illiterate programme. In the last

and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken up and learners are given facility of upgrading their skills through the following programme:

- Programme for residual illiterates
- Equivalency Programme
- Income Generating Programme
- Quality of Life Improvement Programme
- Individual Interest Promotion Programme
- Future Oriented Programme

Under the Total Literacy and CE Programmes approximately 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these, 80.57 lakh have been enrolled. Amongst the total enrolled persons, 53.78 lakh are female, 15.86 lakh scheduled castes and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribes. So far, 65.37 lakh persons have been made neo literate.

For the empowerment of women, 474 vocational Training Camps have been organised in the current financial year. In Jhalawar, Churu and Jalore district special residential camps for 176 women were organised to make them literates and also to build up their vocational skills so that they become economically self-supporting and sustainable.

Higher Education

An attempt is being made in the State to transform the present situation of higher education and improve its quality to make it more broad based. At the country level, there is one college per 77,000 population, while in Rajasthan, there is one college in a population of 57,000 at present. Higher education for women is also given equal importance. Students are given the opportunity to avail higher education through 14 Universities and 8 Deemed universities in the state. The Rajasthan Private Universities Act, 2005 has provided for the establishment of 13 Private Universities and letters of intent have been issued to 14 Private Universities and proposals for setting up a further 21 Private Universities are under consideration.

There are 1,042 colleges in the state at present, out of these, 126 are government colleges. A total of 8.50 lakh students are pursuing higher studies in government colleges. During the year 2008-09, Government colleges have been established at Sardulshahar (Sriganganagar), Bhopalgarh (Jodhpur), Kelwara (Baran) and Toda Bhim (Karauli). Faculties of Agriculture have been opened at Uniara (Tonk) and Falodi (Jodhpur). Government College, Balotara has been upgraded to a post graduate college.

The concept of Public-Private-Partnership has been introduced with a view to seek private cooperation in higher education. No-objection certificates (NOCs) have been issued to open 112 private universities in 2007-08 and 98 in 2008-09. In the academic session 2008-09, a college has started functioning at Asind (Bhilwara) under the Self Financing Scheme.

With the aim to bring out qualitative improvement and skill up-gradation of students, innovative measures are being taken in the field of higher education that include Excellence Centres, Knowledge Centres, e-Learning Centres, etc. Efforts have also been made to provide employment opportunities through 'Student Advisory Bureau', 'Campus Interviews' and 'Bench Marking Test'. In the year 2008-09 the department has spent an amount of Rs 1300.20 lakh.

Technical Education

Polytechnic: Keeping in view need of vocational/technical courses, focus has been laid on promoting polytechnic colleges with special emphasis on women. At present, 26 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with an intake of 4,540 students are functioning in the public sector. Government aided polytechnic college Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and Autonomous polytechnic (ECB), Bikaner with respective intake of 190 students and 300 students are running. Besides, two private polytechnic colleges namely- Birla Institute, Pilani and Marwar Diploma College of Engineering & Pharmacy, Jodhpur with intake of 480 students are also functioning.

Public-Private-Partnership initiatives are being taken to strengthen and expand technical education in the State. Efforts are being made to establish 13 polytechnic, out of this, 10 women polytechnic colleges have been established with an intake of 1,980 students; establishment of two women polytechnic and one co-education polytechnic are in process. Besides this, out of 23 co-education polytechnics with intake of 5,840 students, sanctions have been given for admission in 17 polytechnic with intake of 4,040 students in the academic session 2008-09. During the year 2008-09 under the technical education (polytechnic) an amount of Rs. 2,041.36 lakh has been spent on various schemes.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, 134 ITIs (including eight for women) with 20,040 seats in the public sector and 532 ITIs with 46,866 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State which is providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering

courses of 1-3 years duration. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 816.29 lakh have been spent on various schemes of ITI.

Details of Institutions for Technical Education are as under:

Institutions and sanctioned seats (2008-09)

Course	(Number)					
	Institutions			Seats		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Engineering	11	67	78	3,402	22,045	25,447
M.C.A.	7	23	30	270	1,410	1,680
M.B.A.	10	84	94	570	5,430	6,000
Polytechnic	27	31	58	4,840	6,770	11,610
ITI	134	532	666	20,040	46,866	66,906
Para Medical Course	4	2	6	275	440	715

Medical Education

There are nine Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; seven in the Government and two in the private sector. These Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,050 graduate and 368 post graduate students in different specialties. Similarly, eleven Dental Colleges; one in the government and ten in the private sector are also functional in the State. These Dental Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,000 students. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care both for in-door and out-door patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Details of Institutions for Medical Education are as under:

Number of Institutions (2008-09)

Course	(Number)		
	Institutions		
	Govt.	Private	Total
Medical College	7	2	9
Dental College	1	10	11
B-Pharmacy	-	44	44
D-Pharmacy	1	26	27
M-Pharmacy	-	5	5

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit language is an emblem of our rich and prosperous cultural heritage. The Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 with the onerous responsibility of expanding and spreading Sanskrit language in the State. Presently, 10 Acharya, 18 Shastri, 117 Varisth Upadhyay, 63 Praveshika, 1,286 upper primary and 10 primary schools are functioning to provide Sanskrit education wherein 1.62 lakh students are studying.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health is an important social service sector which has direct bearing on human welfare. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in the State through a network of government as well as private institutions at various levels. The State Government is focusing on technology-based measures, like tele-medicine and also private sector participation, in the medical sector and to promote health insurance, especially for the weaker sections of the society. Although a number of initiatives have been taken to take care of the health status of the people and bring it in the mainstream of National averages but much still remains to be done.

Position of government allopathic medical institutions at the end of March, 2009 are shown in the table given below:

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	127
2. Dispensaries	199
3. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) – Rural	1,503
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	37
5. Community Health Centres (CHCs)	367
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)	10,951
9. In-patient Beds	43,779

During the year 2008-09, construction of 152 sub health centers buildings under Devnarayan Scheme have been initiated. 18 CHCs, 16 PHCs and 209 SHCs have been sanctioned. Besides this, CHC Salumbar has been upgraded to 100 beds from 50. Similarly, bed capacity has been increased from 50 beds to 75 beds for Bhim, Shahpura, Malpura & Bali and bed capacity have also been increased from 30 beds to 50 beds for Bhadra, Devgarh, Makrana, Khanpur, Choti

Khatu & Pirawa. Rs. 1,423.00 lakh has been provided to Medical College Society, Jhalawar for 280 bedded Jhalawar Medical hospital and for construction of a college building. Beds capacity of district hospital – Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Churu, Tonk and Govt. hospital Balotara, Sagwara, Purani Basti – Jaipur have also been increased. The post of health managers in 33 district level hospitals has been created.

Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha scheme provides financial assistance to those living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. During the year 2008-09 an assistance of Rs. 819.65 lakh has been sanctioned to 8,954 patients. Financial assistance is also provided to non-card holders of BPL families whose annual income is not more than Rs. 40,000. Against this, an amount of Rs. 678.26 lakh has been reimbursed to 2,450 persons of non-BPL families. Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh has also been launched from 1.1.2009 for providing free treatment of BPL families. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 2.30 crore has been spent for the benefit of 2,02,229 patients.

World bank assisted 'Rajasthan Health System Development Project' is being implemented from 21.7.2004 for the period of 5 years in the State. During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 68.74 crore has been spent. Under this project total amount of Rs. 275.74 crore has been incurred so far.

During the year 2008-09, 1,177 new leprosy cases were detected and 1220 patients were cured under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 1.12 lakh new cases were detected against the target of 0.98 lakh cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 2,14,169 eye operations were performed upto March, 2009 against the target of 3 lakh eye operations and 1,565 eye camps were organised. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 80.41 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 67.12 lakh. Under the 'National AIDS Control Programme', upto 2008 blood of 4,26,127 persons was tested at Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers of which 19,145 cases were found HIV positive.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

Government has recognized the merits of each of the Indian Systems of Medicine and attempts to develop them as a viable system of medicines for health care needs of our people.

Department of Ayurved has been working in the State since 1950. At present, there are 3,679 Ayurvedic, 179 Homeopathic, 105 Unani and 6 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

At present, 3,969 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries including 14 mobile units are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Position of Ayurved and other Institutions

Name of system	(Number)							
	District Hospital (bedded)		Hospital (bedded)		Dispensary		Mobile Unit	Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
1. Ayurved	18	35	53	3368	191	14	3679	
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	-	2	65	112	-	179	
3. Unani	-	-	3	50	52	-	105	
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	

In the year 2008-09, following are the additional activities :

- 40 new Ayurvedic dispensaries and mobile units in seven districts have been opened,
- 7 dispensaries have been upgraded in Ayurvedic hospital,
- Arogya melas of 5 days each have been organized at 6 divisional headquarters and
- 20 indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized

Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESI)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme which is functioning in the State since 1956 with the objective to provide free medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members whose salaries is upto the limit of Rs. 10,000 per month and working in industrial and commercial institutions. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, one model hospital at Jaipur, four hospitals (one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali), 63 full time dispensaries and 8 part time dispensaries are functioning in the State wherein about 4.56 lakh insured persons are being benefited. To provide free medical facilities of Indian medical system, ayurvedic and homeopathic doctors are providing their services at ESI Model hospital, Jaipur. Super

Specialty Services has been provided w.e.f. 1st August 2008 under which cent percent expenditure is borne by ESI Corporation. Apart from the medical aid to labourers, the Employee State Insurance Scheme is also undertaking other programmes such as Family Welfare and Immunisation Programme.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population control and family welfare programmes are being implemented with objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. Rajasthan recorded a high decadal population growth rate of 28.41 percent during 1991-2001.

At present the Maternal Mortality Ratio is 388 per lakh live birth (SRS 2004-06) and Infant Mortality Rate is 65 per thousand live births (SRS 2007) in the State.

RCH-II has been launched to improve range, reach and quality of services. Special efforts have been made for addressing the problems of early marriage age, promoting institutional deliveries and adverse sex ratio. Community mobilization and inter-sectoral convergence are two major components of the RCH II programme. During the year 2008-09 against the target of 1,920 total 1,721 camps were organized.

During the year 2008-09, about 3.57 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 3.54 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides, 6.86 lakh new users under Oral Pills (OP) and 7.83 lakh Conventional Contraceptive (CC) users were motivated. The innovative scheme of Jan Mangal Yojana is being implemented for community based distribution of contraceptive to control IMR, MMR and achieve population stabilisation. 38,106 trained Jan Mangal couples are working.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an Intensive Immunisation Programme is in operation in the State.

Progress during the year 2008-09 is given in the table below:

Progress under Immunisation Programme, 2008-09

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	17.15
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	18.33
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	16.48
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakh No.	20.52	19.11
5. OPV	Lakh No.	17.38	17.05

Pulse Polio Immunization Programmes are being conducted regularly as a country programme to attain the National goal of complete eradication of Polio. Special Pulse Polio campaign was conducted at National Immunization Day (NID) and Sub-National Immunization Days (SNID). Progress is given as under:

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Date	Estimated number of children in the target age group (Lakh Nos.)	Number of children benefited	Percent
NID	21.12.2008	4.75	4.61	97.03
	1.2.2009	4.75	4.37	92.11
SNID	27-4-2008	12.64	12.03	95.22
	29-6-2008	1.75	1.92	109.84
	6-7-2008	12.64	12.04	95.27
	17-8-2008	10.35	10.26	99.13
	7-9-2008	10.35	10.30	99.53
	28-9-2008	10.35	10.30	99.53

All health workers of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidh and Homeopathic) have been integrated to promote health system. Under this, services of experts are provided in the districts level hospital and sub-health centres. The services of AYUSH at 613 Health Centres are being provided.

24 Hours delivery services are being provided for improving delivery services and increasing institutional deliveries in the State and curbing IMR and MMR. Under this, facilities are being provided in 365 health institutions including 43 hospitals, 100 PHCs and 222 CHCs. For strengthening these services, buildings are being constructed and furnitures alongwith other necessary apparatus are being purchased.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): In the State, the Mission was launched on 30th May, 2005 with the aim to carry out necessary architectural correction in basic health care delivery system, particularly in the rural areas. It's aim at mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate comprehensive health care. The NRHM has five major components; Reproductive and Child Health Programme; Additionalities under NRHM; Routine Immunization; National Disease Control Programme and Inter-sectoral convergence.

Janani Suraksha Yojana has been started for safe and institutional delivery. There is a provision to provide Rs. 1,400 to rural woman and Rs. 1,000 to urban woman. During the year 2008-09, about 9.17 lakh women have been benefited.

ASHA : The selection of a social woman worker 'ASHA' out of the population more than one thousand, recognized by the community is a main component of the NRHM. 42,496 Asha Sahyoginis have been selected and they are being trained through NGOs in phased manner. RCH Camps have also been started in all the districts. Against the target of 1,920 for the year 2008-09, total 1,721 camps have been organised.

Mother & Child Health and Nutrition Days (MCHN) : MCHN days are being organized in joint collaboration of WCD in all the villages of the State. In this programme nutrition is being provided and immunization of pregnant women and children are being done.

WATER SUPPLY

The State government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas although the problem of clean and safe water in the State is very complex for the reason of geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply: Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, water problem is being solved gradually. The present status of villages/habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

Main Habitation (Villages)	Unit	Total	Covered upto March, 2009
	Number	39753	39733

During the financial year 2008-09, 7,434 habitations (Village / Dhanies) have been benefited against a target of 10,345 habitations which include 6,994 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now. Besides, drinking water facilities have been made available to 1,246 SC/ST bastis.

Urban Water Supply: Supply of safe drinking water to urban population is the top priority of the State Government. All the 222 towns of the State have been benefited by drinking water. A number of water supply projects are underway in the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan Housing Board: Housing is a basic requirement of every individual as it provides economic status and security in the society. It also measures the economic well being of the people. Rajasthan Housing Board is functioning to provide houses for economically weaker sections and the people of low, middle and high income groups.

Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table:

Activities	Unit	2008-09	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	4	5
1. New houses to be taken up for construction	Number	14,561	6,514
2. Houses to be completed	Number	8,499	7,792
3. Houses to be allotted	Number	9,914	6,869
4. Possession to be given	Number	9,264	5,892
5. Work Expenditure	Crore Rs.	455.06	399.07
6. Revenue Recovery	Crore Rs.	366.28	384.31

An unique scheme 'Gharonda' for the economically weaker sections of the State was launched in the year 2004-05 in 13 cities/towns which was further extended to 45 more cities/towns. Upto March 2009, 6,480 units were taken up for construction, out of which 5,954 units were completed; 5,857 allotted of which 3,934 units were given for possession to eligible persons.

Due to shortage of land in urban areas, the Board has launched multistoried scheme for urban poor namely 'DWARAKAPURI' in 2005 under which, a total of 4,092 flats are to be constructed in Pratapnagar Sanganer. Each flat has a super built-up area of 34.45 sqm. Looking to the over-whelming response, this scheme has also been taken up in Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota districts wherein 1,100, 192 and 120 flats respectively are to be constructed.

With a view to reach and benefit the War Widows, the Board launched a scheme namely 'Veerangana Vihar' in Pratap Nagar, Sanganer wherein 207 flats including 63 for LIG and 144 for MIG-'A' are being constructed.

Town Planning: Under Town Planning, master plans of 64 towns have been prepared out of 186 which cover 75 percent urban population of the State. Town Planning is a nodal department for implementation of the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

Schemes run by the Department of Local Self Government: The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following programmes/activities:

Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana: This programme was started on 1st December 1997. Under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 5,954 persons were benefited and 6,929 persons were trained under Skill Development Training during the year 2008-09.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana: This scheme was launched on 8th December, 2004 which has two major components viz. General Awareness and Development Works. General awareness and Public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of city wards, sanitation, public health, vaccination, door to door waste collection, environment improvement through plantation and maintenance of plants and preparation of plan for Ward development. NGOs, VOs, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are involved for this purpose. In this scheme, 938 works worth Rs. 117.10 crore have been sanctioned in last four years, out of which 275 works have been completed and 663 works are in progress.

Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): This Mission has been launched by the Central Government with the objective to provide basic services to the urban poor by creation of infrastructure facilities. Jaipur is selected by the Central Government under million plus population as State capital and Ajmer-Pushkar under cities less than 1 million population. In this scheme 50 % subsidy for Jaipur City & 80 % subsidy for Ajmer & Pushkar city is provided by GoI. In these cities for development, urban infrastructure and poverty alleviation, 16 projects worth of Rs 1567.30 crore has been sanctioned by GoI till now. In this scheme Rs. 287.73 crore has been released by GoI. The sanctioned works are in progress.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): The Central Government has launched this scheme with an objective to provide basic infrastructure facilities in the small and medium towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns selected under JNNURM. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:10 between the Central Government and the State Government, remaining 10 percent share is borne by the concerned ULB.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd. (RUIFDCO) has been identified as the nodal agency for implementing this

scheme in the State. Government of India has sanctioned 46 various projects in 42 cities worth of Rs. 920.93 crore and provided Rs. 252.46 crore to ULBs. The sanctioned works are in progress.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): The basic objective of the scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns covered under JNNURM. Allocation of funds among the states is made on the basis of slum population. 80 percent funds are provided by the Central Government, 20 percent is contributed by the State Government/ULBs/beneficiary. Under this, works amounting to Rs. 418.84 crore have been approved by the Government of India for 34 projects of 32 cities, out of which, Rs. 67.08 crore has been released by GoI. The sanctioned works are in progress.

Heritage Conservation and Development Plan: 31 cities of heritage and tourism importance are selected for heritage conservation & development. Under this, various development activities including link roads, dividers, signages, parking lots, and development of surrounding areas of heritage sights are taken up. Under this, 302 works have been sanctioned till now, of which 236 works have been completed and works for remaining are in progress.

Baikunth Dwar Mukti Dham Yojana: This yojana has been started with a view to provide pure and clean environment for gatherings of people and people in procession. Under this, cremation grounds are developed. Against the target of 40 cremation grounds, 19 cremation grounds worth of Rs 90.86 lakh have been constructed.

Nirmal Ghat Yojana: With a view to ensure privacy of the ladies and making bath more comfortable and safe for them, Nirmal Ghat Yojana has been started. During the year 2008-09, 100 Nirmal Ghats are to be developed in 49 Urban Local Bodies. Against the above target, 41 Nirmal Ghats worth of Rs 57.84 lakh have been constructed.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

The State Government is focusing on all-round development and upliftment of the weak and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this objective, following schemes are being implemented in the State:

Anupruti Yojana: There is a provision of an incentive of Rs. one lakh per SC/ST candidate passing All India Civil Services examination, Rs. 45,000 to a candidate passing State Civil Services examination and Rs. 50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs & National

Level Medical College. Besides, a provision of Rs. 10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been kept for the students securing 60 percent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in government engineering/medical colleges. During the year 2008-09, 1,039 candidates have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 312.15 lakh under this scheme.

Residential Schools for Cattlemen's Children: For the children who are out of schools due to migration of Cattlemen and the migration of family members (Raika, Rewari) due to drought conditions prevailing in the western Rajasthan, a residential school in Hariyali village of Jalore district has been constructed wherein free education, meal and residence facility along with other necessities is being provided to 213 children. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 48.81 lakh has been incurred during the year 2008-09. Based on its encouraging results, 2 more residential schools are being constructed at Jhalawar and Sagwara (Dungarpur).

Women Hostels: Under this, 7 Girls hostels with 75 capacity each have been opened for SC/ST college going girls at each Divisional head quarters. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 40.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2008-09.

Vishwas Yojana: To provide the employment opportunity to a disabled person during the year 2008-09, the provision of subsidy amount has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and loan amount has been increased from Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000 lakh. Under this, 405 disabled have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 44.67 lakh in the year 2008-09.

Astha Yojana: Under this scheme, the families with two or more disabled persons are provided facilities as admissible to BPL. A card called Astha is issued to such families. During the year 2008-09, 2,320 cards have been distributed with an expenditure of Rs 1.26 lakh.

Vishistha Shikshan Sanstha for deaf, dumb, and blind children: This scheme is being implemented in all districts of the State wherein 727 children have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 46.35 lakh upto November, 2008.

Palanhar Yojana: Under this, subsidy amounting to Rs. 500 per month and Rs. 675 Per month after school admission is given to keeper of orphans and children whose parents have died or have been sentenced for a life term and also to the one child of the dependent widow pensioners. Besides this, Rs. 2,000 has also been provided for clothes, shoes, etc. During the year 2008-09, 23,194 children have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 1,541.48 lakh.

Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana (Jan Shree Bima Yojana): This scheme has been started w.e.f. 14th August 2006 through LIC and provides free life insurance coverage to head or earning member of BPL families. Apart from compensation due to death, scholarship to two children of insured persons who are studying in classes IX to XII are paid @ Rs. 100/- per month. During the year 2008-09, 3,472 death claims have been settled with an amount of Rs. 10.42 crore and an amount of Rs. 6.85 crore has been disbursed as scholarship to 57,047 students.

Swayam Siddha Yojana: With a view to provide self employment to the widow, divorced and Nirashrit women, free training centers have been established at Divisional Headquarters. During the year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs 24.34 lakh has been incurred for the benefit of the 600 women.

Sahyog Yojana: Under this, there is a provision of Rs. 5,000 to be given to each of the two daughters of Scheduled Caste BPL families on their marriage. Further, it has been revised to provide Rs. 10,000 on marriage of all such daughters completing the age 21 years or more. During the year 2008-09, 3,614 applicants have got benefited by an amount of Rs. 280 lakh.

Widhwa punarvivaḥ Protsahaṇ Yojana: Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow Rs. 15,000 is given to her as gift. During the year 2008-09, 13 widows have benefited by an amount of Rs.1.95 lakh.

Free residential school for children belonging to vulnerable families involved in begging and other un-toward activities: A residential school has been opened in Kota district to provide free residential facility for the children belonging to vulnerable families involved in begging and other un-toward activities. Under this, education, meal, residence and other necessities are being provided free of cost. During the year 2008-09, 35 children have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 21.52 lakh.

Besides these, schemes namely Post matric scholarship, Residential School for handicaps and children of SC/ST/OBC families, Hostels for children of SC/ST/nomad families, Old age homes, Chirayu Yojana, Day-care Centre, Old Age Pension Yojana, Nashamukti Karyakarm, Dev Narayan Yojana, Establishment of Nari Niketan, etc. are functioning for the welfare of weaker sections.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

Upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families living below poverty line is an important component of the State policy. Under social upliftment and protection, economic assistance is provided to victims of social evils belonging to SC/ST sections of the society.

