



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2002-03

COMPLIMENTARY COPY

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2002-03



COMPLIMENTARY COPY



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CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review, a Budget related document, is presented in the State Legislative Assembly in advance of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The publication **Economic Review, 2002-03** attempts to depict in brief, the picture of the State economy as well as a snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

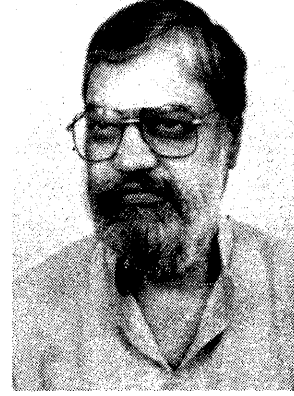
I am sure, this publication will be useful not only to public representatives, administrators and government departments but also to all organisations and individuals interested in the overall study of 'social and economic development' of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)
Chief Minister



सत्यमेव जयते

**MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
RAJASTHAN**



PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the publication 'Economic Review', has been providing a bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes launched by the State Government. **Economic Review, 2002-03** has made an attempt to depict the progress of socio-economic development in the form of narrative description, as well as important key indicators have also been shown through graphs and charts.

I am sure that this publication will prove its usefulness to all those readers who share their interest in the economic development of the State.


(C.R. JOSHI)
Minister



सत्यमेव जयते

PRADEEP SEN
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE, 20 POINT
PROGRAMME & PROJECT PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN, SECRETARIAT,
JAIPUR - 302 005 (INDIA)

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, regularly, every year by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan. The **Economic Review, 2002-03** attempts to depict the progress and trend of development in various sectors of the State Economy. The key economic indicators have also been shown with the help of charts and graphs.

I am grateful to all those who extended their support in bringing out this publication in time. I believe that this publication will be useful for all individuals, government departments and corporate bodies who are engaged or interested in study and analysis of the socio-economic development of the State.


(PRADEEP SEN)

ECONOMIC REVIEW
2002-03

Key Indicators of Economic Development

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | General Review | 1 |
| | Macro Economic Overview | |
| 2. | State Domestic Product and Finance | 10 |
| | 2.1 State Domestic Product | |
| | 2.2 Gross Fixed Capital Formation | |
| | 2.3 Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-07 | |
| | 2.4 Annual Plan, 2002-03 | |
| | 2.5 Externally Aided Projects | |
| | 2.6 Banking | |
| 3. | Prices and Public Distribution System | 21 |
| | 3.1 Wholesale Price Index | |
| | 3.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers | |
| | 3.3 Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees | |
| | 3.4 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers | |
| | 3.5 Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights | |
| 4. | Industries and Mines | 26 |
| | 4.1 Industries | |
| | 4.2 Khadi and Village Industries | |
| | 4.3 Factories and Boilers | |
| | 4.4 Mines and Minerals | |
| | 4.5 Labour | |
| | 4.6 Employment | |
| 5. | Agriculture and Allied Sector | 42 |
| | 5.0 Agriculture Scenario | |
| | 5.1 Monsoon | |
| | 5.2 Agricultural Production | |

5.3	Agriculture Extension and Input Management	
5.4	Horticulture	
5.5	Watershed Development and Soil Conservation	
5.6	Agriculture Marketing	
5.7	State Warehousing	
5.8	Irrigation	
5.9	Animal Husbandry	
5.10	Sheep Husbandry	
5.11	Dairy Development	
5.12	Fisheries	
5.13	Forestry	
5.14	Wild Life	
5.15	Co-operation	
6.	Basic Infra-structural Development	61
6.1	Power	
6.2	Renewable Energy	
6.3	Transport and Communication	
	- Roads	
	- Road Transport	
6.4	Railways	
6.5	Postal and Telecommunication Services	
6.6	Urban Infrastructure Development Project	
7.	Social Infra-structural Development	70
7.1	Human Resources Development	
7.2	Medical and Health	
7.3	Family Welfare	
7.4	Water Supply	
7.5	Housing	
7.6	Social Welfare	
7.7	Tribal Area Development	
7.8	Development of Women and Child	
7.9	Other Welfare Activities	
8.	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	90
8.1	Rural Development	
8.2	Panchayati Raj	

9.	Other Programmes	97
	9.1 Twenty Point Programme	
	9.2 Famine and Flood Relief	
	9.3 Small Savings	
	9.4 Science and Technology	
	9.5 Information Technology	
	9.6 Tourism	
	9.7 Jawahar Kala Kendra	
	9.8 District Poverty Initiative Project	
10	Economic Reforms in Rajasthan	106
	10.1 Fiscal Management	
	10.2 Tax Reforms	
	10.3 Industry Sector	
	10.4 Power Sector	
	10.5 Irrigation Sector	
	10.6 Roads and Transport	

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

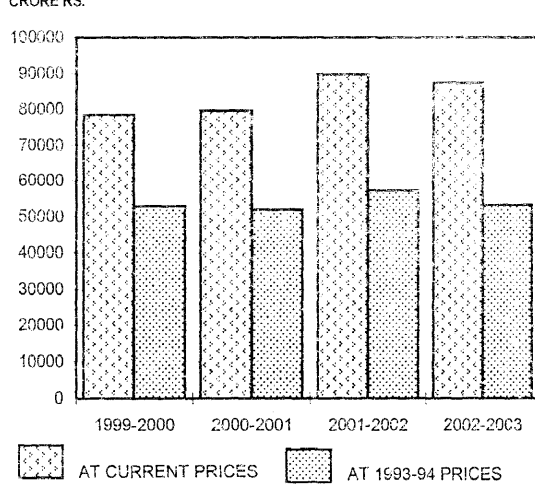
1	Gross State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Current Prices
2	Gross State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Constant (1993-94) Prices
3	Net State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Current Prices
4	Net State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Constant (1993-94) Prices
5	Index of Agriculture Production of Rajasthan
6	Index of Industrial Production of Rajasthan
7	Index of Wholesale Prices of Rajasthan
8	Index of Consumer Prices
9	Loss due to Famine/Scarcity condition in Rajasthan
10	State-wise Important Economic Indicators
11	State-wise Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices
12	State-wise Gross Domestic Product at Constant (1993-94) Prices
13	State-wise Net Domestic Product at Current Prices
14	State-wise Net Domestic Product at Constant (1993-94) Prices

KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

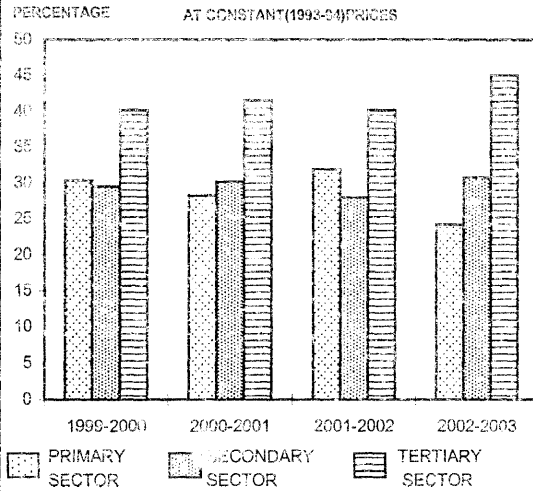
Particulars	Units	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		78481	79600	89727	87372
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		52890	51937	57379	53232
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		7.33	1.43	12.72	-2.62
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		3.06	-1.80	10.48	-7.23
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		30.36	28.23	31.90	24.20
(b) Secondary		29.47	30.21	28.00	30.77
(c) Tertiary		40.17	41.56	40.10	45.03
4. Net State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		69420	70143	79262	76888
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		46545	45610	50563	46666
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		12752	12557	13825	13066
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		8550	8165	8819	7930
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		9714	11029	11965	
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	-1.55	13.54	8.49	
7. Index for Agricultural Production + (Base 1979-82 = 100)		222.52	173.45	244.68	

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

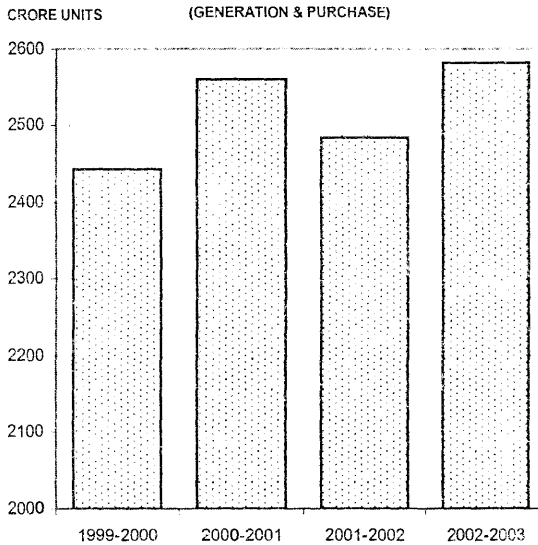
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



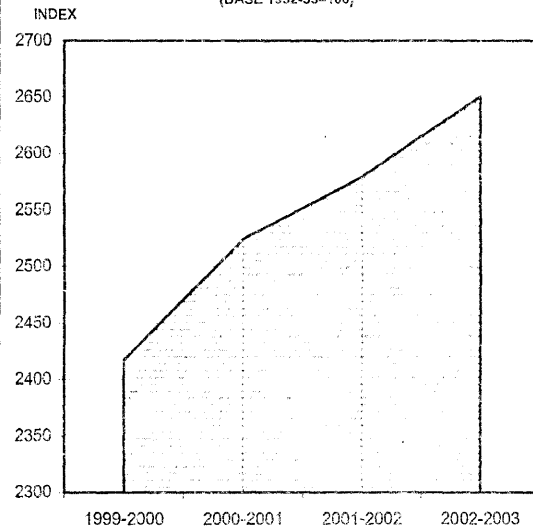
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP



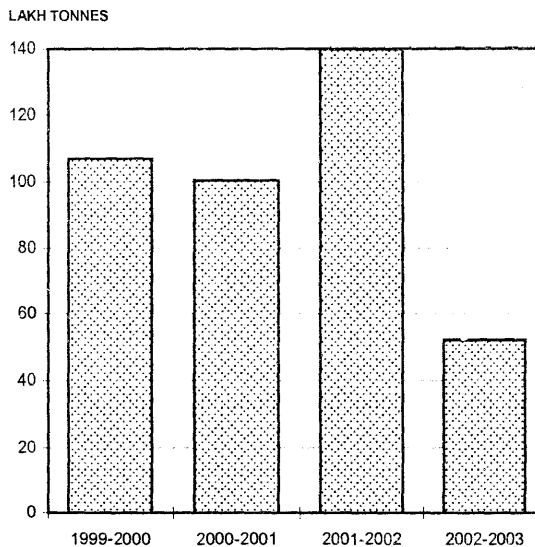
POWER PRODUCTION
(GENERATION & PURCHASE)