The State Government is committed to safe-guard the economic and social interests of these classes through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the following table:

Progress of Scheme under Special Central Assistance

S. No.	Name of Scheme	(Numbers)	
		Target (2008-09)	Achievements (2008-09)
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9,000	6,459
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	18,758	16,061
3.	Auto Rickshaw	40	2
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	3,092	2,249
5.	Individual Pump Sets	110	40
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	150	76
2.	Electrification of Wells	1,501	1,623
3.	Work-shed Plan	3,216	3,062
4.	Agriculture Equipments	3,650	3,899
5.	Land allocation	35	1
6.	Skill development & Training	6,000	3,025
7.	NSFDC & NSKFDC-SC	900	797
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicut, etc.	247	47
Total		46,699	37,341

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

The State Government is carrying out the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational levels of scheduled tribes by narrowing the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State; and improving living standard of tribal communities.

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2008-09, provision of Rs. 161.21 crore, including Rs.46.35 crore, Rs.30.14 crore, Rs. 80.33 crore and Rs. 4.39 crore were kept under Special Central Assistance, scheme under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India, the State plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes respectively for the development of tribals against which a respective sum of Rs. 34.32 crore, Rs. 25.98 crore, Rs. 68.07 crore and Rs. 0.99 crore has been utilised upto March, 2009.

Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2008-09 are given in the following table:

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2008-09
			Achievement (upto Mar.09)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture implements	Farmer benefited	1,495
2.	Vegetable development	Farmer benefited	2,756
3.	Vocation training and Kit distribution	Farmer benefited	948
4.	Self Employment	Farmer benefited	1,471
5.	Assistance to SHG	Farmer benefited	524
6.	Deepening of wells	Farmer benefited	674
7.	Diesel pump set	Farmer benefited	1,523
8.	Sprinklers sets	Farmer benefited	94
9.	Ani-cut construction	Number	190
10.	Sericulture and Mushroom	Families benefited	550
11.	Ashram hostels	Student	14,631
12.	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	450
13.	Computer training	Number	681
14.	Electrification of wells	Number	1,980
15.	Electrification of Bastis	Number	164
16.	Courses for ST students in it is	Number	681
17.	Scholarship to brilliant ST students	Number	1,889
18.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Higher education	Number	4,754
19.	Hand pump	Number	252
20.	Residential School	Student benefited	2,189
21.	Treatment of TB Patients	Number	3,329
22.	Approach Roads	Number	129

For overall development of tribal, many schemes are being implemented by various departments under the plan budget.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

A separate Directorate for each of Women Empowerment and Integrated Child Development Services has been working since June 2007 for strengthening and better implementation of women and child development programmes in the State. Details of the programme/schemes implemented by the department are given below:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

At present, 278 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 41 projects have been implemented in urban area having one lakh or more population, 28 in tribal area and remaining 209 in rural areas. In all 48,372 anganwadi centres (AWCs) and 2,681 mini anganwadi centres have made functional.

Under the third phase of Universalisation of ICDS programme, the Government of India has sanctioned 26 new ICDS projects, 6,543 anganwadi centers and 3,523 mini anganwadi centers during financial year 2008-09.

Through ICDS Programme, 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 and women especially pregnant and nourishing mothers. Services of Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check-up, Nutrition and 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 adolescent girls.

Achievements under ICDS during financial year 2008-09 are given below:

S.No.	Activities	Unit	Fixed for 2008-09		
			Target	Achiv.	%
1	Functioning of ICDS Projects	Nos.	278	278	100.00
2	Functioning of AWCs	Nos.	48,372	48,371	99.99
3	Selection of AWWs	Nos.	48,372	47,644	98.49
4	Selection of AWHs	Nos.	48,372	47,528	98.26
5	Selection of Sahyoginies	Nos.	48,372	37,813	78.17
6	Functioning of Mini AWCs	Nos.	2,681	2,681	100.00
7	Selection of Mini AWWs	Nos.	2,681	2,459	91.72

		Fixed for 2008-09			
8	MCHN Day at AWCs	Nos.	48,372	41,911	86.64
9	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) Beneficiaries	in Lakh	48.37	39.10	80.83
10	Pre School Education (PSE) Beneficiaries	in Lakh	18.72	12.30	65.71
11	Nutrition Distribution Day	Nos.	300	275	91.67

Brief details of special efforts /innovations introduced in the programme are as under:-

- MCHN (Maternal Child Health and Nutrition) day is organized on 80-85 percent anganwadi centres regularly with the close coordination of Medical and Health department once in a month on a fixed day to increase immunization coverage and strengthen health services at AWCs.
- Hot cooked nutrition is being provided among 3-6 year children at anganwaris through Women self help groups/mother's committees and annapurna women cooperative societies. It is being implemented at all anganwadis.
- Hot cooked nutrition is also being provided to 22 thousand pregnant and lactating mothers daily in 10 urban ICDS projects under 'Janani Kalewa' of SURAJ scheme.
- Two rounds of Vitamin-A supplementation have been organized during this year with the objective to reduce micronutrient deficiencies with the assistance of UNICEF and Medical & Health department.
- Benevolent fund with group saving and insurance scheme has been created with the association of LIC for honorary workers employed at anganwadi centres. State Government is contributing the annual contribution of members. Under this, during the year 2008-09, payment of Rs. 120.96 lakh has been done as part of state share for more than one lakh workers.
- Treatment and rehabilitation work of severely malnourished children are carried out regularly.
- Nutrition Mission has been launched in 13 districts. Special efforts have been initiated to combat mal-nutrition among under 3 year children. Decentralised nutrition distribution has been started in 64 projects of the 32 districts for under 3 year children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Malnutrition, etc. and improvement in indicators like immunization and institutional deliveries have been recorded as an impact of innovations launched during the last four years.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

The State Government, being sensitive to women issues, has initiated various measures for development and empowerment of women. To give more impetus to these programmes a separate Directorate of Women Empowerment was set up in the year 2007. It is implementing programmes that primarily address the socio-economic Empowerment of Women in the State.

For the Social Empowerment of Women and to improve their access to various development initiatives and enable them to understand their own potential, Women Development Programmes are being operationalised in the State. At the field level, the Government has sanctioned the post of 'Sathin' at each Gram Panchayat Level who is to be selected by the Village Women Gram Sabha. She is the principal animator for the Women Development Programmes at the grassroots level. Out of 9,189 sanctioned posts, 8,450 Sathins have been selected and are functional. Each Sathin gets honorarium @ Rs.1,000 per month. A total provision of Rs. 750 lakh has been made during the year 2008-09 for payment of honorarium, TA, DA to Sathins and for organising Jajams. Rs 746 lakh has been spent on this account.

The provisions and expenditures in respect of other important programmes of the department are as follows:

Samoochik Vivah Yojana: The main objective of this scheme is to prevent dowry cases and Child Marriages. The State Government gives financial assistance to the NGOs @ Rs. 6,000 per couple. The total grant under the scheme to an agency is limited upto 20 couples to Rs. 2 lakh per community marriage programme. During the year 2008-09, against the provision of Rs.55.00 lakh, an assistance of Rs. 55.00 lakh has been given to 1300 couples.

Crèche: To take care of children of the age of 7 months to 5 years of the rural working women during their working hours, presently, crèches are being run in 263 villages. During the year 2008-09, expenditure of Rs. 39.16 lakh has been incurred against the provision of Rs. 40 lakh.

Swawalamban Yojana: This scheme has been launched for imparting training for generating employment for women. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 33.00 lakh have been provided under this scheme.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): Self Help Group programme has proved to be a flagship programme of the State, so far as economic empowerment of women is concerned. A total of 1,75,034 women SHGs have been formed. Out of these SHGs 1,37,112 groups have been provided loan amounting

to Rs. 294.07 crore from various financial institutions. During the year 2008-09, 27,598 groups received bank loans.

Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti (ZMSS): Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti has been set up in each district under the Chairmanship of the Collector with an aim to provide immediate relief and redressal to the women victims of atrocities or in need of shelter.

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development takes care of both the economic betterment of people as well as strong social infrastructure. The Rural Development Department is implementing a number of programmes in the rural areas of the state. The ultimate goal of these programmes is to reduce poverty, increase in the assets amongst the families belonging to the lowest income category, reduce involuntary unemployment and under employment to zero, improve access of the poor to social services and infrastructure development of rural areas. These developmental programmes / activities may be broadly classified under Individual Beneficiary and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Employment Generation and Infrastructure Development Programmes, Area Development Programmes and Other Programmes. Following schemes are being implemented in the rural areas of the State:

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.1999 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS schemes. It is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The closing balance of the above-mentioned schemes excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS) forms a part of the opening balance of SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. It is envisaged that every BPL family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The yojana aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas; benefits are extended to both individuals and self-help groups, emphasis is laid on the latter. The approach adopted is to identify 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL).

Under this scheme, a subsidy of 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up is given, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500, and in case of SC/ST; it is 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For self-help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of scheme cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. In the year 2008-09, Rs. 75.47 crore has been incurred to benefit 50,064 families. In addition to this, Rs. 2.65 crore have also been utilised during the year 2008-09 in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY.

2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): The main objective of the programme is to provide wage employment to every rural

household for 100 days in a financial year. From 1st April, 2008, this programme is being implemented in all districts of the State. During 2008-09, a total of 4,829 lakh man days have been generated by incurring an amount of Rs. 6,175.55 crore.

3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Desert Development Programme (DDP) is being implemented in affected districts on watershed approach. Presently, DDP covers 85 Blocks of 16 districts- Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Udaipur. From 1st April, 1999, funding pattern has changed, 75 percent funding comes from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent and funds are directly released to Zilla Parishads. The main objectives of this programme are:

- Combating drought and desertification;
- Encouraging restoration of ecological balance;
- Mitigating the adverse effect of drought and adverse eco-climatic conditions on crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources;
- Promoting economic development of village community; and
- Improving socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged section of village community.

During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 229.96 crore was incurred under DDP.

4. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 32 Blocks of 11 districts; Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur. From 1st April, 1999, funding pattern has changed, 75 percent funding comes from the Government of India and the State's share is 25 percent and funds are directly released to Zilla Parishads. The main objective of this programme is to minimize the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving socio-economic conditions of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. These objectives are being addressed through taking up development works by watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation / pasture development. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 35.87 crore was incurred.

5. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

The basic objective of this programme is to take up integrated wasteland development based on village/micro watershed plans. The stakeholder prepares these plans after taking into consideration land capability, site conditions and local needs. Under IWDP, 88 projects have been sanctioned from 1997-98 to 2008-09, out of these 29 projects have been completed and 59 projects are in progress. In the year 2008-09, Rs. 52.36 crore have been incurred on these projects.

6. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana was started by the Government of India in the year 1985-86 with a view to provide shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). From 1.1.1996, it is being implemented as an independent scheme with 75 percent funding from the Government of India and 25 percent from the State government.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing facility to the members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line by providing them grants. In the year 1999-2000, upgradation of unserviceable kutchha houses and credit cum subsidy scheme has also been included in this yojana. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 206.31 crore have been incurred on construction of 47,085 new houses and upgradation of 5,301 houses.

7. Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the 'Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme' for rural housing under which funds are shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, families having annual income below Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are covered and benefited. A sum of Rs.15,000 is provided as subsidy and the remaining cost of house is arranged through loan from scheduled /commercial banks repayable by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000.

8. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works to the tune of Rs. 2 crore per year. The main objective of the scheme is creation of social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility which are important for development of the area. During the year 2008-09, an

expenditure of Rs. 81.80 crore has been incurred and 4,316 works have been completed.

9. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of the scheme is to develop local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances of development. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 80 lakh per year for his constituency. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. Twenty percent of the allocation is proposed for the maintenance of community assets already created in the constituency. NGOs/Trusts/Registered Societies may be included as implementing agencies on the condition that at least 30 percent of the amount of the proposed work will have to be contributed by such agencies. In the year 2008-09, Rs.199.62 crore have been incurred and 13,699 works have been completed.

10. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area known as Mewat area is socially and economically backward. The main objective of the scheme is; creation of necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area, to encourage the area for economical development and qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people of Mewat area. Under this, during the year 2008-09, 282 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 7.55 crore.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored programme being implemented with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to accelerate normal development activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring out balanced development of border areas which encounter area-specific problems like in-accessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts of Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. During the year 2008-09, 1,219 works costing Rs. 85.14 crore have been completed.

12. Dang Area Development Programme

Ravinous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the “Dang Area”. These are backward areas and needs investment to augment infrastructure facilities for faster pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme has been restarted in 2004-05 by the State Government. The programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samitis under 8 districts; Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi. In the year 2008-09, 252 works have been completed by incurring Rs. 7.97 crore.

13. Magra Area Development Programme

Central Southern part of Rajasthan covering Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pali and Rajsamand districts surrounded by hills and not covered under TAD is locally known as ‘Magra’. The developmental resources including land, water, and livestock are poor in this area and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economical status of the residents; ‘Magra Area Development Programme’ has been introduced in 2005-06 in 14 blocks of above mentioned districts. Programme includes the activities viz. Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction for the development of area. During the year 2008-09, 425 works have been completed by incurring Rs. 6.35 crore.

14. Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA)

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with an objective to fill in the gap of physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters consisting of 10-15 villages within a radius of 3-10 Km. around towns. The identified area of intervention will include Road and Transport, Power and Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT Services, Knowledge connectivity in the form of good Educational and Training Institutions, Market connectivity, Drinking Water Supply and Health Facilities of basic quality and standard.

Under the scheme 28 towns in the form of Clusters have been identified in the State. The State Government submitted proposals for 3 clusters to Government of India. These include Shahpura (Bhilwara), Fatehnagar (Udaipur) and Jhalawar; Government of India has approved a project for Shahpura cluster on pilot basis. During the year 2008-09, Rs. 0.30 crore have been incurred.

15. Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

This Yojana was initiated during 2004-05 by the State Government with the objective to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation and for construction and maintenance of community assets. Under this, the government contribution is 70 percent of the cost of works or Rs. 3.75 lakh whichever is less and 80 percent of the cost of works or Rs. 5 lakh whichever is less if the works are selected and included respectively under district plan. The remaining contribution is from the public.

In the year 2008-09, Rs. 62.96 crore have been incurred out of which Rs. 46.84 crore are of State share and Rs. 16.12 crore are of public contribution; 2,353 works have been completed.

16. Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas/Untied Fund Scheme

In view of minimum requirement and prevailing conditions, this scheme is being implemented since the year 2005-06 to implement works as per local community need. The works to be taken up are decided by District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 7.50 crore has been incurred and 396 works have been completed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rural development programmes in the State are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zilla Parishads at district level. The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier set up; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zilla Parishad at the District level. Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRIs.

In the light of the recommendations of the various committees set up earlier by Govt. of India, the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution gave constitutional status to local self governments and provide a more political power and universalized platform for decentralized planning from below. With these amendments in the Constitution, the roles of Panchayats have increased. The 73rd and 74th amendments of Constitution enacted in 1993, contain provision to setup District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district. The Government of Rajasthan has enacted necessary laws and rules to setup DPCs as mandated by the constitution.

The decentralized district planning process has been initiated in the State. The DPCs have been constituted in all the districts. As per the guidelines of Planning Commission, GoI, the preparation of perspective 11th Five Year District Plans 2007-12 and District Annual plans were initiated from the grass root level for the first time in the State. In all, 17 sectors; Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Ground Water & Drinking Water, Education (Higher, Technical & Elementary), Medical & Health, Rural Development, Sanitation, Industries, Roads and Bridges, Nutrition, Urban Development, Forest, Cooperative, Public Distribution System, Water Resources, Others like Banking sectors have been selected for preparation of these plans. In the District plans, an integrated plan for the local government taking into account the resources available in district and covering the sectoral activities & schemes assigned to the district and below have been incorporated.

Schemes/Programmes implemented by Panchayati Raj department are as follows:

1. Allotment of Residential Plots at Concessional Rates: Gram Panchayats provide residential house sites of 150 sq. yards at a reduced rate between Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per sq. metre as per the provision of Rule 158 (1) & 158(2) of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996 to rural shelterless poor families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, rural artisans, scavengers, landless labourers, handicapped, gadiya-luhars, flood affected, Ex soldiers and those who have lost their house or whose houses have become uninhabitable due to floods. Besides, residential plots at free of cost are also being provided to selected families of BPL and wandering shepherds. During the year 2008-09, 36,832 residential plots have been allotted, out of which, 16,815 plots have been allotted on concessional rates and 20,017 plots free of cost.

2. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): This scheme was launched by the Government of India in the year 2006-07 in 12 districts namely; Barmer, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur of the State. The objective of this scheme is to remove the backwardness of the district by integrated socio-economic development of the area through effective infrastructure development and capacity building. Under this programme, Rs. 245.50 crore has been incurred and 9,053 construction works have been completed.

3. Nirmal Gram Award Scheme: The panchayat which achieves the desired level of sanitation under total sanitation programme, are given Nirmal Gram Awards for the developmental works. Under this scheme,

64 works have been completed by incurring an amount of Rs. 22.90 lakh.

4. Special Grant for Shanti Priya Village Scheme: There are certain villages in the State where internal disputes are settled amicably by the local people or through local conciliation process and these disputes are not referred to Police Stations. To encourage such actions where in mutual disputes are settled internally, the special grant scheme has been initiated by the Government under which every such village is given special grant of Rs. 1 lakh each for the creation of permanent assets in such villages. Under this, 123 villages of all districts have been selected; 187 works have been completed by spending Rs.123 lakh.

5. Untied fund for District Plan: Rajasthan has prepared district plan on the basis of public participation at the grassroots level. Local people of Gram Panchayats have contributed in the preparation of these plans and it is for the first time that the rural masses have identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. Planning Commission has also appreciated the efforts made by the State Government in this regard. Under this, the State Government has made an allotment of Rs. 1 crore each to all the districts in the year 2007-08 so as to create permanent assets in the rural areas on the basis of priorities identified by local people. During the year 2008-09, Rs 50 lakh has been allotted to each district (total Rs. 16 crore) against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.54 crore has been incurred. Under this scheme sanctions of 1,469 works have been issued, out of which 765 works have been completed, 543 works are in progress and remaining works have to be started.

6. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adarsh Gram Yojana: Deen Dayal Upadhaya Adarsh Gram Yojana has been initiated to achieve overall development of the villages. It covers education, health, drinking water and other services in the rural areas. In the first phase, 296 works of 50 Village have been sanctioned to develop them as Adarsh Grams. Out of this, 225 works have been completed; 53 works are in progress and remaining works have to be started. In the second phase, 538 works of 100 villages have been sanctioned against which 219 works have been completed, 182 works are in progress and remaining works have to be started; an expenditure of Rs. 5.15 crore have been incurred upto March, 2009 against the target of Rs. 7.50 crore.

7. Baikunth Dwar Mukti Dham Yojana: It has been started with a view to provide clean environment for the people going or gathering in processions/gathering in the rural areas. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 93.60 lakh has been incurred. Under this, out of sanctioned 80 works, 38 works completed, 35 works are in progress and remaining works have to be started.

8. Nirmal Ghat Yojana: With a view to keep privacy of the ladies and making bath more comfortable and safe for them, Nirmal Ghat Yojana has been started. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 70.85 lakh has been incurred. Under this scheme out of the sanctioned 100 Nirmal Ghats, 77 works completed, 19 works are in progress and remaining works have to be started.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

MDMS is expected to help in Universalisation of Elementary Education by improving enrolment & regularity of attendance, reducing drop-outs, and improving children's level of learning and self-esteem. A separate Commissionerate, MDMS has been established to monitor effectively the implementation and functioning of the programme in the State.

The mid-day meal programme is being implemented in 81,436 schools under Government, Government aided and Education Guarantee Centres in both rural and urban areas of the State. It covers about 80.71 lakh students including 58.55 lakh of class I to V and 22.16 lakh of class VI to VIII and different recipes are being served on different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, vegetable-roti, dal-bati, Khichdi, sweet rice, etc. Seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once in a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class I to V students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class VI to VIII students).

A policy for attracting Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in the programme was launched by the government in January, 2006. Akshaya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporates, who are the partners in MDMS. The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced programme quality using the PPP model.

Presently, 8.06 lakh children in more than 8,494 schools are being supplied hot cooked meal prepared under hygienic conditions from 27 mechanized centralized kitchens set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 0.60 lakh children by means of 2 more centralized kitchens are in process. It is likely that more than 8.50 lakh children would be supplied hot cooked meal from mechanised kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions. This is the highest achievement amongst all the states in the country.

A Mid-Day Meal Trust has been formed and registered to facilitate the donors. This Trust is supplementing the government efforts in improving available infrastructure by value addition in the meals being supplied.

'Baal Jeeman Yojana' was introduced on 8th May, 2008 with the objective to mobilize every kind of assistance from each section of the society to enhance the local participation in improving the quality of Mid-Day Meal.

Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committees and by involving mothers of schools going children for supervision on a rotational basis. Special arrangements have also been made to supply mid-day meal to 12 lakh children of nearly 12,000 schools in drought affected areas during summer vacations 2008-09.

Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samitis are successfully supplying hot cooked meal to nearly 3.45 lakh children in more than 3,334 schools spread over all the districts.

During the last 3 years, more than 48,500 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools. A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than 1.5 lakh persons through effective implementation of the programme.

10. OTHER PROGRAMMES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

The Twenty point programme was launched in the year 1975. This programme was restructured in the year 1982 and 1986. The programme was again restructured in the year 2006. This renews the commitment of government to eradicate poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

Twenty point programme- 2006 consists of 66 monitorable items, out of which, 24 items are being monitored, which are as follows:-

1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
3. Self help Groups
4. Distribution of waste land to landless
5. Minimum Wages Enforcement
6. Food Security:
 - Targeted Public Distribution System
 - Antodaya Anna Yojana
7. Rural Housing- Indira Awaas Yojana
8. Economically Weaker Sections /Low Income Group Housing in Urban Areas
9. Rural Areas
 - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
10. Immunization of Children
11. Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
12. Institutional Delivery
13. SC families Assisted
14. ST families Assisted
15. Universalisation of ICDS scheme
16. Functional Anganwadis
17. Number of urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security
18. Afforestation:
 - (a) Areas covered under plantation on- public and forest lands
 - (b) Number of seedling planted on public and forest lands

19. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans
20. Welfare of the aged
21. Rural Roads
22. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
23. Energizing Pump sets
24. Supply of Electricity

For implementation and coordination of Twenty Point Programme, a State level Committee has been constituted. At the district level, Minister in-charge of the district is chairman of the First level district committee. The state has been attaining first rank in the country since 2002-03.

Under Twenty Point Programme-2006, out of 24 monitorable items, 10 items are non-targetable. Monitoring of two items are being done by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India directly. The Progress of selected items are as follows:

**Twenty Point Programme – 2006
Progress upto March, 2009**

Item Code	Item Name/Sub Item Name	Unit	Annual Target	Ach. upto March 2009
01A - Employment Generation under the NREG Act				
01A01	No. of Job Cards Issued	Number	NT	8468740
01A02	Employment Generated	Man days in lakh	NT	4829.38
01A03	Wages given in Cash & Kind	Rs. in lakh	NT	438153.27
01B - Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana				
01B01	Total Swarozgaries Assisted	Number	11600	15260
01B02	SC Swarozgaries Assisted	Number		4985
01B03	ST Swarozgaries Assisted	Number		3538
01B04	Women Swarozgaries Assisted	Number		7632
01B05	Disabled Swarozgaries Assisted	Number		241
01E - Self Help Groups (SHG)				
01E01	Formed under SGSY	Number	NT	165941
01E02	To whom Income Generating Activities Provided	Number	4206	4600
06A - Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana				
06A01	House Constructed	Number	47350	53806
06B - EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas				
06B01	Houses Constructed	Number	2288	2480

Item Code	Item Name/Sub Item Name	Unit	Annual Target	Ach. upto March 2009
07A – Rural Areas – Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme				
07A01	Habitations Covered (NC and PC)	Number	869	440
07A02	Slipped back Habitations with Water Quality Problems Covered	Number	24785	28025
08C – Immunisation of Children				
08C01	Routine Immunisation Comprising of Tetanus, DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles – Infants Immunised	Number	NR	1647520
08C02	Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme– Infants Immunised	Number	NR	29107764
08E – Institutional Delivery				
08E01	Delivery in Institutions	Number	NR	1136597
10A – SC Families Assisted				
10A01	SC Families Assisted	Number	412000	430739
10C – ST Families Assisted				
10C01	ST Families Assisted	Number	NR	76493
12A – Universalization of ICDS Scheme				
12A01	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	278	278
12B – Functional Anganwadis				
12B01	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Number	48372	48353
15A – Afforestation (Public and Forest Lands)				
15A01	Area Covered under Plantation	Hectares	40000	44365
15A02	Seedlings Planted	Number (In Lakh)	260.00	239.66
16A – Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans				
16A02	Handicapped: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (Beneficiaries)	Number	NT	14510
16B – Welfare of the aged : Under the Scheme Integrated Programme for Older persons				
16B02	Beneficiaries under Old-Age Homes	Number	NT	882
17A – Rural Roads - PMGSY				
17A01	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	8200	10350
18B – Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana				
18B01	Villages Electrified	Number	280	280
18D – Energising pump sets				
18D01	Pump sets Energized	Number	45000	79271

NR Target not received from Government of India

NT Non Targetable

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

On the basis of crop deterioration report, the State Government declared 6,790 villages of 18 districts as scarce, where more than 50 percent crops were damaged by cold waves and fog during January – February 2008 and by hail storm during March – April 2008. In affected areas, 2,811 relief works were sanctioned wherein an employment of 86 lakh man days was generated. With a view to protect animals, 0.57 lakh MT fodder was distributed on subsidized rates through 316 fodder depots. Besides, 4.36 lakh animals were also benefited by providing fodder on subsidized rates and other relief through animal camps and gaushalas. Potable water was made available to the residents of 5,922 dhanis/villages and assistance was provided to 0.39 lakh aged and helpless persons.

Besides, following measures were also taken to provide relief to the farmers:

- On the basis of crop deterioration report, the State Government declared 7,402 villages of 12 districts – Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand and Sirohi as scarce, where more than 50 percent kharif crops were damaged during the monsoon session 2008. In affected areas, 5,390 relief works were sanctioned wherein an employment of 32.26 lakh man days was generated. With a view to protect animals, fodder was distributed on subsidized rates through 47 fodder depots and 6,478 animals were also benefited by providing fodder on subsidized rates through 30 animal camps and 15 gaushalas. Potable water was made available by 116 tankers to the residents of 1008 villages/towns and assistance was provided to 13,284 persons.
- Against a loss of life and public/private property in the areas of excessive rains and floods, an amount of Rs. 306.55 crore was allotted to the districts/departments.
- On the basis of crop deterioration report, the State government declared 302 villages of 11 districts as scarce, where more than 50 percent rabi crops were damaged by hail storm during 2009 for which relief package has been released.
- Chamunda-devi Temple Tragedy: This unfortunate tragedy happened on 30th September, 2008 which witnessed/caused the death of 216 persons. The State government has sanctioned a comprehensive relief package to the affected families of deceased/injured.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

One of the key agenda of Government of Rajasthan is to bring about qualitative improvements in governance so as to provide better services to the common man. Information & Communication Technology (ICT) has been identified as an important strategic tool to bring about improvements in the productivity and performance of the Government and to inculcate deeper citizen involvement within the governing process while taking steps to bridge the prevalent digital divide. A brief of major activities / projects undertaken has been described below:

Policy Decisions

As per the guidelines of Government of India under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Four Committees have been constituted by the State Government with an aim to provide impetus and right direction to IT and e-Governance in the State. These are: State e-Governance Council, State Level Apex Committee, Project e-Governance Mission Team and State e-Governance Mission Team.

State level Projects

e-Governance- Information Technology based Services for Public

e-Mitra – The e-Mitra project has been implemented across 32 districts under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Currently more than 550 e-Mitra kiosks are operational around the State. Various Citizen-centric services of Government departments are being made available in integrated form through ‘e-Mitra’ centres / kiosks.

Chief Minister’s Information System - CMIS has been implemented in the CM Office so as to facilitate effective monitoring of various developmental works. Various Central Schemes, State Schemes and Externally funded projects being implemented across the State can be monitored through this system. Monitoring of the Budget and other declarations of Hon’ble CM is also being done through this system. CMIS is also being used to apprise Hon’ble CM of various district level developmental programmes. Several new modules are being added in the CMIS Software as per requirement.

e-Gram – This project is being implemented in coordination with the State Wing of NIC. The aim is to monitor basic level amenities at Village level.

Swasthya Mitra : Telemedicine - For extending specialized health care services to far-flung areas of the State, a telemedicine network has been set up by the Government in collaboration with ISRO. It is proposed to establish this facility in 6 Medical Colleges and 31 District Hospitals. Telemedicine centers have already been made operational at 37 places.

Registration & Stamps Department Project (SAARTHI) - State-wide all the 259 Sub-Registrar offices of the Registration and Stamps department have been IT enabled. It has reduced service delivery time to citizens from several hours to 20 minutes. The project for 'Anytime, Anywhere Registry' system has been successfully launched in 11 Sub-Registrar offices of Jaipur on pilot basis.

Land records computerization - Database of Record of Rights (RoR) covering 6.8 million landowners has been completed in all the 241 tehsils. Copies of RoR are being provided to citizens through e-Mitra kiosks and other independent channels.

Litigation Information, Tracking & Evaluation System (LITES) - The application has been developed to assist the Administrative Departments in the State to effectively and economically handle litigation and to streamline systems and procedures to maximize efficiency.

VAT-IT project - VAT Accounting System has been implemented at all the 11 Zonal headquarters & 56 regular circles. Other activities include: Registration of dealers and maintenance of revenue collection registers. Facility of e-Payment and filing of e-Return is also providing through this system. Currently all returns are being filed electronically.

Back-end Computerization of the Government Departments - DoIT&C has been given the mandate of funding Back-Office Computerization of different Government Departments since 2005.

Following Departments have been funded in the financial year 2008-09:

1. e-Gram project of NIC
2. Social Justice & Empowerment Department
3. Cooperative Department
4. State Insurance & Provident Fund Department
5. Jail - Home Department
6. Command Area Development, Kota
7. Forest Department
8. Department of Information and Public Relations
9. Rajasthan Public Service Commission
10. Zanana Hospital
11. SUGAM project of NIC
12. Mines & Geology
13. Pension Department
14. Planning Department
15. Web portal of Right to Information

16. Website Development of Medical & Health Services (ESI Plan)
17. LITES Project

More than 80 Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have their own fully functional websites.

e-Procurement- To bring about transparency and reduce time constraint in procurement procedures in Government Departments, e-Procurement system is under implementation.

‘Vikas Darpan’ – Geographical Information System (GIS)- A GIS based tool for decentralized planning – Vikas Darpan – has been made operational. This system provides complete maps of the State, 32 Districts, 241 Tehsils and 41,000 villages linking socio-economic profiles and demographic data of Census 2001. It is also available at website <http://gis.rajasthan.gov.in>.

Digitization and e-cataloguing - Historical documents and antiques available with Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner; Rajasthan Prachya Vidya Pratishtan, Jodhpur and Language & Libraries Department, Jaipur are being archived digitally for ease of use in future. Similarly, digitization of antique coins with Archaeology and Museums Department is also being done along with digital cataloguing.

Development of Information Technology & Communication Infrastructure

Video Conferencing Network - District Collectorates have been linked to the State Headquarter through Video Conferencing Network.

Secretariat Networking (SecLAN)- More than 1,000 nodes in the Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN) has been operationalized. Computer systems, Printers and IP phones have been made available to Ministers and senior functionaries. Metropolitan Area Network (M.A.N) of over 30 Government buildings in Jaipur city has been set up and made operational.

State Data Centre (SDC) - A Central repository of information & application for major Departments of the State Government has been operationalized at State HQ. District Data Centers (DDCs) have been set up in the 32 Districts. Currently SDC hosts more than 100 websites of various Government departments, GIS project, e-procurement project and several other e-Governance projects. Strengthening of SDC is in progress.

Mobile V-SAT vans - Two mobile V-SAT vans have been made operational with an aim to provide better communication to the rural and remote areas of the state. This infrastructure could be used for data / voice / video communication between any two remote locations within State. The vans would be deployed for disaster management, interaction with members of public as well as for IEC purpose.

Human Resource Development

NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC)- To enhance the scope of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Sector in Rajasthan, assessment of Soft Skills has been launched in association with NASSCOM under the project NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC) thus making Rajasthan the first State to launch NASSCOM's NAC. Third round of NAC test was held in October, 2008 where 685 candidates participated.

Capacity Building in Government Domain - Training programs are being conducted across the State through private partners at district level. More than 5000 employees have been trained across the State during the financial year 2008-2009.

Projects Funded by National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

Common Service Centers (CSCs)- The aim is to establish 6,626 CSCs in rural areas for providing some of Government and private sector services and information under one roof. Implementation of this project has been started in all the 7 divisional headquarters of the state. Cost of this project is about Rs. 105 crore. For this project Rs. 24 crore have been received from GoI. Project is being implemented in a phased manner.

Rajasthan State Wide Area Network: The State Government has proposed to set up Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness.

This project aims at creating vertical and horizontal communication network by linking 32 District HQs and 241 Tehsil HQs with State HQ. Horizontal connectivity would be provided to cover offices at District HQs and Tehsil HQs.

The network would provide data, voice and video communication facilities and link together District & Tehsil administrative offices, DLOs, PRIs and e-Mitra kiosks, etc.

Others

- **VoIP at District Level-** SecLAN is being integrated with NIC's NICNET to provide Voice Over Internet Protocol facility (VoIP) to District collectors. IP phones have been installed at 32 District Collectorate Offices. Installation of IP phone at Pratapgarh District will be done.
- **Setting up of Touch Screen Kiosks at District level:** Touch Screen Kiosks have been installed in District Collectorates in collaboration with NIC to facilitate efficient, timely and cost effective delivery of Government information and services pertaining to Land Records, Old-age pension, widow pension, Individual Beneficiary schemes etc. to the citizens of the State. Touch Screen kiosks have been made operational at 32 Districts and all Divisional HQs. In the first phase different types of forms for Individual beneficiary schemes are being printed on laser printer at Jaipur Collectorate.
- **Right to Information** - A Right to Information (RTI) Portal has been developed and made operational in 64 Departments within Secretariat. Under this, the applications are entered online and status can also be checked online.
- **E-Speech Application Network for Automated Communication, Help and Response (e-SANCHAR)-** This project has been implemented in Shahpura treasury on Pilot basis by opening of 400 accounts of pension holders. The application was successfully tested for issuing of 20-25 Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) through SMS and subsequent SMS about transfer of funds to respective bank accounts.
- **Implementation of Rajasthan Urban Information System (RUIS)-** This system will provide mapping and GIS tools for planning, implementation and e-governance solutions for urban development initiatives in the urban area of the state of Rajasthan. In first phase digitized maps of all Divisional Headquarters (except Bharatpur) of Rajasthan have been made available on the website. In 1st phase Public grievances related to PHED & RSRDC would be sent to related departments through this system. This facility has been made available on <http://ruis.rajasthan.gov.in>.
- **Aarogya-online-** Complete IT-enablement of SMS Hospital including computerization of Outdoor Patient Department, Indoor Patient Department, Billing, Enquiry, Investigation (Central Lab)

etc. 1st phase work of Computerization of Pharmacy & Drug department has also been completed.

- **Citizen Care Centre (CCC)**- The Citizen Care Centre (CCC) application developed and successfully implemented by Jaipur Development Authority for IT-enabled delivery of department level citizen-centric services to the public. This application is in the process of being replicated in 10 other Urban Improvement Trusts (UITs) namely: Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi.
- **Various services to flow on SecLAN**- IntraSecLAN has been installed with the collaboration of N.I.C. This would facilitate online issue and view of meeting notices, issue of meeting notices through SMS, bulletin board, online secretariat library etc. Project has been implemented on <http://seconline.rajasthan.gov.in>.

New/Innovative schemes

SUGAM: Public Service Delivery application being taken up in following three phases in collaboration with NIC:

- i. Single-window system for delivery of Government services
- ii. Web-enabled Public Grievance Monitoring and Redressal
- iii. State-level Call Centre to provide Government services and to function as help desk / centre for applications related to Public Grievances and RTI queries.

With a view to encourage IT skill development in the Government sector, it has been decided to reimburse the fees, to Government personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in IT from Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

'Knowledge Centers' for training on IT and soft skills are being set up in Government Colleges in partnership with private sector. Knowledge Centers have already been operationalised at Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur.

Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation has been set up in the State. The Corporation will work towards providing IT education in remote rural areas of the state. Course 'RS-CIT' has been approved and orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued. In first batch about 400 Gyan Kendras are operational across the state to provide the training to approximately 11,000 students. After completion of the training, examination will be conducted by Vardhman Mahavir Open University, Kota.

An MoU has been signed with NASSCOM to take ahead the initiatives for providing employment oriented education in IT / ITES sector to the State's youth.

e-enablement of Secretariat (e-Secretariat): Government of Rajasthan, as part of its ongoing Information Technology initiatives, intends to move towards an e-Secretariat. It aims to utilize the benefits of Information Technology to bring about radical changes in the various processes carried out presently. The ultimate objective is to arm the Secretariat Officials with IT enabled systems to assist them in carrying out their day-to-day functions to help deliver G2G and G2C services by computerizing all the processes & activities of the Secretariat including work-flow application.

Computerized Career Counseling- It is a central gateway to provide information pertaining to various courses, their admission criteria, fees structure, employment opportunities, seat availability etc. available in the State to the State's rural and urban student population.

TOURISM

The State with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs, festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important destinations for both domestic and international tourists in India. Fairs and festivals are matchless examples of vibrant cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colourful Fairs and Festivals, Desert of Thar, Hilly Tourism Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks being famous and popular are some of the internationally tourism attractions.

The State Tourism Department successfully organized 'The Great Indian Travel Bazar, 2008' at Jaipur during 21st-23rd April, 2008 wherein 14 states and 163 foreign buyers participated with almost 800 delegates. Also an exhibition was organized with more than 200 stalls. With a view to promote train tourism, 'Royal Rajasthan on Wheels' was launched on 11th January, 2009 on the pattern of 'Palace on Wheels' with the cooperation of Railway Ministry, Government of India. Promoting fairs and festivals diversity in the State, Abhaneri function was organized during 30th-31st December, 2008. Sound and Light programmes are initiated in Amer and Chittorgarh forts to promote night tourism.

Keeping in view the infrastructural development of the tourism, the implementation of various projects such as National Capital Region, Mewar Complex and Mewar-Vangad, Brij Bhumi, Hadoti, and Shakhawati Circuits are undertaken under State/Centrally Sponsored

Scheme. Apart from this, Tourist Assistance Force has been deployed on important tourist palaces for the safety of tourists.

The Government is striving hard to promote quality product and services to the tourists. Efforts are being made to provide needful information regarding facilities to connect tourist places and suitable accommodation to the visitors. A Media Plan has been prepared and wide publicity has been done through print and electronic media for promoting tourism in the State.

During the year 2007, the number of tourists in Rajasthan was 273.22 lakh (259.21 lakh domestic and 14.01 lakhs foreign) and it has increased to 298.37 lakh (283.59 lakh domestic and 14.78 lakh foreign) in the year 2008. Thus, the increase in total number of tourists in the year 2008 was 9.20 percent over the previous year; the increase in domestic and foreign tourist has been 9.40 and 5.50 percent respectively.

ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS

Archaeology & 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, one art gallery, 292 protected monuments and 45 ancient sites are in existence.

Four main schemes: restoration & protection of monuments; survey of ancient sites; development of museums; and mass media communication are being implemented in the State. The activities undertaken are:

- On Restoration, conservation and development works at Shiv Mandir - Bhanddevra (Baran), Kakuni Mandir Samhu-Baran, Madanvilas - Jhalawar, Garh Palace - Jhalawar, Santoshbawla ki chatri - Pushkar (Ajmer), Chopra Mahadev Temple - Dholpur, Museum Pali and new museum - Baran etc. an amount of Rs 170.53 lakh has been incurred from State Plan funds during 2008-09.
- From the funds released by Govt. of India during 2008-09 the Restoration, conservation and development works at Museum - Mandore (Jodhpur), City-gates - Jalore, Devyanikund - Sambhar (Jaipur), Shergarh - Baran, Shergarh - Dholpur, Kaman Palce - Bharatpur, Kakuni Temples - Baran and Talab-A-Shahi - Dholpur has been completed with an amount of Rs 593.00 lakh. Besides,

Restoration and conservation work at Gagron Fort, Jhalawar, Bala Kila, Alwar, Sajjangarh – Udaipur, Hawamahal & Jantarantar - Jaipur are in progress.

- Re-organisation and developmental work are proposed in government museum Kota, Jhalawar and Kesari Singh Barhat Haveli, Shahpura under the local and regional level museums strengthening scheme of Government of India.
- During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs 1,435.55 lakh has been spent on Reorganisation/conservation works of citi-gates, Monuments, museums & manuscripts stored in State Archives – Bikaner, Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute – Jodhpur, Arabic Percian Research Institute - Tonk and heritage libraries under the Twelfth Finance Commission.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur is multi-dimensional art centre of the State Government. Its programmes and activities are organized through four divisions - Music & Dance, Theater, Visual arts and Documentation. The main aim of this Kendra is to look into contemporary and traditional art forms in performing and visual arts. It also intends to preserve and conserve them in their authentic form. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 47.40 lakh under plan and Rs. 121.11 lakh under non-plan was spent.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March, 2001 with an objective to facilitate regular communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the State.

It has a close and continuous interaction with Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs) in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure interaction, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in nine cities namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social sector to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters and enrol new members.

The Foundation undertakes following promotional activities to achieve its objectives of motivating the NRRs to contribute towards the socio economic development of the state:

- Highlighting of various ongoing schemes of the Govt. like Mid-Day-Meals, Adopt-A-Monument scheme, Adopt-A-School scheme.
- Updation and maintenance of the web portal, database which enables to interact directly with Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs).
- Printing of literature and production of promotional material, bilingual quarterly newsletter and guidelines for investment.
- Participating in NRRs/Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) conferences, seminars and events -Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, Rajasthani International Conclave, etc.

11. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

Infrastructure is critical to kick-start the economy in terms of attracting investments and thus resulting in growth in GDP. Good infrastructure raises productivity and lowers production costs and has to expand fast enough to accommodate growth.

Government of Rajasthan recognises the need to augment assets and services in the infrastructure sector since it forms a vital link to the economy. Investments in the core infrastructure sector are considered essentially for improving the overall attractiveness of the State to facilitate investment flows.

Facilitation framework for Private Sector Participation

Due to the significant nature of the investment required and paucity of funds available with the State Government, private sector participation in infrastructure projects is essential to fructify the investments. In addition, the private sector participation would also facilitate improvement in the service quality and develop models for operation and maintenance practices in the infrastructure sector.

In order to provide the necessary administrative framework for developing projects prior to seeking private sector resources, the State Government has set up the following mechanism: -

- The Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI) has been set up to facilitate approval of concessions and clearances for large infrastructure projects.
- Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has jurisdiction over all projects developed under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) format. It is the nodal body for conceptualizing, approving projects and resolving all inter-departmental issues and provides necessary directions in this regard.
- Rajasthan Project Development Fund (RPDF) is created with the contribution from Government of Rajasthan (Rs. 4 crore), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) (Rs. 25 lakh) and HDFC (Rs. 25 lakh) for meeting the costs and expenses relating to conduction of feasibility studies for identified project development works.

Focus areas

- The key focus of the State Government would be inviting private sector investment in Roads, Power, Tourism, Urban Infrastructure,

Industrial Infrastructure etc. State has also opened social sectors such as Education, Health, and Drinking Water etc. for private sector investment. The Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR) a joint sector company provides a variety of services to structure and attract private sector investment into various infrastructure projects in the State.

Policies / Legal Framework

Power: In Rajasthan, power sector reforms were initiated in 1998. The reforms include reduction in establishment costs, rationalization of power tariff, mobilization of private capital for power generation & transmission and lower capital-power generation ratio. In order to achieve these goals, RSEB was restructured on functional lines in to one generation, one transmission and three regional distribution companies. A State Electricity Regulatory Commission was also set up.

State Government launched a policy on 15th September, 2005 for promoting of Private Sector Investment for setting up of Power Generation Projects in the State.