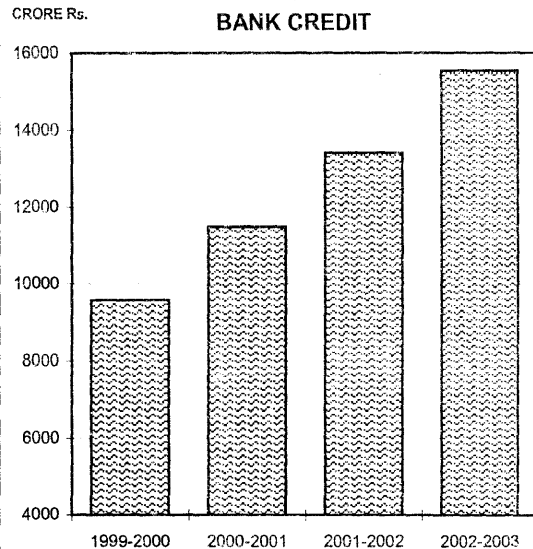
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
(BASE 1952-53=100)



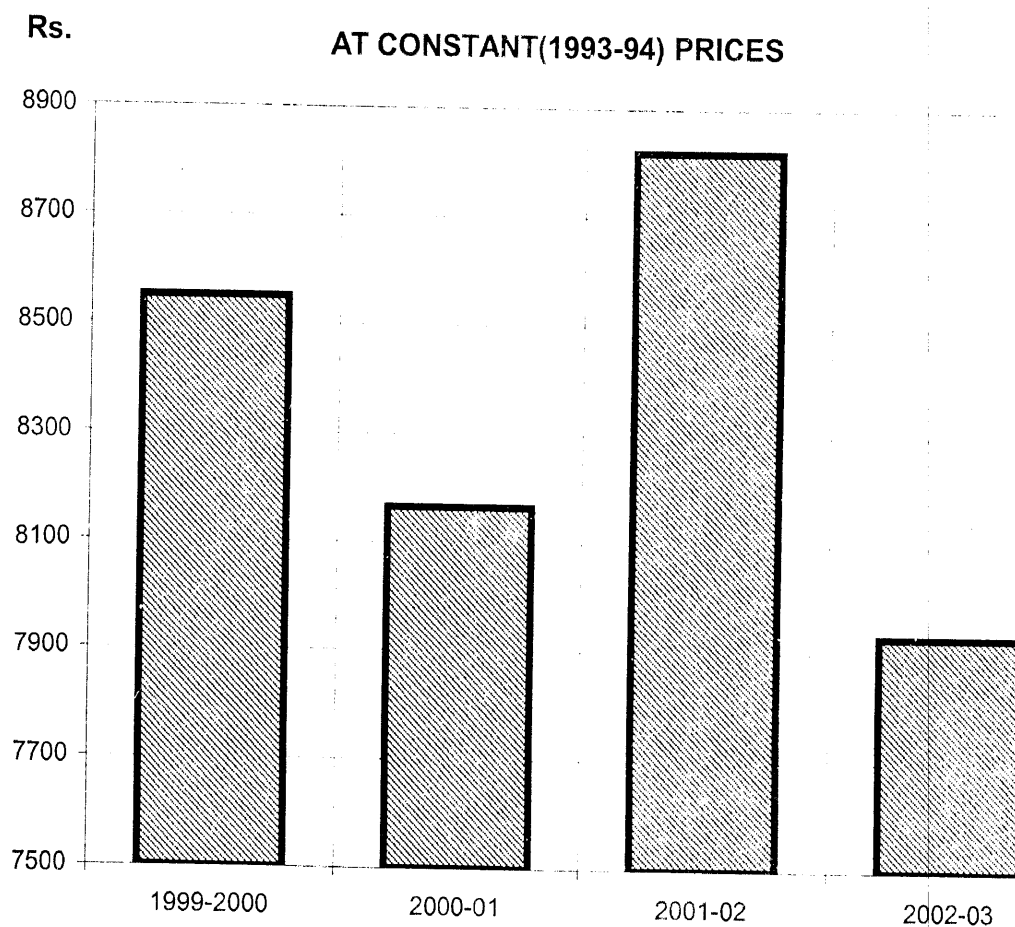
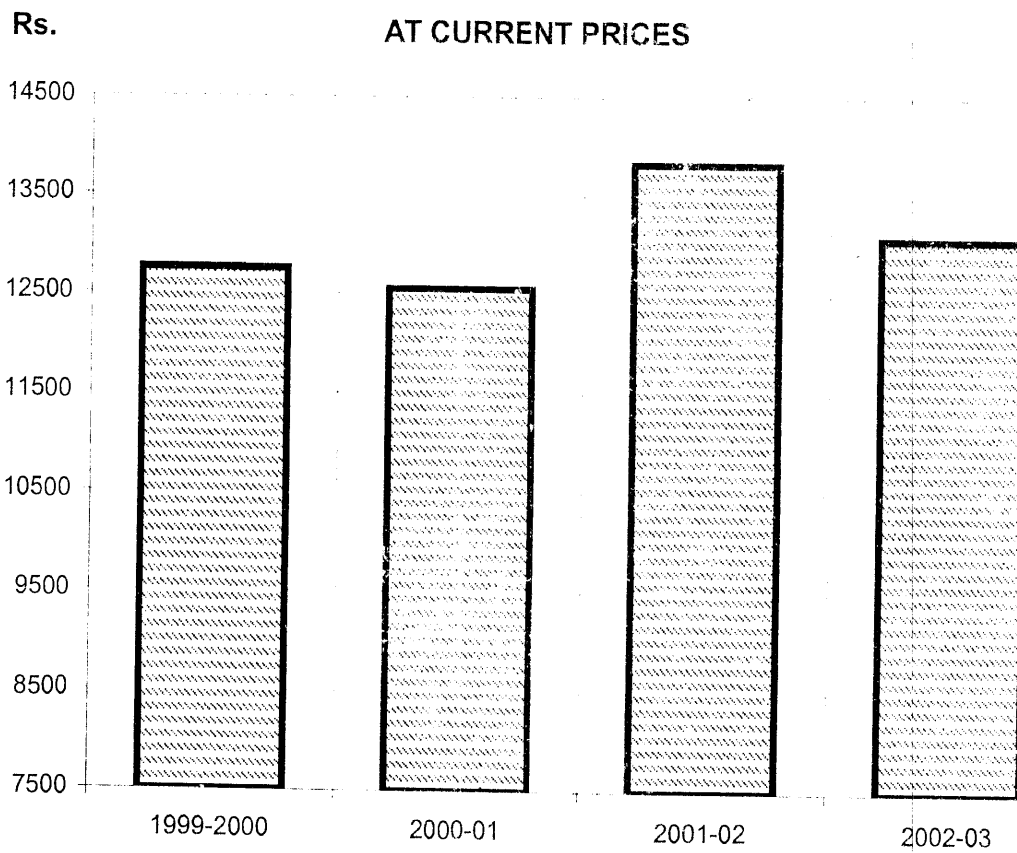
TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Food-grain Production +	Lakh	106.86	100.40	139.83	52.12
	MT				
9. Index for Industrial Production * (Base 1993-94 = 100)		145.03#	155.00#	164.99	198.40**
10. Wholesale Price Index * (Base 1952-53 = 100)		2417.31	2524.08	2579.15	2650.43
Percentage Increase		5.69	4.42	2.18	2.76
11. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		390	403	423	442
(b) Ajmer Centre		411	433	452	472
12. Power Production (Production + Purchase)	Crore	2443	2560	2484	2582
	Unit				
Growth Rate	Percent	5.17	4.79	-2.97	3.95
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Rs. in crore	9569	11489	13411	15546
(a) Percentage increase		17.21	20.06	16.73	15.92