With a view to create an institutional mechanism for providing easy and automatic entry for industry to meet its requirement of energy by setting up its own generating stations, the State Government notified a Captive Power Plant Policy in July, 1999.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

With a view to promote generation of power from non-conventional energy sources, State Government promulgated a policy on 11.3.1999 which ended on 31st March, 2004. Besides, a separate policy was issued on 4th February, 2000 exclusively for promoting generation of electricity from wind, which ended on 31st March, 2004.

After having gathered the experiences from the earlier policies and identifying the impediments in the process of generation of electricity from non-conventional sources, State Government issued a comprehensive policy on 25.10.2004 for generation of electricity from various sources of non-conventional energy.

Roads

Rajasthan has been in the forefront of successful implementation of road sector projects in the recent past. Rajasthan was the first State to announce a State Road Policy in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in road sector. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place

for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

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.

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 enacted under which non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) had been created by levy of 50 paise cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways project.

Tourism

With its rich cultural heritage, Tourism is a focal sector in Rajasthan. Keeping this in view, Government of Rajasthan granted status of the industry to tourism sector in 1989, therefore, all the facilities and concessions available to industries in the State also available to tourism units.

The First 'Tourism Policy of Rajasthan' was announced by the State Government in 2001, which was designed to ensure optimum utilisation of rich tourism resources of the State to generate employment specially in rural areas, develop existing markets for the rich and varied handicrafts, preserve and accelerate contribution of tourism in socio-economic development of the State by making tourism a truly People's Industry in Rajasthan.

With a view to bridging the gap between current demand and supply of hotel accommodation in Rajasthan and the projected growth of tourism in the coming decade, 'Hotel Policy-2006' has been announced by the State Government. This policy has been replaced by "Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2007". Under 'Hotel Policy 2006', concessions were available to the Star category of Hotels only whereas under new policy concessions will also be available to other categories of hotels, heritage hotels and other tourism units such as camping sites, holiday resorts and restaurants etc.

Investment Policy:

Investment Policy was launched by the State Government in 2003 with a view to provide investors an attractive opportunity to invest in Rajasthan and to make Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors and to ultimately to achieve global competitiveness.

SEZ Policy:

Government of Rajasthan enacted Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act on 10.09.2003 and framed SEZ policy. The prime objective of the Government is to develop specially delineated economic zones conforming to the guidelines of the Government of India to enable infrastructure development and a hassle free environment to promote exports in the State. Special emphasis will be on development of product specific SEZs to utilise inherent potential of the State in the fields of Gems & Jewellery, Handicrafts, Woollen Carpets etc. which would result in increase in exports of these commodities with high value addition. The State Government has also worked out a package of concessions and incentives for SEZ developers and units to be set up in the SEZ.

Health Care Facility Policy:

State Government issued policy to promote private investment in health care facility-2006 to supplement State Government efforts in the fields of secondary and tertiary health care and diagnostic services. With the help of private sector participation (PSP), the State will maximize the benefits which might accrue from the opportunities in medical tourism, expand availability and access of quality health care services and integrate allopathic treatment with Indian and other alternative systems of medicine.

Rajasthan Social Sector-Viability Gap Funding Scheme:

State Government launched Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme 2007. The scheme intends to address viability gap for establishment of new social service facilities and handing over operation and management of existing government facilities through private sector participation.

IT and ITeS Policy:

The IT and ITeS Policy, 2007 of the State has been launched. The Policy is intended to leverage Information & Communication Technology (ICT) as a tool for improving governance by facilitating the electronic delivery of public services, create an environment favourable for investment in the knowledge economy and take effective steps to encourage the talent pool of the youth so as to make them employable.

Completed / On-going projects:**Roads**

BOT Projects - 33 road projects of estimated cost of Rs. 462.67 crore have been completed on BOT basis. 2 road projects of Rs. 154.12 crore are under construction.

Rajasthan Mega Highways Project (I) for improvement and maintenance of 1053 km of road at an investment of Rs. 1,500 crore is underway. Rs. 1,448.30 crore has been spent and 1,025.7 km. roads have been constructed up to March, 2009. This project is being implemented by RIDCOR, a JV company of Government of Rajasthan and IL&FS. The company would also be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the project roads. The road corridors spread over 13 districts and traversing through 386 towns / villages are:

Road Corridor	Districts	Length (km)
Phalodi to Ramji-ki-Gol	Jodhpur (109 km) and Barmer (182 km)	291 km
Hanumangarh to Kishangarh	Churu (154 km), Hanumangarh (98 km), Ajmer (38 km) and Nagaur (117 km)	407 km
Alwar to Sikandra	Dausa (28 km) and Alwar (53 km)	81 km
Lalsot to Kota	Kota (10 km), Bundi (90 km), Sawai Madhopur (75 km) and Dausa (20 km)	195 km
Baran to Jhalawar	Kota (8 km), Baran (19 km) and Jhalawar (51 km)	78 km

Urban Infrastructure

Solid Waste Management - M/s Grasim India Ltd. has constructed a waste conversion plant in Jaipur to prepare fuel pellets at a cost of Rs.15 crore. Grasim experiment is being replicated in three other cities of Rajasthan namely Ajmer, Bikaner and Udaipur.

Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility Plant exists in Bikaner, Jaipur (2), Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur and Ajmer. Plants at Jhalawar, Sikar, Kota, Udaipur and Jalore are underway. These plants are being established under PPP mode.

Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) - BRTS project is being developed under which roadwork of the project will be done through Engineering Procurement and Contractor (EPC) contract and the Bus Operations,

Revenue Collection and Intelligent Transportation System through PPP framework.

Industries

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) - Multi product SEZ is being developed by Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd., a joint venture of Mahindra Gesco Ltd. and RIICO Ltd. This Public-Private Partnership initiative envisages investment of about Rs.1,109 crore, in phases. Infosys, spread on an area of 200 acres, has completed the construction of one part of their block and the second is underway. German banking giant Deutsche Bank has built its building in an area of 16 lakh sq. feet. Wipro is also planning construction on a 100-acre land. Similarly, Tech Mahindra, Nagaro Software, Conexxions and True Worth Infotech would also start construction.

Indian Institute of Crafts and Design, an autonomous institute of excellence set up by the Government of Rajasthan to act as a catalyst for the crafts sector, is being managed by the Ambuja Educational Institute (AEI) under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Information Technology

e-Mitra Programme – This is an integrated e-platform to provide information and public utility services pertaining to various Government Departments to urban & rural population. More than 550 kiosks are operational in the State through Public-Private Partnership.

Common Service Centres (CSCs) – The main aim of CSCs is to provide some of government and private sector services and information under one roof in rural areas. Orders have been issued for establishing CSCs in 4 divisions namely Ajmer, Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur and it is under process for the remaining 3 divisions.

Power

Power Generation - Raj West Power Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL) is putting a 1,080 MW (8 Units of 135 MW each) Lignite based pit head power plant at village Bhadresh in Barmer District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5,000 crore. Lignite will be made available from the nearby Jalipa and Kapurdi mines. For this purpose, a JV company, Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited has been set up between Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML) and Raj West Power Limited. First unit is likely to be synchronized by October, 2009.

School Education

Rajasthan Education Initiative- The Rajasthan Education Initiative (REI) is an umbrella under which innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships

are catalyzed by engaging the global and local private sector, foundations and charitable organisations and other grassroots level NGOs in support of Rajasthan's education objectives. The REI focuses on improving the delivery of educational services, and in particular on promoting equitable access, enrolment and retention of children in schools, reducing gender disparities, promoting skill development and enhancing learning levels. 34 MoUs have been signed so far with co-partners.

Mid-day-meal Scheme – For private sector participation, a PPP policy is under operation. Presently, children in schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions in mechanised centralized kitchens set up by Charitable Trusts and NGOs like Akshaya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, QRG Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, ISKCON etc.

College Education

Colleges - Two women colleges at Dholpur and Rajsamand and one college at Asind have been opened in PPP mode. Besides, permission has been granted for opening of 3 colleges in college-less Tehsils from the year 2009-10. Knowledge Centres – 20 knowledge centres have been established in colleges. ICICI Bank has established 20 e-learning centres in colleges.

Technical Education

Polytechnic Colleges – For the identified 13 lagging districts which do not have any women polytechnic college, private investors have been selected and land has been allotted. Out of these, 11 have been functional in rented buildings. Building construction is underway in all the 11 districts. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approval for 11 polytechnics has been received.

Now it has been decided to establish polytechnic colleges at each sub division headquarters. For all the identified 23 lagging sub divisions, private investors have been selected and land allotment is under process. All investors have received AICTE approval. At 17 polytechnic colleges admissions have been given during 2008-09.

Engineering Colleges – For all the 19 lagging districts which do not have any Engineering College, private investors have been selected. Land has been allotted in 11 districts and for remaining 8 districts land allotment is under process.

ITIs – Out of 113 identified lagging blocks, private investors have been selected for establishment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 109 blocks.

Up-gradation of ITIs – 17 ITIs have been selected under PPP mode for up-gradation into 'Centre of Excellence' with World Bank assistance.

Establishment of Mahila ITI wing – 13 government ITIs at district headquarters have been selected to establish Mahila ITI wings.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Animal Husbandry - J.K. Trust has started 236 Integrated Livestock Development Centres. The Trust is providing artificial insemination, castration, immunization etc. facilities to remote areas of Bikaner and Jodhpur districts.

Medical & Health

Privatization of costly diagnostics like CT / MRI - Under this scheme, the State Government provides Private Operator with space in Medical College Hospital for installing costly diagnostic equipments like CT / MRI machines. The private operator installs and operates the machines but he has to charge in the rates as decided by the Government and 20 percent BPL patients have to be tested free. The machines are functioning 24 hours. There are hardly any breakdowns and in case of breakdowns, operators make alternative arrangements.

Privatisation of costly therapeutic machines like Linear Accelerators – This is also being taken up. Under this scheme a Private Operator is provided with space within Hospital premises. It is the private operator's responsibility to undertake civil works, to operate and install the machine and to obtain necessary clearances from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) etc. The rates are decided by the State Government and 20 percent BPL patients are to be treated free of charge.

Ancillary Services like cleaning, security and laundry have also been privatized in many hospitals.

The policy to Promote Private Investment in Health Care Facilities has attracted 24 investors with potential investment of around Rs.5,000 crore. These investors are required to keep 10 percent beds for BPL patients who will be treated free and will pay only 25 percent for drugs and diagnostics.

12. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

The State Government seeks financial assistance from various external sources including International donors to bridge the resource gap for development programmes. The World Bank (WB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), KFW, Germany and European Community (EC) are some of the major donor agencies that are funding different projects in the State like Irrigation, Health, Urban Development, Drinking Water Supply, Forestry, Social Justice & Empowerment (programmes for Disadvantaged Groups). There are 11 ongoing projects and 11 projects are under consideration with the Government of India/donor agency at different stages. Plan outlay for EAP for 2008-09 (RE) was Rs. 622.37 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 612.84 crore has been incurred up to March, 2009. Similarly, External assistance as reimbursement of claims in form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 465.09 crore received from Govt. of India in the State A/c.

Financial Overview of on-going Externally Aided Projects

S. No	Name of Project/ Funding Agency	Project Cost (In INR)	Progress during 2008-09		Progressive Exp. (Up to March 09)	Cumulative Reimb. (ACA)Recd (up to March 09)
			Outlay (RE)	Exp. Up to Mar, 09		
1	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project, WB	734.00	68.69	66.79	590.82	417.96
2	Rajasthan Health System Development Project, WB	473.00	68.00	68.74	274.10	213.00
3 4	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Dev. Project, ADB & Drinking Water Supply in Jaipur city (Transmission System) from Bisalpur Dam, ADB	1894.00 (Revised)	280.00	279.04	1701.30	1011.43
5	Rajasthan Urban Sector Infrastructure Development Project (RUSIDP) i.e. RUIDP Phase II, ADB	1560.00	30.00	29.21	33.30	14.72
6	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project, JICA	442.00	5.72	5.85	320.60	314.84
7	Jaipur Water Supply from Bisalpur Dam (Transfer System) Project, JICA	660.00 (Revised)	156.17	154.48	340.64	247.12
8	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project, JICA	612.00	5.00	2.91	3.36	2.00
9	Rural Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (Apani Yojna), KFW	429.00	1.60	1.03	415.16	352.04

S. No	Name of Project/ Funding Agency	Project Cost (In INR)	Progress during 2008-09		Progressive Exp. (Up to March 09)	Cumulative Reimb. (ACA)Recd (up to March 09)
			Outlay (RE)	Exp. Up to Mar, 09		
10	Residential School for Disadvantaged Groups, KFW	83.00 (Revised)	5.49	3.63	77.42	63.11
11	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan, IFAD	415.00	0.50	0.02	0.02	0.00
	Others- District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP) Phase I (completed), WB	573.00	1.20	1.14	573.31	454.25
	Raj. Public Financial Management & Procurement Capacity Building, DFID *	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
	Total		622.37	612.84	4330.03	3090.45

* Project agreement canceled by World Bank on 23.09.08

The project wise implementation progress is summarized as under:-

1. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project- (World Bank)

Project Cost: 734.00 crore

Duration: April 2002 to March, 2010

The project aims at rehabilitating 91-selected irrigation schemes on canal water supply. The structures constructed under the project would be transferred to Water Users Associations (WUAs) and there after; the farmers will be responsible for its Operation & Maintenance(O&M). Besides, 14 dams will also be strengthened to ensure their safety. A total of 506 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed. Similarly, to utilize the canal water, 77 Water Distributory Committees have also been constituted under the project area.

2. Rajasthan Health System Development Project, Rajasthan (WB)

Project Cost: 473.00 crore

Duration: September, 2004 to March, 2011

The Project Development Objectives (PDOs) are to improve the health status of the population of Rajasthan, particularly the poor and under-served through;

- (i) Increased access of the poor (BPL) and the under-served population to health care by upgrading health facilities in the remote areas, promoting public private partnership and improving health care seeking behavior through demand side interventions and
- (ii) Improved effectiveness of health care through strengthened institutional framework for policy development program implementation and management capacity and increased quality of health care.

Numbers of facilities under taken for civil works of renovation / extension are:

Category	Identified Facilities
District Hospitals	28
Hospitals SD Hq.	23
CHCs at SD Hq.	113
CHCs within block	72
Block PHCs	2
Total	238

3. Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development project (RUIDP) (Asian Development Bank)

Duration: Jan., 2000 to March, 2009

RUIDP project covered six major towns namely Ajmer, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kota Jodhpur and Udaipur of the State. Out of total 207 works, 204 works have been completed up to 2008-09.

The major works that have been under taken under the project are –

1. Water Supply that includes Water, Pipeline, Pumping Stations, Water Treatment Plants, Tubewells, Tunnel
2. Waste Water Management includes Sewer lines, Sewage Treatment Plant and Property Connection
3. Slum Improvement programs
4. Drainage
5. Solid waste Management
6. Fire Fighting works
7. Construction of Railway over-bridges/ Fly Overs
8. Hospital Buildings
9. Roads, and
10. Works at Heritage / historical sites.

4. Jaipur Water Supply Project from Bisaplur Dam Project-Transmission System Part (Asian Development Bank)

Duration: April, 2005 to March, 2009

The project is divided in two parts. First part is ‘Transmission System’ i.e. carrying water through pipeline to Balawala village of Sanganer Tehsil of Jaipur District from Bisalpur Dam located in district Tonk. This part was executed with financial support from Asian Development Bank (ADB) on ADB/GoR of 50:50 basis. ADB contribution would cover available part of saving of approx. Rs. 276 crore (US\$ 60M) under RUIDP

Phase I. Project works as scheduled in the work contract have been completed by 31.3.2009. The second part 'Transfer System' is being executed by PHED with JICA assistance.

5. Rajasthan Urban Sector Infrastructure Investment Development Programme- RUSDIP (Asian Development Bank)

Project Cost: 1560.00 crore

Duration: February, 2008 to December, 2014

This project is sanctioned under Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) and sector based approach by Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is the first project in the State, which is being funded on back-to-back basis. A total of 15 towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Chhabra-Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalrapatan-Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar.

The City Level Investment Plans (CLIPs) have been prepared and works have been identified by City Level Committee and approved by Work Finalization Committee and Empowered Committee.

The Loan agreement for Tranche-I amounting to Rs 275 crore was effective from 28th Feb 2008. The City Level Investment Plan (CLIPs) for Jaisalmer, Alwar and Jhalrapatan-Jhalawar have been prepared and finalized as sample basis by work finalization Committee for execution from the funds under tranche-I. Accordingly the sub project relating water supply, sewerage, roads, and Bridge construction are being taken up. For Tranche -II, a Loan agreement of Rs 875 crore has been made effective w.e.f February 2009. The works that could not be under taken/ left under Tranche-I and II would be covered under tranche III.

6. Rajasthan Forestry Development and Bio-Diversity Project- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Project Cost: 442.00 crore

Duration: April 2003 to July, 2010

The project duration was April 2003 to March, 2008 for the purpose of maintenance of the physical activities and that have been undertaken, JICA funds would be allowed for disbursement for the same till July, 2010.

7. Transfer System of Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Project Cost: 660.00 crore

Duration: April 2005 to December 2008 (under extension up to March, 11)

The Jaipur Bisalpur Water Supply Project 'Transfer System' is the second part of Jaipur Drinking water Supply project with assistance from JICA, Japan and is being executed by PHED. PHED has reviewed the matter taking in to consideration the revision of project cost & extension period up to March, 2010 with Review Mission of JICA, Japan. The Mission agreed in principle and sought proposal through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA). Accordingly, a proposal has been submitted to WB through GoI. Works are divided into 8 packages, out of which Major works of 6 packages relating to laying of Mains (pipelines), Pumping stations are in progress & rest part would be achieved during the extended period of the project.

8. Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Project Cost: 612.00 crore

Duration: April, 2005 to March, 2013

The project aims at;

- Increasing the agriculture productivity with low rainfall in the state of Rajasthan by rehabilitating existing minor irrigation facilities.
- Improving Water Management and Agricultural Practices thereby enhancing agricultural income and alleviating the poverty, and
- Induction of Public Participation Approach under the project area

This will be achieved with formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) of beneficiary farmers. International Engineering and Management (E&M) has been appointed as consultant in the project. 280 schemes have been screened after conducting necessary survey and investigation.

9. Rural Water Supply Project: (Appni Yojna) Phase-I - KFW, Germany-

Project Cost: 429.00 crore

Duration: July, 1994 to June, 2009

This project is a unique project of its own in which Potable water connectivity is to be provided in two towns & 376 villages. The water

supply connectivity in 2 towns and 362 villages has been made. Villagers of 11 villages are reluctant to receive benefit under the project. Amongst the remaining 3 villages distribution pipelines have been laid and the pipeline tested in 2 villages. Pipelines from Elaborate Service Resources (ESR) to village transfer chamber are being commissioned. While in one village namely Hariyasar Gadsotan, the village distribution pipelines has been laid, tested and Public Service Post Supply (PSPS) and Cattle Water Tanks (CWTs) constructed. Two towns namely Taranagar and Sardarsahar of Churu district have benefited under the project.

10. Residential Schools for Disadvantaged Groups Project- KFW, Germany

Project Cost: 83.00 crore (Revised Cost)

Duration: June, 1997 to June, 2009

A German financial institution (Bank), KFW has authorized to Project Implementing Agency (PIA) to carry out additional activities in 10 residential schools. It is full grant assistance from KFW. Construction of 10 residential school buildings completed and academic session in all 10 schools has been started.

11. Poverty Alleviation in Western Rajasthan through Watershed Development and Alternate Income Generating Activities: IFAD Project

Project Cost: 415.00 crore

Duration: Dec., 2008 to Dec., 2014

In 6 districts (Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi and Jaisalmer) of western Rajasthan, the target group includes below poverty line, marginalized people, small, marginal farmers and the landless, in particular, women. The programme area covers some 245 village panchayats and 1,040 villages and estimated 95,000 BPL households. The project loan agreement has been made effective from Dec., 2008.

Projects Under Consideration

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Project	Estimated cost	Funding Agency
1	DPIP Phase-II	825.00	WB
2	Rajasthan Forestry Development & Bio- Diversity Project Phase- II	569.00	JICA
3	Road connectivity to Unconnected Habitations having population 250-499 in General areas and less than 250 in Tribal and Desert areas	2000.00	WB

S. No.	Project	Estimated cost	Funding Agency
4	Multi- State Agricultural Marketing Competitiveness Project	434.00	WB
5	Rural Drinking Water Supply Project Phase - II (Aapni Yojna Phase II)	867.00	KFW
6	Barmer Lift Canal Project Drinking Water supply Project.	494.00	JICA
7	Improvement of Major and Medium Irrigation projects	400.00	WB
8	Rajasthan IDF- Accounting Reforms Strengthening	2.40	IDF
9	An integrated project on development of Women and Adolescent Girls in Rajasthan (UJAAS)	150.00	WB
10	Southern Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Development Project	1675.00	European Union
11	Sustainable livelihood through skill development.	250.00	DFID

WB -World Bank

ADB - Asian Development Bank

JICA- Japan International Cooperation Agency

IFAD- International Fund for Agriculture Development

KFW- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, meaning Reconstruction Credit Institute,
A Financial Institution (Bank) Germany

IDF - International Development Fund, World Bank

DFID-Department Fund for International Development

13. Human Development (HD)

Human development is about putting people at the centre of development. It is about people realizing their potential, increasing their choices and enjoying the freedom to lead lives they value.

Human Development

Human Development in contemporary times has replaced economic growth as the central objective of human activity. The concept and purpose of Human Development is to increase people's range of choices. The Human Development approach advocates a shift in the development discourse, moving away from the usual exclusive focus on economic growth towards a multi-dimensional approach that integrates education, health and income as an all-inclusive development strategy.

The four key choices of Human Development are:

- Healthy and long life
- Access to knowledge in its different expressions
- Opportunities and material resources for a decent standard of living
- Free participation in community life and collective affairs

The four pillars of Human Development are:

- Efficiency
- Equity/equality
- Freedom & Empowerment
- Sustainability

Human Development Reports (HDRs)

India's National Human Development Report 2001 came in the year 2002 while Rajasthan's State HDR was released in the year 2002 and Update of this State HDR was released in the year 2008. In May, 2009, Rajasthan released the District Level Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the four pilot districts of Dholpur, Barmer, Jhalawar and Dungarpur.

The Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) was designed as a means to shift the emphasis from the narrow focus on economic growth (measured by Gross National Product) to human progress and the widening of human

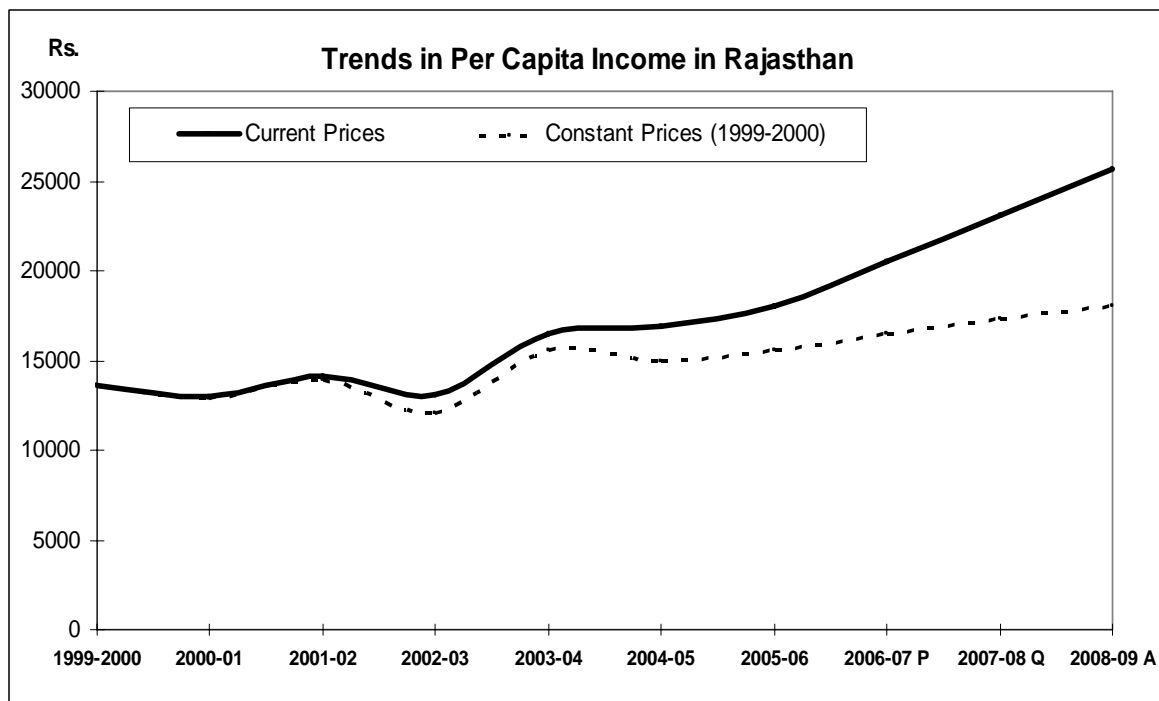
choices. HDI measures total achievement at National, State and District Level.

The HDI provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

- A decent level of living: Measured by real adjusted per capita income, Purchasing power Parity.
- Longevity: Living a long and Healthy life- measured by Life Expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge: Access to education- measured by adult literacy and combined gross enrolment ratio.

Major indicators of Human Development in Rajasthan

Standard of Living : Per capita income is one of the major indicators of standard of living. The trend in per capita income in Rajasthan is given in the chart below which indicates a steady growth both at current and constant prices.



A = Advance Estimates

Poverty alleviation has been one of the guiding principles of the planning process of the State. The following are the major initiatives that have been taken to promote livelihood activities and alleviate poverty in the State:

- Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL): To meet the challenges of ever increasing unemployment and underemployment the Government of Rajasthan set up the RMoL in 2004. In the year 2008-09, 1,025 programmes have been conducted, in which about 23,575 youth have been given training in 104 different vocations. In addition to skill training, 18 Rojgar Melas have been organized benefiting about 22,000 youth. In total a budget of Rs. 11.18 crore for the year 2008-09 was provided by GoR for undertaking various activities. RMoL is also implementing Financial Inclusion Services, and has prepared 200 certified cadres of youth who can act as business correspondent and provide financial services to the poor in the State. RMoL has been identified by UNDP to implement a livelihood project titled “Provision of support service to State level support to livelihoods promotion strategy for the year 2008-12”.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): This scheme is being implemented in all the districts from 1st April, 2008. During 2008-09, a total of 4,829 lakh mandays have been generated by incurring Rs. 6,175.55 crores.
- The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is also implementing various schemes to generate employment and alleviate poverty in the State.

Education

As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan recorded a literacy rate of 60.41 percent as compared to 38.55 percent in the year 1991, registering a net increase of 21.86 percent point during the decade 1991-2001. The respective figures for male and female literacy rates are 75.70 and 43.85 percent respectively. As a result, the gap between literacy rates in the state when compared to the national aggregate has reduced from 14 percentage points in the year 1991 to a mere four percentage points in 2001.

According to the District Information System for Education (DISE), the net enrolment ratio for primary education has increased from 98.22 percent in 2006-07 to 99.25 percent in 2008-09. The pupil teacher ratio has declined from 45.54 percent in 2006-07 to 34.67 percent in 2008-09. Observations reveal that girls-boys ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years.

Primary Education in Rajasthan : 2006-2009

Indicators for Primary Education (6 to 11 years)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	118.99	115.03	112.19
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	98.22	98.50	99.25
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Govt.)	45.54	37.66	34.67

In this direction, determined efforts are being made to universalize elementary education in Rajasthan through community ownership.

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The flagship programme of the Government of India aims at empowerment through education. Its main objective is to attain universal elementary education in the country by 2010. It also aims to bridge all social, gender, and regional gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. There has been considerable progress in gross enrollment in Rajasthan ever since the project was launched in the state in 2001-02 covering all districts.
- Rajasthan Education Initiative (REI): It is an umbrella under which innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships are catalyzed by engaging the global and local private, foundations and other grassroots level NGOs in support of Rajasthan's education objectives. The main focus of initiative is on improving the delivery of educational services, promoting equitable access, enrolment and retention of children in school, reducing gender disparities, promoting skill development.

For promoting girls education in the state, it has undertaken several measures like; Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay (KGBV), free Computer Education, Transport Voucher Scheme, Ladies bicycles, Bridge Courses, Gargi Award and Aapki Beti Scheme.

Health

Health is one of the major components of status of human development in a population. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is considered to be one of the most sensitive indicators of human development lies at 65 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (*SRS, 2007*). The Maternal mortality ratio of the state is 388 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (*SRS, 2004-06*).

According to the latest large scale district level survey of District Level Household Survey (DLHS-3), 2007-08, the percentage of institutional deliveries is 45.5 percent. According to the same survey, the percentage of safe delivery is 52.7 percent. According to the department of health and family welfare in the state, the percentage of institutional delivery stands at 61.54 percent. This shows an increasing trend in institutional deliveries.

The Government of Rajasthan has brought about a number of reforms to improve services at the hospital level through public-private partnerships, Medicare Relief Societies, Lifeline Fluid Stores and other institutions. At the lower level facilities, some steps have been taken up in the form of decentralization and improving the quantity and quality of manpower.

For improving hospital services, a major thrust has been laid on involving the private sector. Also, the private sector is being encouraged to set up new hospitals along with medical and nursing colleges to increase the supply of medical and para medical personnel.

Various schemes / projects like; the Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Scheme, NRHM, JSY, AYUSH, ASHA, RCH-II, Janmangal Programme, World bank assisted "Rajasthan Health System Development Project" etc. are being implemented in the State.

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) Project

A Planning Commission, Govt. of India and UNDP assisted project 'Strengthening State Plans for Human Development' (SSPHD) is being implemented in the state. The project aims at initiatives to mainstream human development concerns in the State level policies and plans, strengthen statistical system for improved collection and reporting of district and local level indicators of human development.

Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR & C) unit

Under the project, a HDR&C unit was established in 2004 at Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur to implement the activities of UNDP and Planning Commission assisted SSPHD project in the State.

Priority issues of SSPHD Project

The key outcomes under the project can be grouped under the priority issues of Analysis, Advocacy and Action.

The activities would address the need:

- To further deepen human development analysis, and to strengthen the capacity for analysis, so as to ensure a better understanding - at all levels - of key human development issues, priorities and challenges
- To strengthen human development advocacy through the dissemination and outreach of SHDRs and the outputs from their follow-up to ensure that their messages are internalized by planners and implementers of development programmes including line departments, agencies, district administration and local bodies and,
- For effective human development action, by contributing to informed decision-making through the identification and selection of high-impact human development strategy, policy and programme options as well as of convincing and sustainable human development financing options

Achievements under SSPHD Project

Under the project, an effort has been made to put people at the center of development in state/district plans. In this context, a State HDR titled 'Human Development Report Rajasthan (An Update 2008)' has been prepared by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (IDSJ) with the support of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan and other key departments. It was released in September, 2008. This report is aimed at not only helping in monitoring the development generally but also in areas emphasized by the earlier reports. The focus of this update is 'Inclusive Growth'. Aspects of Human Development are examined with respect to its distribution across regions, social groups and gender. This report has latest indices on Human Development related to education, health and livelihood aspects in the State. It has also computed and ranked districts based on district wise Human Development Index (HDI).

Along with the State level report, four pilot District Human Development reports (DHDRs) for Dholpur, Barmer, Dungarpur and Jhalawar districts have also been prepared, keeping in view, the participatory planning.

The Planning Commission has issued guidelines on district planning that emphasize the need for building a vision for the district. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) reiterates the objective of removal of regional imbalances through participatory planning processes at the grass-roots level. The Plan also identifies District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), which assess and quantify development imbalance at the sub-district level, as useful tools for analyzing intra-district development imbalance and suggesting possible solutions. It further recommends

that, during the 11th Plan period, all the districts in the country should be progressively covered for the preparation of DHDRs. Currently, 56 districts of the country are preparing DHDRs as part of Planning Commission-UNDP Project “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD)”.

HD Advocacy

Role of advocacy in the project is to spread the concept of human development and related issues in the Government system, amongst public representatives, civil society and voluntary sector involved in development planning of the State. Following advocacy initiatives were undertaken:

- State Level: Three State level sensitization workshops were organized with IDS, Jaipur for State level senior officials including Secretaries, Head of the Departments of concerned departments. Four one day workshops with HCM-RIPA were also organized at State level.

Three State level Training of Trainers (ToTs) were organized with HCM – RIPA covering officials from State and District Planning, Rural Development, Economics & Statistics, Education and Medical & Health Department.

Divisional level: Seven Divisional level trainings covering all Divisions of Rajasthan were organized on Human Development, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Decentralized Planning and Gender issues. These workshops aimed at sensitizing senior officers including Divisional Commissioner, Collectors and District Level Officers of concerned departments with Human Development issues.

- District level: Under the Advocacy campaign a sensitization workshop on Human Development and related issues have been organized in 14 districts. Out of these, in four districts (Dholpur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur and Barmer) DHDRs profiles were focused.

Strengthening State Statistical System

Five training programmes on computer awareness and software were organized for Officers of Department of Economics & Statistics (DES), District Statistical Officers (DSOs), other District Statistical personnel, Subordinate staff of DES, and Planning Department. Two trainings on using ‘Statistical Package of Social Sciences’ (SPSS)- advanced software for statistical and econometric analysis have been organized for officers and subordinate staff of Departments concerned with Human Development issues. SPSS has proved its importance in improving compilation, analysis and presentation of statistical data as well.

Engendering State Plans for Human Development

With the aim of training the members of District Planning Committees (DPCs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to Gender Sensitize and enable them to prepare gender sensitive micro-plans at the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and DPC level, two State level TOTs and five district level trainings covering all five districts of Jaipur division (Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Alwar) were held in 2008. A total 362 participants attended the trainings including Zilla Pramukh, ACEOs, Project Directors, DWDA and DPC members of concerned districts. Following this, a decentralized training campaign for engendering microplan at Block level under the project was held in 48 blocks of Jaipur division. A training module focusing on sensitization of district level officials and public representatives on district plans and engendering issues have been prepared for reference.

Other Project Initiatives

- The project has helped in building knowledge on human development and related issues in the State also, UNDP has supported with the logistics assistance and both Planning Commission and UNDP have supported with technical assistance.
- The HDR&C unit has contributed towards attaining objectives under the project and has procured various Global, National, State and District level Human Development Reports, researches and other documents such as policy briefs, films and best practices manuals for further use.
- Modules on Human Development and Engendering State and District Plans have been prepared and shared with the training institutions in Rajasthan.
- Officers from various departments and faculties from various institutions have been nominated for participation in National ToT programmes organized at RBI's College of Agricultural Banking, Pune. Thus, it is envisaged that the knowledge gained/built capacities of these institutions will sustain the efforts of sensitizing stakeholders in the State on Human Development and brainstorm the issues for inclusion in plans, policies in future as well.
- District level personnel have also been trained through State level ToT at HCM-RIPA and IGPRS, Jaipur and these personnel

are looked forward to participate in district level advocacy and preparation of district human development reports.

- A chapter on Human Development in Annual Plan document is also being incorporated regularly.
- Four pilot DHDRs have been prepared. It is envisaged that the DHDRs will be used in formulation of District Plans and the Districts would continue preparation of these reports at their level.
- National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi has prepared a draft study report on financing Human Development in the State.
- Three HD films have been prepared by the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune for advocacy and training purposes.

GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence

A five year programme on convergence to meet Millennium Development Goals in Rajasthan has been launched in the State. The project intends to contribute to the programme through its DHDRs and other trained resources at the State and district levels. The Convergence programme was initially started in five districts of the State, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Jalore and Barmer with an objective to attain Millennium Development Goals at district level. It also focuses on further Strengthening State's Statistical System. The programme is being implemented under a tripartite agreement between Planning Commission GOI, United Nations and Government of Rajasthan.

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं
TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	5756	25076	82435	91771
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	26004	52130	81060	89869
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	NA	811	2119	5466	22766	72766	80880
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	NA	12542	19156	20937	47218	71764	79936
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	रुपये Rs.	NA	412	834	1619	5219	13020	14098
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices	रुपये Rs.	NA	6373	7541	6200	10825	12840	13933
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	872	3722	12592	13141
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		NA	NA	100 *	187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00	164.98
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** Index for Agricultural Production		NA	NA	NA	100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	130.99
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन '000 MT	NA	4541	8841	6497	10935	10040	14002
शोक भाव सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		NA	124.3	244.8	576.2	1247.4	2541.3	2578.9
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक Consumer Price Index								
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	437.92 \$	189.42	407.00	429.50
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	423.08 \$	197.17	436.58	457.33
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	443.42	463.75
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	418	686	987	1505	9932	12247	12247
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	5243	16501	22406	30177	43003	71311	79940
# 1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिए आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82, # Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82, ◇ कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year		\$ आधार वर्ष 1960 =100 * आधार वर्ष 1970 =100 \$-Base year 1960=100, * Base year 1970=100 ** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year						

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	88550	111606	117274	128621	148849	169919	191990
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	80974	104189	102258	109107	117630	125997	132904
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	76605	98236	102376	111257	129093	147714	167261
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	70333	92712	90445	96069	103616	111070	117423
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	रुपये Rs.	13128	16507	16874	17997	20507	23053	25654
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000) Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices	रुपये Rs.	12054	15579	14908	15541	16460	17334	18010
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	करोड़ रुपये Crore Rs.	13805	18970	23248	26879	33412	45213	
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇		199.71	200.93	228.88	235.51	251.39	255.47 *	263.40 *
Index for Industrial Production								
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक **		67.69	172.02	154.24	153.84	167.63	165.96 (F)	
Index for Agricultural Production								
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन **	000 मेट्रिक टन	7535	18009	12163	10824	14928	16083	
Total Foodgrains Production	'000 MT							
थोक भाव सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		2693.4	2710.2	128.54 @	135.68 @	149.76 @	161.06 @	177.15 @
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक Consumer Price Index								
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		445.67	455.33	472.92	504.19 +	550.38 +	579.42+	
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		476.08	490.25	519.42	544.15 +	597.50 +	619.81 +	
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		479.33	490.00	512.17	540.24 +	588.67 +	624.86 +	
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	12248	12185	12649	12811	12933	13089	13315
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	87461	89082	92287	96771	113881		

* प्राक्यात्मिक समंक , F अन्तिम , @ आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100 + गणना लिंकिंग फेक्टर द्वारा

* Provisional Figures, F Final, @ Base year 1999-2000=100, + Calculated with linking factor.

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calender Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

2.सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2.GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (लाख रु.) Gross State Domestic Product (Lakh Rs.)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (लाख रु.) Net State Domestic Product (Lakh Rs.)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु.) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (1999-2000)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (1999-2000)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (1999-2000)
	1980-81	575615	2600422	546589	2093726	1619
1981-82	673699	2800543	633160	2268913	1817	6513
1982-83	769601	2863175	718551	2312088	2006	6455
1983-84	948628	3409162	886398	2796926	2409	7602
1984-85	975080	3241945	889306	2620994	2354	6939
1985-86	1081484	3268853	987659	2606157	2547	6721
1986-87	1236041	3598693	1077272	2867274	2707	7204
1987-88	1362837	3419512	1226846	2671099	3003	6538
1988-89	1778934	4595524	1623323	3775941	3889	9047
1989-90	1938412	4525952	1748158	3680715	4095	8622
1990-91	2507641	5213014	2276571	4721834	5219	10825
1991-92	2804546	4920592	2523147	4440531	5661	9962
1992-93	3283715	5560731	2964721	5026940	6509	11036
1993-94	3494791	5250450	3124293	4710737	6665	10050
1994-95	4376009	6123386	3939892	5550013	8201	11553
1995-96	4980997	6351584	4456289	5725696	9051	11629
1996-97	6052213	7098194	5457154	6441371	10812	12762
1997-98	6746633	7861120	6092733	7173355	11773	13861
1998-99	7717218	8208132	7009960	7488897	13208	14111
1999-2000	8271971	8271971	7417385	7417385	13619	13619
2000-01	8243491	8105959	7276624	7176407	13020	12840
2001-02	9177088	8986879	8087969	7993604	14098	13933
2002-03	8855005	8097363	7660457	7033318	13128	12054
2003-04	11160645	10418891	9823599	9271219	16507	15579
2004-05	11727431	10225816	10237596	9044459	16874	14908
2005-06	12862063	10910747	11125664	9606901	17997	15541
2006-07 (P)	14884922	11763033	12909330	10361621	20507	16460
2007-08 (Q)	16991851	12599724	14771422	11106976	23053	17334
2008-09 (A)	19198990	13290391	16726133	11742291	25654	18010

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

SDP data from 1960-61 to 1998-99 (deflated based on 1999-2000 series)

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)						
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	226187	270335	302783	403483	385094	396266	393272
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. वानिकी	6248	5877	5987	4794	7546	7385	8796
Forestry							
3. मत्स्य पालन	1069	1249	1519	1675	1787	1735	2220
Fisheries							
4. खनन	10094	12342	14145	19145	21630	25247	22749
Mining							
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	28107	33327	39552	64169	58469	63157	71755
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
6. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	39424	45351	52887	57539	59038	71920	89891
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
7. निर्माण	40989	52485	56885	62006	62940	77481	97356
Construction							
8. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	8341	7350	6296	9872	7379	20925	28711
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply							
9. रेलवे	6664	8991	12214	14412	13298	18352	22705
Railways							
10. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	10243	11776	13689	16112	19188	21704	24809
Other Transport & Storage							
11. संचार	2549	2747	3364	3905	4862	4976	5575
Communication							
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	64637	73548	87549	98298	111193	127693	180666
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	9948	12918	16989	18253	21000	24319	31448
Banking and Insurance							
14. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	74822	81206	91512	99124	106253	121896	132245
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
15. लोक प्रशासन	18003	21428	27406	33658	46767	42257	56646
Public Administration							
16. अन्य सेवाएँ	28290	32769	36823	42182	48637	56171	67197
Other Services							
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	575615	673699	769601	948628	975080	1081484	1236041
Gross State Domestic Product							
कृषि क्षेत्र	233504	277461	310289	409953	394427	405386	404288
AGRICULTURE SECTOR							
उद्योग क्षेत्र	126955	150856	169765	212731	209456	258730	310463
INDUSTRIES SECTOR							
सेवा क्षेत्र	215156	245382	289547	325944	371197	417368	521290
SERVICES SECTOR							

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	408376	644363	652481	902955	961702	1146683
2. वानिकी Forestry	8050	37093	39156	54160	63524	67056
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	1226	485	1320	1240	1823	2973
4. खनन Mining	31636	40204	43516	57540	64347	72745
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	92778	93155	124627	168631	175031	205941
6. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	83534	89421	97030	119863	134504	137618
7. निर्माण Construction	118343	136973	144955	183285	211437	252485
8. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	25654	36135	35754	54752	72675	94990
9. रेलवे Railways	26174	27842	35554	43042	49335	55672
10. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	38210	40425	48392	54760	68744	80595
11. संचार Communication	7882	10442	12132	14909	18124	22218
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	194796	251872	273625	358598	392335	463644
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	33424	36003	44588	51852	74833	80703
14. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	147606	161305	181614	201745	242757	273070
15. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	58379	65863	76999	92376	101676	122443
16. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	86768	107354	126669	147933	171698	204879
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	1362837	1778934	1938412	2507641	2804546	3283715
Gross State Domestic Product						
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	417653	681941	692957	958355	1027049	1216712
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	351946	395887	445882	584071	657995	763779
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	593238	701106	799573	965215	1119502	1303224

3.औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1103851	1445748	1579563	2129242	2190449	2475627
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. वानिकी	75325	78501	88653	94742	103107	111310
Forestry						
3.मत्स्य पालन	3736	4734	4529	5884	6268	5086
Fisheries						
4.खनन	78371	91716	113818	109180	142618	169168
Mining						
5.विनिर्माण	367902	550724	666794	721285	823526	831395
Manufacturing						
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	210088	341760	409513	419264	514011	476581
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	157814	208964	257281	302021	309515	354814
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
6.निर्माण	285056	341889	392401	457501	569527	588733
Construction						
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	125171	139732	154192	163813	207031	373237
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
i विद्युत, गैस	97289	108638	116644	118475	155476	307232
Electricity,Gas						
ii जल आपूर्ति	27882	31094	37548	45338	51555	66005
Water Supply						
8.रेलवे	60972	77098	88714	95219	98719	86975
Railways						
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	92797	109984	126477	139884	170268	196864
Other Transport & Storage						
i अन्य परिवहन	90938	107802	123985	137175	167263	192103
Other Transport						
ii भंडारण	1858	2183	2492	2710	3005	4761
Storage						
10.संचार	28283	36891	43039	53347	64317	97390
Communication						
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	492460	593014	706789	896027	991819	1109605
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	100548	116917	147975	187238	208496	226156
Banking and Insurance						
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	301244	324351	346915	371974	439495	492091
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
14.लोक प्रशासन	140983	160614	187027	215343	250355	339130
Public Administration						
15.अन्य सेवाएँ	238092	304097	334112	411534	480639	614450
Other Services						
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	3494791	4376009	4980997	6052213	6746633	7717218
Gross State Domestic Product						
कृषि क्षेत्र	1182912	1528983	1672744	2229868	2299824	2592023
AGRICULTURE SECTOR						
उद्योग क्षेत्र	856500	1124060	1327205	1451779	1742702	1962533
INDUSTRIES SECTOR						
सेवा क्षेत्र	1455379	1722966	1981048	2370566	2704107	3162662
SERVICES SECTOR						