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2000-01, quick for 2001-02 and advance for 2002-03.

* Relates to calendar year.

Based on compound growth rate

** Provisional

+ Relates to agriculture year.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	1991	Lakh Sq. Km	32.87	3.42
2. Total Population @	2001	in Lakh No.	10270.15	564.73
3. Density of Population	2001	Per Sq. Km	324	165
4. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	27.78	23.38
5. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	16.33	17.29
6. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	8.01	12.44
7. Literacy	2001	Percentage	65.38	61.03
8. Bank Offices	Sept., 2002	Per Lakh of Population	6.3	5.7
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept., 2002	Rs.	11302	5571
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept., 2002	Rs.	6432	2642
11. Gross Domestic Product * Current prices	2002-03	000 Crore Rs	2236.13	87.37
Constant (1993-94) Prices			1320.73	53.23
12. Per Capita Income at Current prices	2002-03	Rs.	18765	13066
Constant (1993-94) Prices			11014	7930
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	2000	Per Thousand Numbers	68	79
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	2000	Per Thousand Numbers	25.8	31.4
(b) Death rate	2000	Per Thousand Numbers	8.5	8.5

* - Advance Estimates

@ - Provisional

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

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

The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hills range runs from south-west to north-east through the heart of the State. The region to the west and the north-west of these hills, comprising of twelve districts and spreading in 61.11 percent of the total area of the State, is either desert or semi-desert and known as the Great Indian Desert 'Thar'.

The tribal area in the State constitutes 5.85 percent of the State's landmass with a population of 12.44 percent of the total population (Census 1991) of the State. Administratively, the State has been divided into 6 divisions and 32 districts which are further sub-divided into 241 tehsils and 237 development blocks.

The salient features of Rajasthan are shown in the following table:

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Particulars
Area (Lakhs sq. km.)	1991	3.42
Number of:	2001	6
• Divisions	2001	32
• Districts	2002	188
• Sub-Divisions	2001	241
• Tehsils	2001	183
• Municipalities	2001	222
• Cities/Towns	2001	237
• Panchayat Samitis	2001	9189
• Village Panchayats	2001	41353
• Revenue Villages*	2001	39787
• Inhabited Villages*		

* As per census-2001 (provisional)

According to the provisional results of Census 2001, the population of Rajasthan is 5.65 crores. The decennial growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 has been 28.33 percent, which is slightly less than 28.44 percent registered in the decade 1981-1991. Rural-Urban population ratio in the State has remained at 76.6 : 23.4 nearly the same as was previously observed. A provisional figure of about 12.06 lakhs has been reported as slum area population in the State. As per census 1991, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.29 and 12.44 percent of the State's total population as against the national average of 16.33 and 8.01 percent respectively.

Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan as compared to all India is given below:

Table - 1.2

Growth of Population in Rajasthan vis-a-vis All India

Year	Population (Lakhs Nos.)		Decennial Growth (%)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.64
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.85
2001*	565	10270	28.33	21.35

* Provisional

Some of the important demographic characteristics of Rajasthan as per provisional results of census 2001 are as under:

- A narrow decline in the growth of population is observed.
- Sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males in Rajasthan is lower than that of the all India ratio of 933.
- The literacy level is 61.03 percent (census 2001). Female literacy in Rajasthan is 44.34 percent, which is still low as compared to all India female literacy rate of 54.16 percent.

- The density of population in the State is 165 persons per square km. as against 324 persons per square km. of the country as a whole.

The data obtained from the Sample Registration Bulletin as published by the Registrar General of India depict the trend of birth and death rates in the State. According to this, birth rate has been higher in the State after 1991 in comparison to that of the country. The birth and death rates in the State and at all India level are given below:

Table 1.3

Birth and Death rates in Rajasthan and all India

(Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1991	34.3	29.5	9.8	9.8
1992	34.9	29.2	10.5	10.1
1993	34.0	28.7	9.1	9.3
1994	33.7	28.7	9.0	9.3
1995	33.3	28.3	9.1	9.0
1996	32.4	27.5	9.1	9.0
1997	32.1	27.2	8.9	8.9
1998	31.5	26.4	8.8	9.0
1999	31.1	26.1	8.4	8.7
2000	31.4	25.8	8.5	8.5

Human settlement in the State is scattered. Low density of population, vast area and segmented pattern of human settlement are some of the constraints in the development of the State's economy. Besides, initial investment for creating infrastructural facilities, requires higher per unit expenditure for providing basic services and necessities.

Rajasthan, with its meagre water resources and perilous dependence on scanty, low and uncertain rainfall, is most vulnerable to drought and famine conditions. During the last many years, the State has been badly drought affected, with varying degree of intensity.

Short spell of monsoon with low, erratic and scanty rainfall has put Rajasthan as the most water deficient State in the country. The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but also decreasing from year to year. The normal rainfall in the State is 57.5 cm with wide variations in its distribution.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of the State's economy in terms of employment and contribution to State Domestic Product. The agriculture scenario in the State is characterised by its dependence on the monsoon which, as mentioned earlier, is highly inadequate and erratic in nature. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production but water availability in the State is very poor as there is no perennial river except Chambal and Mahi traversing from parts of south-eastern region of the State. The ground water, owing to scanty and erratic rainfall, is getting depleted fast.

Water is indeed a critical resource on account of the fact that the State, which occupies 10.41 percent of the country's geographical area and 5.50 percent of its population, is endowed with only about 1 percent of the total surface water resources of the country. In nearly 2/3rd area of the State, water is available either at a great depth or at a distance. Despite many constraints, the State Government has taken up the steps to increase agriculture production by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved variety of seeds. Efforts have also been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses through emphasis on efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture as well as in other fields. An effective strategy is being adopted for utilising the State's share in Inter-State waters.

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

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant (1993-94) prices. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) since the year 1993-94 at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices are given below:

Table - 1.4
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rajasthan

Year	At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP (Crores Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	NSDP (Crores Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
1993-94	28977	6182	28977	6182
1994-95	34269	7134	36733	7647
1995-96	35530	7216	41690	8467
1996-97	39682	7862	50986	10102
1997-98	44509	8601	56912	10997
1998-99	45946	8657	65532	12348
1999-2000	46545	8550	69420	12752
2000-01 P	45610	8165	70143	12557
2001-02 Q	50563	8819	79262	13825
2002-03 A	46666	7930	76888	13066

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance

The above table reveals that the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), popularly known as "State Income", has been showing an upward trend (at current prices) over the years except for the current year. The increase in population has neutralised most of the impact of increasing trend of SDP. The per capita income has, therefore, been showing a low percentage increase in comparison to NSDP.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices, in the year 2002-03 has been estimated at Rs. 46,666 crores as against Rs. 50,563 crores in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 7.71 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2002-03 is estimated at Rs. 7,930 as compared to Rs. 8,819 in the year 2001-02, registering a decrease of 10.08 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs.76,888 crores for the year 2002-03 as compared to Rs.79,262 crores during the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 3 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2002-03 at current prices works out to Rs.13,066 as against Rs.13,825 during the year 2001-02, registering a decrease of 5.49 percent over the previous year.

Despite abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed state. In consideration of the fact, all possible efforts

are being made for speedy industrial development. The Government's policy aims at rapid industrialisation and at making Rajasthan the most preferred state for investment in identified sectors. The policy lays special emphasis on accelerating the pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring sustainable development and also strengthening the small scale and cottage industries in the State. The Government by following the measures like liberalisation and de-licensing announced by the Government of India and Single Window Clearance System, is making efforts to attract more and more investment in the industrial sector.