3.औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2328105	2110521	2548070	1910201	3192273
2. वानिकी Forestry	120749	132698	145570	167129	182479
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	5512	5456	6711	6353	6941
4.खनन Mining	193764	191509	194078	219971	238159
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1074885	1076295	1047649	1082268	1198884
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	705091	670803	640730	631271	682286
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	369794	405492	406920	450997	516598
6.निर्माण Construction	719543	691864	786897	852033	1139920
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	342365	363799	386505	445167	430654
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	269920	285593	302449	357650	336172
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	72445	78206	84056	87517	94482
8.रेलवे Railways	90231	100086	119548	137915	150830
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	231090	246451	265199	289762	331650
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	225969	240159	258280	282415	324394
ii भंडारण Storage	5121	6292	6919	7347	7256
10.संचार Communication	98292	112722	143957	152339	180844
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1161379	1152848	1272540	1178984	1490374
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	249831	272967	325718	395999	435288
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	558778	618976	690363	744292	793283
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	368448	395421	417453	432751	482256
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	728998	771877	826829	839840	906811
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	8271971	8243491	9177088	8855005	11160645
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2454366	2248675	2700352	2083683	3381693
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	2330558	2323467	2415129	2599439	3007617
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	3487047	3671349	4061607	4171883	4771335

3.औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07P	2007-08 Q	2008-09A
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	2937703	2950851	3533095	4105858	4770097
Agriculture (Including A.H)					
2. वानिकी	194329	215120	250488	300301	339868
Forestry					
3.मत्स्य पालन	8452	9596	12510	13716	14970
Fisheries					
4.खनन	279698	277164	335907	415114	478266
Mining					
5.विनिर्माण	1406188	1594825	1873873	2142321	2430667
Manufacturing					
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	828724	948739	1114740	1274436	1446026
Manufacturing(Regd.)					
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	577464	646087	759133	867885	984641
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)					
6.निर्माण	1411764	1809436	2044996	2343930	2594424
Construction					
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	399449	418331	448180	468179	467855
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply					
i विद्युत, गैस	300972	314122	339489	351528	351204
Electricity,Gas					
ii जल आपूर्ति	98477	104209	108691	116651	116651
Water Supply					
8.रेलवे	159420	178143	208270	231034	256286
Railways					
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	377355	437596	519228	591888	665046
Other Transport & Storage					
i अन्य परिवहन	368690	425859	505483	578813	650210
Other Transport					
ii भंडारण	8665	11737	13746	13075	14836
Storage					
10.संचार	202975	238185	267866	310318	380170
Communication					
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1588204	1732609	2029670	2336985	2632245
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant					
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	441790	467402	561163	613463	670638
Banking and Insurance					
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	833135	901492	978552	1062200	1161279
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services					
14.लोक प्रशासन	503947	562012	610489	705522	816365
Public Administration					
15.अन्य सेवाएँ	983022	1069300	1210634	1351022	1520812
Other Services					
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	11727431	12862063	14884922	16991851	19198990
Gross State Domestic Product					
कृषि क्षेत्र	3140484	3175567	3796093	4419874	5124936
AGRICULTURE SECTOR					
उद्योग क्षेत्र	3497099	4099756	4702956	5369544	5971212
INDUSTRIES SECTOR					
सेवा क्षेत्र	5089848	5586740	6385873	7202433	8102842
SERVICES SECTOR					
P-प्राक्धानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम	P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance				

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000)

4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)						
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	1150585	1294035	1290061	1701364	1508643	1405370	1353142
2. वानिकी Forestry	25405	19998	17088	12302	18181	15872	18238
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	5961	5741	6180	7137	7065	6224	6664
4.खनन Mining	39233	42440	46285	54004	55910	59644	59861
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	103210	113832	119771	165564	144289	150752	163596
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	148593	159243	169234	191201	197523	204157	206496
7.निर्माण Construction	151756	164166	158222	165694	153801	176673	215080
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	42752	33065	25926	33853	23823	60633	92068
9.रेलवे Railways	48748	48460	49308	49168	47545	57085	62193
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	54443	57161	60875	65406	70114	76289	81426
11.संचार Communication	10621	11422	12768	12558	13930	13994	14213
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	276592	288788	301509	314827	328680	343873	535011
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	32228	34204	42803	43659	47973	50730	67240
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	262674	271889	281410	291288	301463	312213	320754
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	93229	95969	115223	130813	142705	142500	177164
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	154393	160133	166513	170326	180301	192843	225546
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	2600422	2800543	2863175	3409162	3241945	3268853	3598693
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1181951	1319773	1313328	1720802	1533889	1427466	1378044
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	485544	512744	519437	610315	575345	651860	737102
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	932927	968026	1030410	1078045	1132711	1189527	1483547

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000)

4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	1102321	1928823	1750215	2129311	1827869	2183624
2. वानिकी Forestry	15606	93018	93924	97177	97785	100521
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3065	1236	2813	2555	3549	4637
4.खनन Mining	62087	68329	70480	72837	82875	108633
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	195438	190325	240805	279059	241982	270847
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	211889	233177	221927	217485	231532	235896
7.निर्माण Construction	248816	266474	243338	352192	354335	388549
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	74561	94339	87900	121120	135415	161947
9.रेलवे Railways	63833	61460	65736	68175	77072	59689
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	114772	113144	123511	126208	131932	142167
11.संचार Communication	15477	15970	17277	18276	20050	23479
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	465351	636740	634091	709618	676493	769894
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	78197	79210	98741	101617	122843	128315
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	332167	343898	356124	368846	381914	395617
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	167954	171472	188627	202810	188293	208940
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	267978	297910	330444	345730	346652	377976
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	3419512	4595524	4525952	5213014	4920592	5560731
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1120993	2023077	1846951	2229042	1929203	2288782
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	792790	852643	864450	1042692	1046139	1165872
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	1505729	1719804	1814551	1941280	1945250	2106077

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999–2000)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1754235	2211700	2130393	2591508	2692813	2678215
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. वानिकी	102260	105232	108286	110201	115294	117065
Forestry						
3.मत्स्य पालन	5191	5946	5292	6082	6422	5106
Fisheries						
4.खनन	114004	114569	138678	137363	165641	179245
Mining						
5.विनिर्माण	500221	669424	742210	712128	886286	847827
Manufacturing						
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	251180	397469	453191	441849	534871	487904
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	249041	271954	289018	270279	351415	359923
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
6.निर्माण	417813	466162	489012	541945	631812	620098
Construction						
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	200049	201529	206010	198490	235245	383806
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
i विद्युत, गैस	155493	156695	155899	143561	176674	315909
Electricity,Gas						
ii जल आपूर्ति	44556	44834	50111	54929	58571	67896
Water Supply						
8.रेलवे	64467	67523	73491	78656	80308	86273
Railways						
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	148312	158713	169099	169347	193130	202423
Other Transport & Storage						
i अन्य परिवहन	145342	155489	165710	166220	190067	197527
Other Transport						
ii भंडारण	2970	3224	3389	3127	3063	4896
Storage						
10.संचार	27873	33619	38925	47078	56527	82742
Communication						
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	735056	833088	909440	1043780	1168207	1209188
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	133733	140531	151129	192198	233476	239960
Banking and Insurance						
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	409894	422974	436051	448263	501328	522507
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
14.लोक प्रशासन	225832	232502	248952	260477	283559	349536
Public Administration						
15.अन्य सेवाएँ	411510	459874	504616	560678	611072	684141
Other Services						
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	5250450	6123386	6351584	7098194	7861120	8208132
Gross State Domestic Product						
कृषि क्षेत्र	1861687	2322878	2243972	2707791	2814529	2800386
AGRICULTURE SECTOR						
उद्योग क्षेत्र	1232087	1451684	1575910	1589928	1918984	2030976
INDUSTRIES SECTOR						
सेवा क्षेत्र	2156676	2348824	2531702	2800475	3127607	3376770
SERVICES SECTOR						

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2328105	2168959	2764298	1780991	3344719
2. वानिकी Forestry	120749	129772	138643	147475	157089
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	5512	5159	6072	5683	6083
4.खनन Mining	193764	184639	194202	231792	266465
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1074885	1048625	1003686	1002551	1048396
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	705091	649306	609753	585176	598578
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	369794	399319	393933	417375	449817
6.निर्माण Construction	719543	670510	758046	820910	1032236
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	342365	348537	352187	390580	367900
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	269920	273606	275241	313885	287305
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	72445	74931	76946	76695	80595
8.रेलवे Railways	90231	102667	117178	130494	138711
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	231090	236109	243411	253986	283440
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	225969	230080	237064	247547	277239
ii भंडारण Storage	5121	6029	6347	6439	6201
10.संचार Communication	98292	121362	152119	178514	219415
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1161379	1126542	1226412	1054702	1347963
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	249831	267433	294511	344159	345731
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	558778	573752	607350	627735	657614
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	368448	378865	382143	379240	411376
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	728998	743028	746620	748550	791753
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	8271971	8105959	8986879	8097363	10418891
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2454366	2303891	2909013	1934149	3507892
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	2330558	2252311	2308121	2445834	2714997
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	3487047	3549757	3769745	3717380	4196002

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000)

4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07P	2007-08 Q	2008-09A
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2855141	2818489	2995088	3197156	3393422
2. वानिकी Forestry	166816	176032	187181	198789	210578
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7189	7829	9415	9707	10131
4.खनन Mining	245811	258258	323567	353690	381630
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1163683	1281588	1440050	1567120	1630081
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	683914	758650	852453	927674	964944
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	479769	522938	587597	639446	665137
6.निर्माण Construction	1156646	1378785	1417036	1472141	1500633
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	326988	324336	317565	315509	315019
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	246388	243465	240403	236669	236179
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	80600	80871	77162	78840	78840
8.रेलवे Railways	151956	163641	178387	192908	208610
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	309451	339167	367682	398492	418468
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	302345	330069	357948	389689	409133
ii भंडारण Storage	7106	9098	9734	8803	9335
10.संचार Communication	259145	322389	380684	451470	537890
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1380206	1452046	1605697	1718405	1774995
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	368371	413965	503321	554861	611679
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	673679	700211	737057	776326	817804
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	413173	436142	433401	476833	516262
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	747563	837869	866902	916318	963188
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	10225816	10910747	11763033	12599724	13290391
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3029145	3002351	3191685	3405652	3614131
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	2893127	3242967	3498218	3708459	3827363
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	4303544	4665429	5073130	5485613	5848897

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)						
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	215137	258067	288562	389904	366717	372450	367775
2. वानिकी Forestry	6272	5899	6003	4795	7535	7355	8807
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	1044	1159	1410	1558	1671	1630	2087
4.खनन Mining	9099	11181	12964	17171	19288	21692	17638
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	19402	23030	27156	48408	40425	41758	46375
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	37052	42326	49250	53134	53706	66305	77715
7.निर्माण Construction	39741	50886	55153	60119	61024	75121	96204
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	4910	3446	1966	4359	1614	12839	18056
9.रेलवे Railways	3624	5178	7508	9164	7546	11083	14889
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	9367	10535	12154	15239	18540	19825	22646
11.संचार Communication	1885	2016	2501	2910	3566	3517	4024
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	64000	72661	86574	97102	109759	125942	139380
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	9915	12900	16972	18203	20932	24183	31242
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	83579	85570	93141	96542	98638	117003	120304
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	14402	16856	21987	27389	31749	33192	45821
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	27161	31450	35250	40400	46595	53764	64311
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	546589	633160	718551	886398	889306	987659	1077272
Net State Domestic Product							
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	222453	265125	295975	396256	375923	381435	378669
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	110204	130869	146490	183191	176057	217716	255987
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	213932	237166	276086	306951	337326	388508	442616

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	379176	621271	620913	874042	922627	1105027
2. वानिकी Forestry	7945	37187	38437	53364	62493	65684
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	998	195	1040	902	1463	2658
4.खनन Mining	26654	34027	33659	47202	51137	57508
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	61387	63213	88819	128327	127650	149835
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	75158	79474	84910	105729	117349	116526
7.निर्माण Construction	114740	132802	140540	175123	202057	243046
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	13779	21470	19703	15590	27071	40236
9.रेलवे Railways	17648	18272	24118	30335	34665	39142
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	33781	32490	38374	39914	51786	61252
11.संचार Communication	5999	8000	9018	11135	13337	16516
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	193284	250789	271944	357422	381902	453781
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	33142	35587	44022	50944	73499	78469
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	133332	132285	148772	168996	208629	238197
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	46135	52504	61351	74250	81240	98243
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	83687	103758	122537	143295	166242	198601
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	1226846	1623323	1748158	2276571	2523147	2964721
Net State Domestic Product						
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	388120	658652	660390	928308	986583	1173368
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	291718	330985	367631	471971	525264	607152
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	547008	633686	720137	876292	1011300	1184201

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	1048666	1393025	1514323	2070534	2117473	2400205
2. वानिकी Forestry	73653	76416	85964	91471	99281	106938
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3380	4283	4076	5318	5628	4285
4.खनन Mining	59840	67198	82040	73377	106106	131507
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	282863	437710	534051	556704	643418	660314
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	148346	258093	314402	298201	380800	358940
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	134517	179616	219650	258503	262618	301374
6.निर्माण Construction	274466	329502	376953	440662	550539	569738
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	61933	67489	71961	70797	101068	236494
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	51577	57608	60367	56051	85006	212481
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	10355	9882	11594	14746	16062	24013
8.रेलवे Railways	42904	56459	65435	69530	73876	62915
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	72213	85619	97561	105487	136142	163143
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	70490	83590	95229	102961	133344	158657
ii भंडारण Storage	1723	2029	2331	2526	2797	4487
10.संचार Communication	21354	27982	31483	39010	47687	78003
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	481623	580058	691054	878655	973277	1088951
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	97968	113670	143795	182153	202698	219560
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	259146	276561	283374	300688	364643	409143
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	113192	128295	149905	172770	203380	280369
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	231090	295626	324312	399998	467516	598396
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	3124293	3939892	4456289	5457154	6092733	7009960
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1125700	1473723	1604363	2167323	2222382	2511427
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	679103	901899	1065006	1141540	1401132	1598053
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	1319490	1564270	1786920	2148291	2469219	2900480

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2231943	2006604	2430080	1780322	3047906
2. वानिकी Forestry	116059	127706	140691	160531	175216
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	4952	4858	5845	5472	5881
4.खनन Mining	153446	153254	154154	183831	198400
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	801610	765881	701313	706728	779003
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	486983	422947	363347	331723	350909
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	314627	342934	337967	375005	428094
6.निर्माण Construction	699805	671884	762467	825033	1104237
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	202250	193034	203699	251712	223900
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	176426	164260	173127	221199	190246
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	25824	28774	30572	30513	33654
8.रेलवे Railways	64864	70034	87566	100981	107073
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	199311	208712	219672	232971	270621
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	194483	202777	213148	226074	263793
ii भंडारण Storage	4828	5935	6524	6897	6828
10.संचार Communication	75592	89613	114749	117856	143518
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1139439	1128549	1246519	1153537	1459444
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	242586	263972	315480	384647	422921
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	468045	513024	558800	591429	615094
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	307195	329863	345982	357332	398634
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	710287	749635	800951	808074	871752
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	7417385	7276624	8087969	7660457	9823599
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2352954	2139169	2576617	1946325	3229003
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	1857112	1784053	1821633	1967304	2305540
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	3207319	3353402	3689719	3746828	4289056

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07P	2007-08Q	2008-09A
	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2772827	2764718	3310235	3846869	4469210
2. वानिकी Forestry	186739	206899	240915	288825	326880
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	6957	7960	10377	11377	12418
4.खनन Mining	238514	223922	271381	335373	386393
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	919309	1018174	1196325	1367709	1551780
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	450819	502692	590648	675263	766181
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	468490	515483	605677	692445	785600
6.निर्माण Construction	1372434	1759564	1988631	2279326	2522916
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	198829	191055	211696	222810	222486
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	164186	150866	173305	179934	179610
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	34643	40189	38391	42876	42876
8.रेलवे Railways	121258	139206	166594	184803	205002
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	309386	356583	423079	481956	541545
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	301226	345572	410184	469690	527626
ii भंडारण Storage	8160	11011	12895	12267	13918
10.संचार Communication	160179	185286	208412	243497	305070
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1551888	1692678	1982893	2283125	2571580
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	428546	452999	545263	596136	651755
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	615129	647809	703184	763293	834491
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	417909	466291	503995	587042	684550
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	937692	1012519	1146348	1279282	1440055
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	10237596	11125664	12909330	14771422	16726133
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2966523	2979577	3561528	4147071	4808508
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	2729086	3192715	3668033	4205217	4683576
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	4541987	4953372	5679769	6419134	7234049

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999–2000)

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)						
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	999481	1132124	1123958	1509604	1321423	1218942	1167318
2. वानिकी Forestry	24387	19177	16362	11740	17325	15086	17381
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	4824	4415	4750	5629	5619	4968	5318
4.खनन Mining	24612	26634	29413	33005	33719	31479	29395
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	54182	59822	62541	94986	75869	75804	80410
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	116181	124442	132121	150116	154483	159129	148521
7.निर्माण Construction	139516	150924	145458	152328	137862	162166	197725
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	14613	9669	5223	10200	3095	24293	33293
9.रेलवे Railways	19061	18346	18357	17795	16251	21838	24538
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	30293	31731	33793	36304	38919	42401	45221
11.संचार Communication	5517	6058	6843	6568	7080	7089	7277
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	262525	273797	285639	297809	310485	324691	511577
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	30832	32733	40999	41752	45864	48386	64196
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	157547	163423	169555	176362	182946	189670	196189
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	64535	64571	80213	92366	100231	98529	125754
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	145621	151046	156862	160362	169822	181686	213161
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	2093726	2268913	2312088	2796926	2620994	2606157	2867274
Net State Domestic Product							
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1028692	1155716	1145070	1526973	1344368	1238996	1190017
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	349103	371491	374757	440635	405028	452871	489344
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	715931	741706	792261	829318	871598	914290	1187913

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999–2000)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	933264	1716493	1544383	2022737	1736383	2074333
2. वानिकी Forestry	14723	89397	89046	93975	94563	97209
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	2069	474	1792	2296	3190	4168
4.खनन Mining	34336	37788	35207	55229	62841	82372
5.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	98344	98219	131726	193966	168195	188258
6.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	163338	180441	169107	187755	199883	203650
7.निर्माण Construction	228739	244978	223707	341178	343254	376398
8.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	23185	32516	28087	62636	70029	83750
9.रेलवे Railways	25624	23845	26104	45143	51035	39524
10.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	58457	53610	58481	103903	108616	117041
11.संचार Communication	7874	7749	8129	12348	13547	15863
12.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	431655	609474	605525	696082	663588	755208
13.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	74733	75530	94292	99085	119782	125118
14.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	203464	202419	217761	306402	317258	328641
15.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	116814	119739	132719	162442	150814	167351
16.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	254479	283269	314649	336657	337554	368057
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	2671099	3775941	3680715	4721834	4440531	5026940
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	950056	1806363	1635222	2119009	1834136	2175710
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	547943	593942	587834	840764	844201	934427
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	1173100	1375636	1457659	1762061	1762194	1916803

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999–2000)

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)					
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	1666435	2141849	2049130	2526172	2625286	2604705
2. वानिकी Forestry	98891	101606	104302	105968	110845	112452
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	4666	5355	4743	5422	5702	4305
4.खनन Mining	86445	81098	98997	97098	126419	140484
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	389586	532509	592924	539789	697554	672843
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	174588	298760	348307	315609	398012	367662
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	214998	233750	244617	224181	299542	305181
6.निर्माण Construction	404747	451865	471917	524372	612114	600652
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	102620	100240	99482	86527	116103	247115
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	88344	87770	84840	69079	97707	223320
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	14276	12470	14641	17449	18396	23794
8.रेलवे Railways	42688	44964	49786	53633	56517	61957
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	122301	129058	136352	130641	156855	165906
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	119528	126038	133154	127726	154030	161289
ii भंडारण Storage	2772	3020	3199	2915	2825	4617
10.संचार Communication	18832	22943	26439	32720	40359	63205
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	721035	817405	891744	1025338	1148982	1188470
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	130400	136596	146391	186750	227417	233257
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	340501	351341	361889	370951	422383	437904
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	180881	185106	199785	209209	230817	288400
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	400710	448078	491815	546781	596002	667242
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	4710737	5550013	5725696	6441371	7173355	7488897
Net State Domestic Product						
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1769992	2248811	2158174	2637562	2741834	2721462
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	983398	1165712	1263319	1247787	1552190	1661094
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	1957347	2135490	2304203	2556022	2879331	3106341

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999-2000)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

	लाख रु. (Lakh Rs.)				
क्षेत्र (Sector)	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2231943	2067024	2654733	1664084	3218851
2. वानिकी Forestry	116059	124843	134042	141435	150628
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	4952	4585	5288	4886	5151
4.खनन Mining	153446	147556	157656	199672	232240
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	801610	753740	690466	668593	687580
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	486983	414236	358730	318007	311246
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	314627	339504	331736	350586	376333
6.निर्माण Construction	699805	651575	735868	796667	1000850
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	202250	183402	185174	218520	189993
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	176426	160156	161050	196884	166328
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	25824	23246	24124	21636	23665
8.रेलवे Railways	64864	73508	86617	96470	104045
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	199311	200355	201540	202232	228303
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	194483	194666	195550	196186	222460
ii भंडारण Storage	4828	5689	5990	6046	5843
10.संचार Communication	75592	98885	125327	147856	187299
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1139439	1103539	1202816	1031910	1321340
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	242586	258896	285240	334046	335071
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	468045	471842	489873	495253	509430
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	307195	314924	315920	311451	338461
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	710287	721733	723044	720242	761978
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	7417385	7176407	7993604	7033318	9271219
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2352954	2196453	2794063	1810404	3374630
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	1857112	1736273	1769164	1883453	2110663
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	3207319	3243681	3430377	3339461	3785926

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (1999–2000)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07P	2007-08 Q	2008-09A
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2723082	2677731	2845511	3036641	3232907
2. वानिकी Forestry	160595	169617	180359	191544	202903
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	5957	6507	7825	8068	8421
4.खनन Mining	213037	218272	273470	298928	322542
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	773313	843695	948014	1031667	1073115
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	376502	413744	464902	505925	526250
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	396811	429951	483112	525742	546864
6.निर्माण Construction	1124119	1339459	1376619	1430152	1457832
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	167085	153394	150531	149191	148939
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	138552	125343	123766	121844	121592
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	28533	28051	26765	27347	27347
8.रेलवे Railways	126216	138930	152436	164844	178263
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	251167	272476	295366	319869	335917
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	244455	263915	286206	311586	327133
ii भंडारण Storage	6712	8561	9159	8283	8784
10.संचार Communication	225354	283334	338912	406792	490104
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1351041	1421552	1571977	1682318	1737719
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	357688	402962	491723	543010	599646
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	510251	520500	547889	577080	607913
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	343653	362850	357798	396757	431448
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	711903	795623	823192	870116	914623
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	9044459	9606901	10361621	11106976	11742291
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2889633	2853855	3033695	3236253	3444230
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	2277553	2554820	2748634	2909938	3002428
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	3877273	4198226	4579292	4960785	5295633
P-प्राक्धानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम	P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance				

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण

7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

लाख रुपये (Lakh Rs.)