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 large number of important industrial, ceramic, fertilizer, and ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantity in the State. Rajasthan enjoys near monopoly in some of the non-ferrous minerals in the country such as lead, zinc and copper. Building stones, dimensional and decorative stones like sand stone, marble, kota stone and granite in different colours are mined in the State.

Power is an essential input for all productive and economic activity. However, the State is deficient so far as own power generation is concerned. The State, therefore, has to depend on generation taking place outside the State. Power supply to the State from far-flung sources to distant parts of the State involves very high costs. The per capita consumption of power (1998-99) in the State is 329 kwh, which is lower than the national average of 360 kwh.

Development of power sources is highly capital-intensive causing very large investment. Power has always been accorded the highest priority in the State's plans. Looking to the move towards an open market economy based on competitiveness, private participation is being encouraged in power generation and distribution.

In the State, five companies, one each for generation and transmission at Jaipur, and three for distribution, one each at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur, are functioning to strengthen the existing infrastructure and to provide better quality of electric supply to consumers. The installed capacity in the State at the beginning of the year 2002-03 was 4,517 MW; an additional power generation of 37.5 MW had been added upto August, 2002. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39,810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 37,727 villages have been electrified so far.

A well-developed network of transport and communication system is a significant basic infrastructure for rapid economic development.

Rajasthan is an under developed State in respect of transport and communication. In the absence of internal waterways and inadequate expansion of railways, roads provide a major infrastructural link in the State. The total road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 1,53,734 km. by the end of the year 2002-03. The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan would reach 44.9 km. at the end of current year, it is still quite below the all India average of 74.9 km.(1996-97) road density.

The State Government is vigorously working for strengthening the road network in the State by taking up several works pertaining to the construction of new roads and maintenance of existing roads. Private sector is being encouraged to make investment on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, bypasses and tunnels etc. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 has been implemented in the State to provide a regulatory framework for the BOT policy. Rajasthan Road Development Rules, 2002 have also been framed to provide a transparent system for bidding and decision making for BOT projects. Under Central Road Fund (CRF), works relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being executed in the State. Measures have been taken up for easing traffic movement by constructing bridges over crowded road crossings.

Rajasthan, well known for its natural resources, art and culture and heroic history of the people, is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels, as also the Palace on Wheels, are the main attractions for tourists visiting the State. Visitors also appreciate colourful fairs and festivals. The different ethnic cultures of the people have also proved to be a major attraction for visitors in western Rajasthan. The total arrivals of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 68.95 lakhs (62.90 lakhs domestic and 6.05 lakhs foreign) in the year 1997 to 83.65 lakhs (77.57 lakhs domestic and 6.08 lakhs foreign) in the year 2001.

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. For establishment of an exploitation-free society. 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicles of transformation.

With the passage of time, the Co-operative Movement came to cover a wide spectrum of economic activities both in rural and urban areas of the State. At present, important activities like credit loans for agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods, management of storages, construction of dwelling units etc., are being undertaken through the co-operative movement in the State.

Rajasthan is one amongst the many socially and economically backward States of the country. As per the data of census 2001, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 61.03 percent, which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 percent in census 1991. Thus, Rajasthan has registered a net increase of 22.48 percent in literacy rate during decade 1991-2001. It is a matter of satisfaction that Rajasthan has improved its position in ranking from second last to seventh among other States/UTs. in India. The female literacy rate in the State has gone upto 44.34 percent as against 20.44 percent in 1991. Thus, more than 100 percent increase has been recorded during the decade 1991-2001. The State was awarded by 'Decade Literacy Award' and 'Decade Female Literacy Award' on National Literacy Day-2001.

Emphasis is being laid on development of education in the State. Universalisation of elementary education through various programmes such as Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), expansion of educational facilities, with greater stress on girl education, has been given top priority during the year 2002-03. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education has been conducting the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990 under the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission.

At present, 21,222 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), 32,331 Primary, 21,956 Upper Primary, 5,803 Secondary and 2,915 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 110.33 lakhs boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 15.42 lakhs boys and girls in the age group of 14-17 years.

The State is committed to the goal of 'Health For All'. The State Government has taken steps for developing a network of health institution for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services in both the rural and urban areas of the State. In the chain of efforts, Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh and Medicare Relief Card Schemes are also being implemented in the State for benefiting persons belonging to the families living below poverty line.

Non-availability of perennial water sources in the State and availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem for supply of safe drinking water in the State. At many places, ground water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent drought conditions further make it difficult to make drinking water available to remote areas/habitations.

In spite of the acute drought conditions during past several years, concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till now, 37,631 villages and all the 222 cities have been covered under safe drinking water supply. Besides, drinking water has also been made available to about 50,684 dhanyas. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 7,398 habitations were benefited with the drinking water facility.

About 77 percent population of the State resides in rural areas. Poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructure facilities in rural areas are major problems. Continuous efforts are being made to alleviate rural poverty by providing additional employment opportunities through creation of rural infrastructure under various programmes implemented by the Zila Parishad and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA).

Public Distribution System is implemented through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas in the State to provide essential commodities at prices fixed by the Government of India. 19,923 authorised fair price shops are running in the State upto the end of November 2002. Out of these, 15,165 are operational in rural and 4,758 in urban areas. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer Protection Forums at the State level as well as district level, are functioning for safeguarding the interest of consumers.

Price variations put a significant impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. 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. During the year 2002, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and consumer prices over 2001 in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1952-53=100) during the year 2002 stood at 2,650.43 as against 2,579.15 during the year 2001, which reveals an increase of 2.76 percent.

2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND FINANCE

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product (SDP), popularly known as 'State Income', is an important and reliable indicator of economic growth and level of development in various socio-economic sectors of a State. The year-wise estimates of SDP provide a base for formulation of State Plans, various development programmes and policies for the State.

The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine the absolute as well as the relative performance of the State's economy. It is also considered an important tool to measure regional disparities and is used by policy makers like Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of taxes and duties.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) represents the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered during a given year within the geographical boundaries of the State. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product or Per Capita Income (PCI) are evaluated both at current and constant prices. The SDP estimates at current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing in the market during the year and the estimates at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the goods and services of the current year with base year prices. In the present publication, the latest available data have been used for the purpose of estimations for the years 1993-94 to 2002-03. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively. The estimates for the year 2002-03 are advance & tentative and are based on likely production, projections and trends as observed in the economy.

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 GSDP at current prices for the year 2001-02 is estimated to be Rs. 89,727.03 crores as compared to Rs. 79,600.11 crores for the year 2000-01 showing an increase of 12.72 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2002-03, it is estimated to be Rs.

87,371.75 crores showing a decrease of 2.62 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2001 - 02 is estimated at Rs.57,379.11 crores as compared to Rs. 51,936.71 crores in the year 2000-01 registering an increase of 10.48 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2002-03 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 53,232.26 crores showing a decrease of 7.23 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1996-97 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is depicted in the following table:

Table - 2.1.1
Gross State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Rs. in crores)						
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1996-97	15621.43	17213.96	5809.37	10887.02	16653.90	44754.88
	(34.90)	(38.46)	(12.98)	(24.33)	(37.21)	(100.00)
1997-98	16232.09	18044.23	7221.23	13152.08	18625.14	49821.45
	(32.58)	(36.22)	(14.49)	(26.40)	(37.38)	(100.00)
1998-99	16142.51	18045.54	6893.18	13224.11	20050.27	51319.92
	(31.45)	(35.16)	(13.43)	(25.77)	(39.07)	(100.00)
1999-2000	14034.37	16058.30	8791.62	15586.73	21245.33	52890.36
	(26.53)	(30.36)	(16.62)	(29.47)	(40.17)	(100.00)
2000-01 (P)	12580.61	14663.90	8619.82	15690.62	21582.19	51936.71
	(24.22)	(28.23)	(16.60)	(30.21)	(41.56)	(100.00)
2001-02 (Q)	16107.36	18305.83	8817.03	16065.16	23008.12	57379.11
	(28.07)	(31.90)	(15.37)	(28.00)	(40.10)	(100.00)
2002-03(A)	10616.92	12882.55	8969.98	16381.34	23968.37	53232.26
	(19.04)	(24.20)	(16.85)	(30.77)	(45.03)	(100.00)

The 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) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2001-02 is estimated to be Rs. 79,261.84 crores as compared to Rs. 70,142.80 crores in the year 2000-01 registering an increase of 13.00 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2002-03, it is estimated at Rs. 76,887.80 crores, registering a decrease of 3.00 percent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated at Rs. 50,562.93 crores in the year 2001-02 as against Rs. 45,609.65 crores during the year 2000-01 showing an increase of 10.86 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2002-03, it is estimated to be Rs. 46,666.02 crores showing a decrease of 7.71 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1996-97 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is as follows:

Table - 2.1.2
Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Rs. in crores)						
Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1996-97	14533.46	15817.67	4525.11	8809.21	15054.91	39681.79
	(36.63)	(39.86)	(11.40)	(22.20)	(37.94)	(100.00)
1997-98	15103.68	16608.26	5842.87	10925.71	16974.54	44508.51
	(33.93)	(37.31)	(13.13)	(24.55)	(38.14)	(100.00)
1998-99	14983.69	16578.59	5627.29	11076.30	18291.24	45946.13
	(32.61)	(36.08)	(12.25)	(24.11)	(39.81)	(100.00)
1999-2000	12841.43	14546.22	6729.34	12593.72	19405.28	46545.22
	(27.59)	(31.25)	(14.46)	(27.06)	(41.69)	(100.00)

Contd.

(Rs. in crores)						
Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2000-01 (P)	11510.16	13262.26	6602.22	12690.76	19656.63	45609.65
	(25.24)	(29.08)	(14.48)	(27.82)	(43.10)	(100.00)
2001-02 (Q)	14737.04	16591.36	6769.74	12981.21	20990.36	50562.93
	(29.15)	(32.81)	(13.39)	(25.68)	(41.51)	(100.00)
2002-03 (A)	9711.03	11618.70	6877.37	13194.64	21852.68	46666.02
	(20.81)	(24.90)	(14.74)	(28.27)	(46.83)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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

Some characteristics of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as revealed by the above table are: -

(i) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector continues to dominate the State's economy as nearly 25 to 40 percent of the value added is contributed by this sector. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 83 percent of the value added of the primary sector.