वर्ष	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	कुल
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1980-81	39882.42	47292.42	87174.84
1981-82	57363.42	54921.78	112285.20
1982-83	63413.10	63988.41	127401.51
1983-84	63825.53	76440.46	140265.99
1984-85	60763.34	88463.30	149226.64
1985-86	77016.05	98099.34	175115.39
1986-87	100777.85	108645.66	209423.51
1987-88	123313.14	117776.12	241089.26
1988-89	130878.55	106919.81	237798.36
1989-90	154720.83	123526.01	278246.84
1990-91	198955.36	173246.54	372201.90
1991-92	222050.03	201430.99	423481.02
1992-93	266037.73	277648.62	543686.35
1993-94	320151.74	319397.51	639549.25
1994-95	349890.39	389828.90	739719.29
1995-96	435840.39	385453.48	821293.87
1996-97	543490.35	424449.43	967939.78
1997-98	606737.96	442499.71	1049237.67
1998-99	529867.06	456879.45	986746.51
1999-2000	514200.00	716022.84	1230222.84
2000-01	564625.05	694609.14	1259234.19
2001-02	597936.49	716188.55	1314125.04
2002-03	584931.68	795524.11	1380455.79
2003-04	748499.94	1148535.30	1897035.24
2004-05	892687.99	1432091.92	2324779.91
2005-06	933434.05	1754445.71	2687879.76
2006-07	1336614.61	2004591.20	3341205.81
2007-08	2216468.22	2304785.14	4521253.36

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

वर्ष Year	करोड़ रुपये (Crore Rs.)			
	राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	बजट घाटा Budget Deficit	प्रारम्भिक घाटा Primary Deficit	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1980-81	65.32	-11.38		
1981-82	34.28	5.94		
1982-83	54.54	23.25		
1983-84	44.65	8.68		
1984-85	-62.94	-1.35		
1985-86	-5.18	45.71		
1986-87	-61.28	-58.97		
1987-88	-356.10	-69.98		
1988-89	-218.54	104.49		
1989-90	-30.03	-14.09		
1990-91	167.94	-143.83		
1991-92	48.53	273.95		
1992-93	-109.50	-170.50		
1993-94	-300.68	-128.35		-1470.10
1994-95	-424.75	56.06		-1762.70
1995-96	-701.87	-202.88		-2574.30
1996-97	-865.95	121.39		-2506.50
1997-98	-581.84	-42.14		-2552.00
1998-99	-2996.30	-258.90		-5150.90
1999-2000	-3639.95	495.66		-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	-2598.98	-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

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

(करोड़ रुपये) (Crore Rs.)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)				
वर्ष Year	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायता एवं अनुदान Grants in Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1980-81	404.75	198.36	149.74	0.15
1981-82	508.35	175.93	172.82	0.03
1982-83	603.08	232.63	173.35	
1983-84	683.19	267.45	192.48	
1984-85	754.36	279.98	199.61	
1985-86	891.25	300.27	314.44	
1986-87	1023.74	297.74	483.94	
1987-88	1182.79	369.53	630.77	
1988-89	1348.10	362.15	641.93	2.35
1989-90	1715.49	470.28	481.82	
1990-91	1975.38	820.05	852.46	1.07
1991-92	2445.04	731.63	952.09	
1992-93	2807.70	1005.04	1074.73	
1993-94	3104.37	1181.37	1311.19	3.03
1994-95	3598.85	1295.57	1427.31	-0.04
1995-96	4213.82	2256.75	1159.12	
1996-97	4889.60	1361.12	1309.00	
1997-98	5419.31	1362.42	1622.49	
1998-99	5903.62	1353.39	1322.26	
1999-2000	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

9. बजट (प्राप्तियाँ)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

(करोड़ रुपये) (Crore Rs.)

राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियाँ					
Receipt outside the Revenue Account					
वर्ष	लोकऋण	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम	आकस्मिक निधि	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध)	कुल प्राप्तियाँ
Year	Public Debt.	Loans & Adv.	Contingency Fund	Public Account (Net)	Total Receipts
1980-81	708.67	23.44		13.75	1498.86
1981-82	944.38	26.23		44.33	1872.08
1982-83	964.13	31.41		53.24	2057.84
1983-84	751.05	40.97		114.47	2049.60
1984-85	829.98	40.20	15.00	139.80	2258.91
1985-86	577.89	75.07		106.39	2265.32
1986-87	569.78	36.81		129.99	2542.00
1987-88	1187.71	43.76		347.31	3761.86
1988-89	2021.77	47.27	10.00	267.75	4701.32
1989-90	1416.11	55.80		217.42	4356.92
1990-91	876.74	52.77		121.03	4699.50
1991-92	1069.94	698.87		472.69	6370.27
1992-93	1000.47	95.60		325.45	6308.99
1993-94	971.12	107.62		637.31	7316.01
1994-95	2604.02	128.44		766.23	9820.37
1995-96	4102.06	402.13		895.00	13028.88
1996-97	6695.04	315.13		829.58	15399.47
1997-98	5648.31	887.83	0.16	1216.35	16156.88
1998-99	6986.55	80.45		1418.80	17065.08
1999-2000	11414.96	120.04		1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80		1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24		884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24		1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98		1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63		911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61		853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90		1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73		-730.44	36895.40

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

करोड़ रुपये (Crore Rs.)

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
1980-81				687.53				178.70
1981-82				822.83				262.07
1982-83				954.51				268.45
1983-84				1098.47				268.04
1984-85				1296.88				232.41
1985-86				1511.14				269.06
1986-87				1866.71				292.59
1987-88				2539.18				400.17
1988-89				2570.72				427.64
1989-90				2697.63				440.81
1990-91				3479.94				490.05
1991-92				4080.23				1212.23
1992-93	4105.15	462.56	429.26	4996.97	0.09	527.67	172.37	700.13
1993-94	4825.53	568.41	503.67	5897.61	-0.20	621.01	161.74	782.55
1994-95	5358.47	868.95	519.06	6746.48	-10.48	856.94	214.15	1060.61
1995-96	6724.16	1077.18	530.22	8331.56	1.33	1552.29	204.01	1757.63
1996-97	7023.17	946.82	455.68	8425.67	-0.39	1338.98	319.29	1657.88
1997-98	7910.06	740.59	335.41	8986.06	3.69	2158.79	344.51	2506.99
1998-99	10132.04	1057.93	385.60	11575.57	20.04	1515.19	256.80	1792.03
1999-2000	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

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

करोड़ रुपये (Crore Rs.)

वर्ष Year	लोक ऋण Public Debt	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advance	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूंजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1980-81	527.54	116.47		822.71	1510.24
1981-82	656.35	124.89		1043.30	1866.13
1982-83	719.23	92.39		1080.08	2034.59
1983-84	559.37	115.04		942.45	2040.92
1984-85	609.55	106.43	15.00	963.38	2260.27
1985-86	291.40	148.02		708.47	2219.61
1986-87	290.50	151.18		734.27	2600.97
1987-88	701.68	190.81		1292.66	3831.84
1988-89	1452.28	136.19	10.00	2026.11	4596.83
1989-90	1066.21	166.36		1673.39	4371.01
1990-91	597.85	275.48		1363.38	4843.33
1991-92	476.23	327.63		2016.08	6096.31
1992-93	337.74	444.65		1482.52	6479.49
1993-94	269.80	494.39		1546.74	7444.35
1994-95	1551.46	405.77		3017.83	9764.31
1995-96	2625.49	517.08		4900.20	13231.76
1996-97	4896.76	297.78		6852.42	15278.09
1997-98	4354.92	351.04		7212.95	16199.01
1998-99	3513.36	443.01		5748.40	17323.97
1999-2000	7132.85	324.05		8974.18	22403.73
2000-01	7341.88	419.35		9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11		10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80		14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37		16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72		10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18		5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65		6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69		8689.05	37816.69

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

करोड़ रुपये (Crore Rs.)

क्षेत्र	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना	वार्षिक योजनाएँ	चतुर्थ योजना	पंचम योजना	वार्षिक योजना	षष्ठम् योजना
Sector	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	Annual Plans	IV Plan	V Plan	Annual Plan	VI Plan
	1951-56	1956-61	1961-66	1966-69	1969-74	1974-79	1979-80	1980-85
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	122.88
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	124.51
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	271.17	76.31	547.08
V उर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.14
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.66
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	243.95
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	420.10
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.28
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2120.25

11.योजनावार व्यय
11.PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

करोड़ रुपये (Crore Rs.)

क्षेत्र	सप्तम् योजना	वार्षिक योजना	वार्षिक योजना	अष्टम् योजना	नवम् योजना	दशम् योजना	ग्यारहवी योजना (प्रस्तावित)
Sector	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan (Proposed) 2007-2012
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.12	2269.07
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	2991.91	5332.14
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	338.58
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3774.71	7302.06
V उर्जा Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10461.46	25606.75
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.80	567.94	958.65
VII परिवहन Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3107.64	4683.06
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	29.70
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10196.95	20103.68
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.76	731.04
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	39.35 *	8.32 *	9.55	195.02	142.08	355.81	4377.25
योग (Total)	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.83	33735.14	71731.98

* Includes Rs. 22.35 crores and 3.13 Crores for upgradation Grant under Finance Commission.

12.योजनान्तर्गत व्यय
12. EXPENDITURE DURING PLAN

क्षेत्र (Sector)	करोड रुपये (Crore Rs.)						
	TENTH PLAN (दसवीं योजना)					ELVENTH PLAN (त्यारहवीं योजना)	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	73.88	89.87	177.59	354.29	317.49	519.40	1022.17
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	472.71	508.88	654.66	674.46	681.20	986.69	1272.31
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	42.07	32.82	45.87	48.87	68.04	86.64	100.49
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	370.23	916.76	813.32	948.37	726.03	877.07	830.13
V ऊर्जा Energy	1240.38	2106.34	1998.13	2202.08	2914.53	5692.38	5794.60
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	86.62	89.45	60.90	131.75	199.22	170.17	120.63
VII परिवहन Transport	613.96	502.35	461.51	669.25	860.57	678.22	724.73
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.97	0.75	1.98	2.36	1.11	2.81	5.75
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	1286.22	1625.18	2147.87	2350.39	2787.29	3929.03	4648.44
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	221.44	126.74	179.69	198.88	294.01	693.87	277.81
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	22.59	45.24	49.03	119.13	119.82	158.41	119.26
योग (Total)	4431.07	6044.38	6590.55	7699.83	8969.31	13794.69	14916.32

13. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक
13. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1952-53=100

वर्ष Year	खाद्य पदार्थ समूह Food Articles Group	औद्योगिक कच्चा माल समूह Industrial Raw Materials Group	ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश एवं उप स्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Group	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities (General Index)
	भार (Weight)	52.75	6.43	3.07	37.75
1980-81	552.7	520.8	1114.3	608.3	576.2
1981-82	637.5	566.5	1190.3	660.8	653.3
1982-83	633.1	542.8	1239.9	764.2	668.8
1983-84	674.5	618.8	1294.9	866.4	722.8
1984-85	725.4	641.8	1546.7	894.5	774.3
1985-86	809.7	607.5	1649.4	935.0	843.9
1986-87	805.3	663.4	1681.5	974.4	852.2
1987-88	937.7	855.4	1753.4	1064.6	979.3
1988-89	1053.8	805.9	1813.7	1089.2	1067.3
1989-90	1079.6	831.9	1881.0	1151.7	1101.1
1990-91	1195.5	1019.6	2472.2	1343.9	1247.4
1991-92	1442.2	1578.7	2939.6	1609.6	1525.7
1992-93	1553.2	1546.9	3031.2	1692.0	1622.0
1993-94	1633.4	1591.2	3091.8	1861.2	1714.6
1994-95	1790.0	1701.1	3168.6	1907.1	1846.7
1995-96	1810.1	1930.9	3503.3	2013.5	1904.8
1996-97	2014.3	1985.3	4122.8	2111.6	2094.3
1997-98	2165.1	2009.3	4183.0	2138.7	2212.5
1998-99	2263.4	2186.7	4273.6	2172.4	2304.6
1999-2000	2435.6	2068.7	4687.4	2224.9	2444.9
2000-01	2499.3	1965.5	5031.9	2491.1	2541.3
2001-02	2507.6	2039.5	5263.9	2605.2	2578.9
2002-03	2618.2	2160.2	5598.3	2694.6	2693.4
2003-04	2588.9	2328.1	5965.2	2789.4	2710.2

13. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक
13. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES 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 वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities (General Index)
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined	16.253	49.853	100.000
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15

*Linking Factor for deriving the general indices on base 1952-53 =100 from 1999-2000=100 is 24.4491

14. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक
14. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
1981	152.69	282.68	343.00	197.76
1982	146.62	270.60	374.76	197.60
1983	140.07	378.77	395.49	206.94
1984	163.34	443.89	473.40	243.95
1985	171.39	476.88	433.42	246.20
1986	188.17	468.26	782.09	316.79
1987	236.61	522.29	814.79	363.08
1988	254.88	547.14	927.72	398.18
1989	271.61	553.89	1093.58	439.46
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	233.46	192.88	281.23	235.51
2006	250.51	212.00	281.12	251.39
2007*	254.02	248.30	276.83	255.47
2008*	261.78	248.01	290.79	263.40

* प्रावधानिक

1971 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 =100

1993 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 अर्थात् 1993 =100

* Provisional

From 1971 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 i.e. 1970=100

From 1993 onwards the Base Year is 1993-94 i.e. 1993=100

15. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार

15. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	योग
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
1984	7.66	1.90	9.56
1985	7.90	1.93	9.83
1986	8.30	1.97	10.27
1987	8.54	1.96	10.50
1988	9.12	2.00	11.12
1989	9.08	2.29	11.37
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(Prov.)	9.59	2.91	12.50

16. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
16. INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न फसलें (Food Crops)		अखाद्य फसलें (Non-Food Crops)		
	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशें(कपास एवं सण) Fibres(Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # & Spices Condiments
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1991-92	92.91	80.70	108.62	93.93	83.07
1992-93	129.19	125.46	99.37	112.96	114.23
1993-94	77.91	93.84	92.00	93.12	102.69
1994-95	127.15	144.02	110.54	97.26	95.97
1995-96	106.93	128.28	122.90	148.54	116.67
1996-97	143.42	159.45	141.58	151.37	145.09
1997-98	148.59	231.56	121.96	96.40	179.73
1998-99	138.20	217.89	135.19	96.73	150.19
1999-2000	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(F)	186.21	130.90	157.29	95.64	223.81

मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है।

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric

F'-आन्तम (Final)

16. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

16. INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	अखाद्य फसलें (Non-Food Crops)			समस्त फसलें All Crops
		गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकु Tobacco	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	
भार (Weight)	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100
1991-92	102.42	116.31	94.41	56.96	95.22
1992-93	99.36	96.50	104.36	162.86	117.46
1993-94	98.22	87.19	101.23	80.18	87.32
1994-95	69.80	84.37	117.62	197.74	122.05
1995-96	124.48	118.38	91.19	76.55	118.60
1996-97	159.09	110.28	101.23	206.56	147.68
1997-98	95.63	99.05	83.21	204.79	149.41
1998-99	108.50	92.21	73.22	89.23	143.55
1999-2000	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(F)	308.42	50.76	24.32	347.22	165.96

\$ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है।

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

16.कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

16.INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1979-80 से 1981-82

वर्ष Year	खाद्य फसलें (Food Crops) अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन Pulses	अखाद्य फसलें (Non-Food Crops) तिलहन रेशें(कपास एवं सण) Oilseed Fibres (Cotton & Sanhmp)	
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total			
	भार (Weight)	20.56	36.5	57.07	24.22	12.59
1980-81	125.79	90.66	103.30	99.14	90.00	90.37
1981-82	109.94	109.62	109.72	129.62	152.49	98.77
1982-83	127.08	134.06	131.52	132.68	145.58	126.09
1983-84	233.37	122.28	162.28	142.65	219.65	134.63
1984-85	176.41	99.62	127.27	117.16	274.01	105.40
1985-86	96.93	140.99	125.09	148.86	188.23	109.28
1986-87	106.47	120.11	115.18	79.73	181.45	159.33
1987-88	52.47	103.15	84.88	39.96	256.04	50.59
1988-89	239.27	138.25	174.62	138.08	398.47	137.46
1989-90	187.26	118.22	143.08	98.13	391.54	224.28
1990-91	227.51	149.99	177.89	146.07	506.98	209.22
1991-92	110.72	156.20	139.79	77.52	587.33	191.31
1992-93	231.61	175.30	195.56	124.10	500.99	230.30
1993-94	119.68	117.66	118.37	90.65	455.26	188.81
1994-95	192.37	191.85	192.00	166.65	551.29	198.10
1995-96	116.23	186.78	161.33	123.19	613.62	300.90
1996-97	198.02	227.87	217.08	156.66	714.07	307.11
1997-98	218.11	228.53	224.74	222.89	584.40	196.30
1998-99	168.44	232.82	209.24	206.01	619.34	195.51
1999-2000	146.14	225.92	197.14	75.02	649.34	220.53
2000-01	174.51	188.98	183.74	61.99	363.60	180.31
2001-02	294.81	217.04	245.02	121.45	555.69	64.01
2002-03	88.75	168.49	139.73	40.90	320.43	56.58
2003-04	478.12	199.55	299.87	195.54	763.72	159.35
2004-05	240.96	194.33	211.09	114.04	1068.10	171.34

16.कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

16.INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year)1979-80 से 1981-82

अखाद्य फसलें (Non-Food Crops)				
वर्ष	मसालें (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक)	तरकारिया (आलू)	अन्य फसलें	समस्त फसलें
Year	Spices & Condi.(Dry Chillies& Ginger)	Vegetables(Potato)	Other Crops	All Crops
भार (Weight)	0.89	0.03	2.87	100
1980-81	113.02	94.33	93.09	100.12
1981-82	97.97	108.57	113.88	119.69
1982-83	161.73	97.91	113.05	133.18
1983-84	217.17	257.81	117.80	163.36
1984-85	207.03	234.50	109.68	143.03
1985-86	205.55	287.35	81.66	137.96
1986-87	216.34	299.15	102.81	117.34
1987-88	144.33	519.28	76.21	95.17
1988-89	255.74	857.42	57.77	190.67
1989-90	439.83	985.50	61.53	165.94
1990-91	310.52	763.35	97.87	211.43
1991-92	232.91	643.73	107.70	182.33
1992-93	419.68	743.61	90.28	216.67
1993-94	317.05	599.94	81.81	156.59
1994-95	267.40	487.59	79.85	228.80
1995-96	252.96	575.45	109.45	211.77
1996-97	404.48	744.70	102.53	265.68
1997-98	447.09	810.53	91.82	267.27
1998-99	335.43	1371.04	85.33	257.71
1999-2000	303.61	1428.72	62.77	222.52
2000-01	229.71	849.39	44.80	173.45
2001-02	333.84	843.40	35.26	244.94
2002-03	103.61	826.15	34.25	133.47
2003-04	212.73	817.10	25.06	321.24
2004-05	218.09	1462.98	22.62	289.60

17. फसलवार उत्पादन
17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			मै. टन (Tonnes)		कुल Total
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	
1980-81	2410466	2916370	5326836	293696	876054	1169750
1981-82	2112404	3517857	5630261	250275	1282549	1532824
1982-83	2496115	4257394	6753509	224605	1345295	1569900
1983-84	4510378	3885924	8396302	556725	1122691	1679416
1984-85	3362928	3168932	6531860	375365	1007177	1382542
1985-86	1870117	4492958	6363075	99152	1667655	1766807
1986-87	2031816	3813100	5844916	87984	858155	946139
1987-88	1029879	3277390	4307269	41992	432554	474546
1988-89	4656241	4377896	9034137	631000	991536	1622536
1989-90	3635845	3741393	7377238	407833	747842	1155675
1990-91	4468078	4747626	9215704	654774	1064049	1718823
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
1999-2000	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	7664328*	14530829	949910	602319*	1552229

* अन्तिम (Final)

17.फसलवार उत्पादन
17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1980-81	2704162	3792424	6496586	120580	261538	382118	1163864	66005
1981-82	2362679	4800406	7163085	158448	486913	645361	1436822	72326
1982-83	2720720	5602689	8323409	154332	470622	624954	1429944	94182
1983-84	5067103	5008615	10075718	256759	818209	1074968	1485400	98406
1984-85	3738293	4176109	7914402	276571	957745	1234316	1369281	75019
1985-86	1969269	6160613	8129882	210638	700915	911553	1009515	80641
1986-87	2119800	4671255	6791055	177517	704720	882237	1290507	118754
1987-88	1071871	3709944	4781815	209480	1047129	1256609	948356	37064
1988-89	5287241	5369432	10656673	447838	1469553	1917391	686333	102135
1989-90	4043678	4489235	8532913	498563	1347004	1845567	716263	167693
1990-91	5122852	5811675	10934527	597399	1758222	2355621	1203061	156130
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
1999-2000	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	7816411	8266647*	16083058	1866389	2362865*	4229254	593785*	146576

* अन्तिम (Final)

18. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

18. AREA UNDER CROPS

वर्ष Year	हैक्टेयर (Hectares)					
	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1980-81	7149706	2046850	9196556	1892991	1254258	3147249
1981-82	7019313	2219841	9239154	1819038	1967370	3786408
1982-83	6808692	2410177	9218869	1743110	1789781	3532891
1983-84	7079755	2459339	9539094	1860133	1841627	3701760
1984-85	6323607	1976822	8300429	1805018	1571823	3376841
1985-86	6891393	2100838	8992231	1903943	1986615	3890558
1986-87	7445697	2126514	9572211	1768011	1438974	3206985
1987-88	5477887	1770505	7248392	1099469	702646	1802115
1988-89	7834357	2010426	9844783	1632254	1303054	2935308
1989-90	6851635	1865624	8717259	1766712	1172786	2939498
1990-91	6922738	2049020	8971758	1991346	1691493	3682839
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
1999-2000	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	2841542*	9774832	2603680	1265544*	3869224

* अन्तिम (Final)

18. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

18. 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		
1980-81	9042697	3301108	12343805	643827	790115	1433942	29464	356961
1981-82	8838351	4187211	13025562	595946	1455099	2051045	37141	379653
1982-83	8551802	4199958	12751760	651443	1127494	1778937	38052	396692
1983-84	8939888	4300966	13240854	592745	1076681	1669426	33622	416126
1984-85	8128625	3548645	11677270	720452	1332870	2053322	30816	335046
1985-86	8795336	4087453	12882789	818155	1119548	1937703	26467	333121
1986-87	9213708	3565488	12779196	600465	899009	1499474	29345	364612
1987-88	6577356	2473151	9050507	525847	1422933	1948780	26630	343913
1988-89	9466611	3313480	12780091	671387	1606066	2277453	16121	299422
1989-90	8618347	3038410	11656757	903367	1622759	2526126	15632	434192
1990-91	8914084	3740513	12654597	986480	2093148	3079628	22816	454670
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
1999-2000	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	4107086*	13644056	1518290	2497013*	4015303	10396*	369179

* अन्तिम (Final)

19.स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
19.GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हेक्टेयर में (Hect.)					
वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1980-81	1257818	150998	2279891	59933	3748640
1981-82	1333203	100902	2239016	48804	3721925
1982-83	1385090	178928	2468757	55117	4087892
1983-84	1496799	241413	2234984	40440	4013636
1984-85	1358925	138349	2294005	38268	3829547
1985-86	1511061	98404	2231848	21875	3863188
1986-87	1634615	140851	2534551	40699	4350716
1987-88	1377046	81592	2490245	46456	3995339
1988-89	1733011	136434	2446075	49694	4365214
1989-90	1670975	121381	2612583	56294	4461233
1990-91	1768162	199617	2658421	25841	4652041
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
1999-2000	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

20.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
20.NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	हैक्टेयर (Hect.)
					कुलयोग Total
1980-81	941164	111908	1874041	55531	2982644
1981-82	945751	84816	1827244	45289	2903100
1982-83	1025270	142581	1997185	52885	3217921
1983-84	1119292	213817	1905939	36832	3275880
1984-85	1058218	123770	1986031	35781	3203800
1985-86	1154046	84247	1851190	20175	3109658
1986-87	1205078	124399	2054021	37458	3420956
1987-88	1089634	74764	2118415	44548	3327361
1988-89	1224004	120139	2089071	47508	3480722
1989-90	1229668	108819	2242660	53823	3634970
1990-91	1353507	184416	2341030	24786	3903739
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
1999-2000	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

21. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता
21. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1981-82	1328.50
1982-83	1240.34
1983-84	1713.17
1984-85	1753.13
1985-86	1803.16
1986-87	1797.86
1987-88	1977.78
1988-89	N.A.
1989-90	2711.25
1990-91	2720.78
1991-92	2775.26
1992-93	N.A.
1993-94	2985.00
1994-95	N.A.
1995-96	3049.00
1996-97	3082.00
1997-98	3097.36
1998-99	3355.84
1999-2000	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	7019.59

22. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई

22. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलो मीटर (km)

वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग	मुख्य जिला सड़कें	अन्य जिला सड़कें	ग्रामीण सड़कें	सीमावर्ती सड़कें	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें	कुल
Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Border Roads	Other Deptt. Roads	Total
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239		41194
1981-82	2533	7284	3769	16009	10110	2239		41944
1982-83	2533	7284	3779	16189	14398	2239		46422
1983-84	2521	7457	3616	14714	17159	2239		47706
1984-85	2521	7457	3616	14819	18159	2239		48811
1985-86	2521	7457	3616	14835	19768	2239		50436
1986-87	2521	7457	3616	15235	20568	2239		51636
1987-88	2521	7442	3619	14920	22782	2239		53523
1988-89	2840	7235	3596	14992	24899	2239		55801
1989-90	2840	7235	3596	14996	26050	2239		56956
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
1999-2000	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(P)	5714	11751	7658	24424	137259			186806

प्रा=प्रावधानिक, @ = अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है।

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

23. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

वर्ष	मोटर रिक्शा	दुपहिया वाहन	आटो रिक्शा	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन
Year	Motorised Rickshaws	Two Wheelers	Auto Rickshaws	Goods Tempos	Passengers Tempos	Car & Station Wagons
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
1984	53	257803	9122	257	1547	29442
1985	58	303300	10123	268	1737	32140
1986	68	361174	11292	277	1841	34555
1987	71	427348	12744	283	1998	38408
1988	84	502204	14087	2645	@	42919
1989	90	582503	15374	420	2516	47462
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	636777
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

@ सामान ढोने वाले वाहन में सम्मिलित है।

@ Includes in Goods Tempo

23. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन
23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

वर्ष	जीप	टेक्टर	ट्रेलर	टैक्सी	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini	ट्रक	अन्य वाहन	कुल
Year	Jeeps	Tractors	Trailors	Taxies	Buses	Trucks	Misc.	Total
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
1984	22424	73016	25535	3321	16419	46546	2006	487491
1985	24089	80771	27332	4812	17504	50262	1992	554388
1986	26169	87356	28771	5417	18738	51907	2167	629732
1987	28551	96074	30615	6161	19639	55232	2240	719364
1988	31122	106449	32651	6966	20727	58885	2364	821103
1989	34013	117466	34591	7827	21983	61913	2435	928593
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	59219	68426	262906	11820	6353163

24. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	अशोधित जन्म दर Crude Birth Rate		अशोधित मृत्यु दर Crude Death Rate		शिशु मृत्यु दर Infant Mortality Rate		दम्पति संरक्षण दर Couple Protection Rate	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
	1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108	
1982	33.8	38.0	11.9	12.1	105	97		
1983	33.7	40.1	11.9	13.6	105	109		
1984	33.9	39.7	12.6	14.3	104	122		
1985	32.9	39.7	11.1	13.2	97	108	32.1	19.8
1986	32.6	36.4	10.9	11.7	96	107	34.9	23.1
1987	32.2	35.1	11.0	11.6	95	102	37.5	26.0
1988	31.5	33.3	10.3	14.0	94	103	39.9	27.9
1989	30.6	34.2	9.7	10.7	91	96	41.9	28.9
1990	29.9	33.6	9.6	9.6	80	84	43.3	30.0
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	9.8	80	79	44.1	29.0
1992	29.0	34.7	10.0	10.8	79	90	43.6	29.5
1993	28.5	33.6	9.2	9.0	74	82	43.5	29.3
1994	28.6	33.7	9.2	9.0	73	84	45.4	30.3
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	85	45.8	30.2
1996	27.4	32.3	8.9	9.7	72	86	46.5	30.7
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	72	85	45.4	32.6
1998	27.2	31.3	8.8	8.9	71	83	45.4	34.6
1999	26.1	31.1	8.7	8.4	70	81	44.0	36.4
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79	46.2	36.1
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80	45.6	37.9
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78	45.7	38.1
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75	47.1	40.5
2004	24.1	29.0	7.6	7.0	58	67	47.2	42.9
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68	46.6	45.0
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67	56.0*	45.8
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65		

स्रोत :- 1. 1985 से 2004 अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर (एन आर एच एम जुलाई 06)
 2. शिशु मृत्यु दर 1981 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
 3. अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर 1980 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
 4. 1985-2005 दम्पति संरक्षण दर (परिवार कल्याण सांख्यिकी भारत, 2006)
 5. एस.आर.एस.बुलेटिन अक्टूबर, 2008
 ' एनएफएस-3

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. 1985-2005 CPR(Family Welfare Statistics in India,2006)
 5 S.R.S Bulletin October 2008
 * NFHS-3

24. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

जीवन प्रत्याशा दर

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

वर्ष	भारत	राजस्थान
Years	India	Rajasthan
1987-91	58.2	55.8
1988-92	58.7	56.3
1989-93	59.4	58.0
1990-94	60.0	58.6
1991-95	60.3	59.1
1992-96	60.7	59.5
1993-97	61.1	60.0
1994-98	62.2	60.4
1995-99	61.7	60.5
1996-2000	61.9	60.7
1997-01	62.2	60.9
1998-02	62.5	61.1
2000-04	63.0	61.5

स्रोत (Source):- 1. 1987-91 to 1988-92 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-1998 (SSES India -1998)

2. 1989-93 to 1992-96 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2001 (SSES India -2001)

3. 1993-97 to 1998-02 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2006 (SSES India -2006)

4. 2000-04 (जेण्डर सांख्यिकी डी.ई.एस., शिमला एवं सांख्यिकी सार, भारत 2007)

(Gender Statistics DES, Shimla & Statistical Abstract, India, 2007)

25. साक्षरता दर
25. LITERACY RATE

वर्ष	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50						
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12						
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57						
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11						
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

26. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2001)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

जिला Districts	जनसंख्या (Population)					स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात	स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात 0-6	जनसंख्या घनत्व	जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 1991-2001
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	Female Male Ratio	Female Male Ratio	Population Density	Population Growth 1991-2001
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1129920	1051750	2181670	1306994	874676	931	922	257	26.17
अलवर (Alwar)	1586752	1405840	2992592	2557653	434939	886	887	357	30.31
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	760686	740903	1501589	1394226	107363	974	964	298	29.94
बारन (Baran)	535137	486516	1021653	849638	172015	909	919	146	26.08
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1038247	926588	1964835	1819431	145404	892	919	69	36.90
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1133425	967717	2101142	1692182	408960	854	879	414	27.22
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1026650	987139	2013789	1598938	414851	962	949	192	26.40
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	886075	788196	1674271	1079235	595036	890	916	61	38.24
बूंदी (Bundi)	504818	457802	962620	783058	179562	907	912	173	24.98
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittorgarh)	918063	885461	1803524	1514255	289269	964	929	166	21.52
चुरु (Churu)	987781	936097	1923878	1387682	536196	948	911	114	24.67
दासा (Dausa)	693438	623625	1317063	1181245	135818	899	906	384	32.44
धौलपुर (Dholpur)	538103	445155	983258	806640	176618	827	860	324	31.19
दुंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	547791	559852	1107643	1026787	80856	1022	955	294	26.65
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	955378	834045	1789423	1336066	453357	873	850	163	27.59
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	801486	716519	1518005	1214467	303538	894	872	157	24.39
जयपुर (Jaipur)	2768203	2482868	5251071	2659004	2592067	897	899	471	35.06
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	279101	229146	508247	431853	76394	821	869	13	47.52
जालौर (Jalore)	737880	711060	1448940	1338946	109994	964	921	136	26.81
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	612804	567519	1180323	1012081	168242	926	934	190	23.34
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	983526	930163	1913689	1518573	395116	946	863	323	20.93
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1513890	1372615	2886505	1909423	977082	907	920	126	34.04
करौली (Karauli)	651998	557667	1209665	1037720	171945	855	873	218	30.39
कोटा (Kota)	827128	741397	1568525	729948	838577	896	912	288	28.51
नागौर (Nagaur)	1424967	1350091	2775058	2297721	477337	947	915	157	29.38
पाली (Pali)	918856	901395	1820251	1429364	390887	981	925	147	22.46
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	493459	493565	987024	858301	128723	1000	936	256	19.97
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	591307	525750	1117057	904417	212640	889	902	248	27.55
सीकर (Sikar)	1172753	1115035	2287788	1815250	472538	951	885	296	24.14
सिरोही (Sirohi)	437949	413158	851107	700217	150890	943	918	166	30.13
टोंक (Tonk)	626436	585235	1211671	958503	253168	934	927	168	24.27
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1336004	1297308	2633312	2142995	490317	971	948	196	27.42
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	29420011	27087177	56507188	43292813	13214375	921	909	165	28.41

26. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2001)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

जिला Districts	साक्षरता दर (literacy Rate)								
	कुल			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total
अजमेर (Ajmer)	79.37	48.86	64.65	71.90	32.63	52.70	89.46	72.15	81.26
अलवर (Alwar)	78.09	43.28	61.74	75.74	38.54	58.17	90.58	70.35	81.37
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	60.45	28.43	44.63	57.77	24.43	41.28	91.51	76.59	84.27
बारन (Baran)	75.78	41.55	59.50	73.79	37.66	56.62	85.45	60.33	73.46
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	72.76	43.45	58.99	71.33	42.04	57.55	88.92	60.22	75.76
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	80.54	43.56	63.57	79.12	39.06	60.79	86.19	60.95	74.49
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	67.39	33.48	50.74	62.12	26.20	44.31	86.14	61.97	74.72
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	70.05	42.03	56.91	61.11	28.44	45.72	84.74	64.90	75.51
बूंदी (Bundi)	71.68	37.79	55.57	68.50	32.46	51.37	84.96	60.04	73.11
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittorgarh)	71.30	36.39	54.09	67.43	29.98	48.88	90.38	69.85	80.51
चुरु (Churu)	79.69	53.35	66.81	77.89	50.93	64.66	84.14	59.46	72.17
दासा (Dausa)	79.35	42.32	61.84	78.20	40.02	60.13	88.93	61.58	76.03
धौलपुर (Dholpur)	75.09	41.84	60.13	74.51	38.89	58.59	77.67	54.19	66.80
दुंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	66.04	31.77	48.57	64.06	28.86	46.02	87.70	67.82	78.14
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	75.53	52.44	64.74	72.23	47.19	60.46	84.80	67.81	76.99
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	75.18	49.56	63.05	73.35	46.27	60.50	82.27	62.57	73.03
जयपुर (Jaipur)	82.80	55.52	69.90	78.88	43.86	62.15	86.54	67.13	77.46
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	66.26	32.05	50.97	62.71	27.26	46.78	84.49	58.10	73.00
जालौर (Jalore)	64.72	27.80	46.49	63.13	26.18	44.81	82.43	47.80	66.18
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	73.31	40.02	57.32	70.51	35.25	53.55	89.47	68.16	79.33
झुंझुनु (Jhunjhunu)	86.09	59.51	73.04	85.90	59.25	72.72	86.75	60.53	74.24
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	72.96	38.64	56.67	65.93	24.75	46.21	85.36	64.34	75.54
करौली (Karauli)	79.54	44.39	63.38	79.00	42.77	62.39	82.74	53.78	69.24
कोटा (Kota)	85.23	60.43	73.53	81.14	49.85	66.27	88.61	69.39	79.59
नागौर (Nagaur)	74.10	39.67	57.28	72.46	36.85	54.99	81.67	53.41	68.15
पाली (Pali)	72.20	36.48	54.39	68.57	31.65	49.95	84.49	54.65	70.23
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	73.99	37.59	55.65	71.30	33.02	51.88	90.28	68.29	79.69
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	75.74	35.17	56.67	73.13	29.52	52.64	86.48	58.45	73.32
सीकर (Sikar)	84.34	56.11	70.47	84.10	55.27	69.86	85.19	59.34	72.74
सिरोही (Sirohi)	69.89	37.15	53.94	65.19	31.29	48.51	89.36	64.12	77.60
टोंक (Tonk)	70.52	32.15	51.97	67.90	25.66	47.52	80.32	56.03	68.51
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	73.62	43.26	58.62	68.64	35.14	51.94	92.64	77.33	85.36
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20

27. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति

27. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of District Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (लाख रु.) Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	-	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26859	219.80	559.76
1986-87	27	31936	252.70	702.62
1987-88	27	36252	317.37	753.81
1988-89	17	4497	43.45	127.02
1989-90	25	14024	120.67	255.62
1990-91	-	-	-	-
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
1999-00	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

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865 ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India 2001	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2001	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2001	Literacy Percentage 2001	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.4	277	27.3	60.5	54
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	340	12.9	63.3	66
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.1	881	10.5	47.0	58
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.9	258	37.4	69.1	52
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	478	28.9	67.9	55
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	109	9.8	76.5	47
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	100	24.8	55.5	51
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	276	34.0	66.6	47
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.1	819	26.0	90.9	13
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.9	196	26.5	63.7	72
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.4	315	42.4	76.9	34
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.6	236	15.0	63.1	71
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.4	484	33.9	69.7	43
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.5	165	23.4	60.4	65
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.1	480	44.0	73.5	35
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.2	690	20.8	56.3	69
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.8	903	28.0	68.6	37
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	325	27.8	64.8	55

28. राज्यवार महत्त्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)
28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्रा (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य संवर्धन (रूपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2000-01	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2004-05	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2001*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2004-05#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.25	2.75	158.79	948	2015
2 आसाम Assam	1.20	0.78	43.96	370	1313
3 बिहार Bihar	0.58	0.94	93.78	N.A.	103
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.35	1.96	103.48	1789+	6695
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.32	0.44	163.43	N.A.	5195
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.07	0.56	47.00	1447 +	3451
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	2.22	68.27	N.A.	518
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.74	1.92	100.98	1859 +	3719
9 केरल Kerala	0.24	0.39	67.27	N.A.	1229
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.22	3.08	52.78	674	854
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.57	3.08	77.75	1285	5003
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.25	1.56	40.75	369	1574
13 पंजाब Punjab	4.03	0.50	193.66	1902	2275
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.65	3.42	36.15	663	1083
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.89	1.30	161.66	N.A.	3350
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.83	2.41	134.56	970	800
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.82	0.89	134.18	N.A.	1252
अखिल भारत All India	1.32	32.87	96.20	1119	2383

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

+ गत वर्ष समक Previous Year Data

ए.एस.आई. A.S.I.

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्रा में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.)	ग्यारहवी योजना अनुमानित उद्व्यय 2006-07 कीमतों पर (करोड़ रूपये) 11th Plan projected Outlay at 2006-07 prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2005-06	31.03.04	31.3.2002	
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	723.10	7277	71	147395.00
2 आसाम Assam	170.65	2588	115	23954.00
3 बिहार Bihar	85.86	854	81	60631.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1283.77	13308	70	106918.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1090.39	11415	64	33374.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	765.86	4589	53	13778.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	711.01	4004	11	25834.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	720.43	7248	79	101664.00
9 केरल Kerala	424.13	8489	387	41940.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	580.34	5913	52	70329.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	934.43	8847	87	127538.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	633.93	3995	152	32225.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1436.79	13916	123	28923.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	572.20	6368	39	71732.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	976.81	13385	128	85344.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	311.82	3649	103	181094.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	380.61	3045	103	63779.00
अखिल भारत All India	631.41	6726	75	1488147.15

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रुपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रुपये) Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Crore Rs.) 2006-07	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रुपये) Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2006-07
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Dec, 2008	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Dec, 2008	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Dec, 2008	Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Crore Rs.) 2006-07	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2006-07
1	17	18	19	20	21
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	7.6	23603	23597	240261	29582
2 आसाम Assam	4.5	11421	4769	57378	19857
3 बिहार Bihar	4.0	8003	2232	88897	9702
4 गुजरात Gujarat	7.4	30209	18926	208211	37532
5 हरियाणा Haryana	8.6	32317	20166	115579	49038
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	14.0	32526	12702	24713	36657
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.3	22806	11318	24747	22426
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.7	40327	31237	163311	28830
9 केरल Kerala	11.7	36079	22910	123366	36907
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.5	13137	7572	111225	16578
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.6	80129	79235	437035	41331
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	6.6	15497	7962	79430	20240
13 पंजाब Punjab	11.8	42229	27243	109459	40566
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.9	12891	10086	129093	20507
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	8.6	33759	38129	229896	35134
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.9	12672	5274	271488	14649
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.7	24299	14348	246611	28753
अखिल भारत All India	6.7	30818	23040	3312568*	29524

* शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद – Net National Product

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2008-09(B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2008-09(B.E.)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रूपये) Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2008-09(B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2008-09(B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर राजस्व व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2008-09(B.E.)
1	22	23	24	25	26
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8560.07	6090.37	1520.37	8474.46	5989.10
2 आसाम Assam	7482.46	3308.12	1952.48	6756.35	3888.48
3 बिहार Bihar	3551.35	2577.77	2021.12	3063.05	1908.71
4 गुजरात Gujarat	6702.64	5200.51	1059.38	6693.47	3943.35
5 हरियाणा Haryana	8882.43	6574.08	721.98	8303.31	5287.59
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	14161.74	4814.77	1347.35	14056.36	8143.28
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	13495.16	4098.19	1748.90	10508.54	6142.41
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	8155.15	6880.77	1378.01	7891.46	4998.48
9 केरल Kerala	7343.11	6034.33	1387.17	8334.65	3889.86
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	4955.32	3564.13	1516.71	4546.29	2688.47
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	7337.46	5586.30	821.41	7248.89	3883.90
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5835.55	3891.19	2067.59	5694.15	3067.10
13 पंजाब Punjab	8642.08	5042.53	863.97	9385.19	4102.78
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5059.24	3748.42	1514.94	4877.78	2995.67
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7758.51	6424.96	1430.52	7745.85	4306.28
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4461.53	3484.68	1804.55	3890.74	2173.23
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	4121.55	3297.60	1443.69	4963.80	2512.64