(ii) The secondary sector includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added of this sector fluctuates between 22 to 28 percent.

(iii) The tertiary 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 38 to 47 percent.

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 2002-03 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 13,066 as compared to Rs. 13,825 of the previous year 2001-02,

showing a decrease of 5.49 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1993-94) prices, the per capita income for the year 2002-03 is estimated to be Rs. 7,930 as compared to Rs. 8,819 for the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 10.08 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

The value of Gross Fixed Capital formation in the State since the year 1994-95 has been given in the table below. At the end of the year 2001-02, the total assets, at current prices, were 13.34 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 89,727.03 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector except in the year 1994-95. In the year 1994-95, the contribution of GFCF from the public sector was 10.24 percent less than that of the private sector while in the year 2001-02, it was 14.60 percent more. Total GFCF in the year 2001-02 increased by 8.49 percent over the previous year.

Table - 2.2.1

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

	(Rs. in crores)							
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Public	3498.90	4358.40	5434.90	6067.38	5298.67	5010.96	5929.68	6389.61
Private	3898.19	3854.53	4244.50	4425.00	4568.79	4702.88	5099.12	5575.61
Total	7397.09	8212.93	9679.40	10492.38	9867.46	9713.84	11028.80	11965.22

2.3 TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The national approach for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is to tackle the problems that have remained unresolved or have since emerged. The main objectives of Tenth Five Year Plan which laid down by the Planning Commission in its meeting of National Development Council held in September, 2001 are:

- Reduction in poverty ratio by 5 percent points by the year 2007 and by, 15 percent points by 2012.
- Providing gainful high quality employment.
- All children in school by the year 2003 and completing schooling by 2007.

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- Reduction in poverty ratio by 5 percent points by the year 2007 and by, 15 percent points by 2012.
- Providing gainful high quality employment.
- All children in school by the year 2003 and completing schooling by 2007.

- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rate by at least 50 percent by the year 2007.
- Reduction in decadal population growth rate to 16.2 percent between the year 2001 and 2011.
- Increase in literacy to 75 percent within the Plan period.
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate to 45 per 1,000 live births by the year 2007.
- Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate to 2 per 1,000 live birth by the year 2007 and to 1 by 2012.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 percent by the year 2007 and 33 percent by 2012.
- All villages to have sustained drinking water by plan period.
- Clearing of major polluted rivers by the year 2007.

The State's approach and strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been drawn keeping in view the national objectives laid down in the Approach Paper which are as under:

- To reduce the gap in Per Capita Income.
- Resource allocation to be made more rational.
- Greater people's participation in the services sector.
- Cost and time over run during the stage of capacity creation and subsequent under utilisation has to be curtailed.
- Stress will be given on completion of ongoing infrastructure projects.
- Diversification of agriculture base with greater thrust on sectors like horticulture, livestock, fisheries and agro-processing.
- Water management has been marked as the crucial area.
- Relief activities will be dovetailed with normal plan programmes.
- Performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) below desired level should be brought under disinvestment.
- Activities of local advantage like Tourism, Handicrafts and Handlooms shall be given priority.
- Greater emphasis shall be given on programmes of poverty alleviation.
- Frontal attack on containing population growth shall be a major objective.
- Information technology shall be spread-up upto village level.
- Areas lacking in infrastructure shall be given special attention.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) and urban local bodies, strengthened under 73rd and 74th Amendments shall be asked to make judicious use of the power.

The size of the Tenth Five Year Plan of the State has been kept at Rs. 31,831.75 crores at current prices and Rs. 27,318.00 crores at constant 2001-02 prices. The major head-wise allocations of funds in the Tenth Plan is as follows:-

Table 2.3.1

Tenth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay

		(Rs. in crores)	
S.No.	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at current prices)	Outlay (at constant 2001-02 prices)
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	1934.02	1644.65
2	Rural Development	2683.69	2314.47
3	Special Area Programmes	197.18	169.36
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3475.44	2983.84
5	Energy	8460.43	7236.45
6	Industry and Minerals	1113.56	975.38
7	Transport	2950.10	2551.86
8	Scientific Services	14.18	12.23
9	Social and Community Services	9642.80	8279.21
10	Economic Services	1258.32	1060.40
11	General Services	102.03	90.15
TOTAL		31831.75	27318.00

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

The size of the State's Annual Plan 2002-03 was kept at Rs. 5,160.00 crores, which was revised to Rs. 4,370.78 crores. The major head-wise

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Table - 2.4.1

Annual Plan 2002-03 - Major Head-wise Outlay			
(Rs. in crores)			
S No.	Major Head of Development	Core Plan	Revised Plan
		Outlay	Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	224.11	76.33
2	Rural Development	501.95	522.01
3	Special Area Programmes	32.82	32.82
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	570.57	354.06
5	Energy	1227.91	1304.16
6	Industry and Minerals	297.01	84.25
7	Transport	596.91	480.24
8	Scientific Services	2.67	0.77
9	Social and Community Services	1585.34	1447.27
10	Economic Services	88.84	28.72
11	General Services	31.87	40.15
TOTAL		5160.00	4370.78

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

Eight externally aided projects, funded by different external aid agencies like World Bank (three), JBIC, Japan (one), KfW, Germany (three) and ADB (one) relating to various State Development sectors like Energy, PHED, Rural Development (District Poverty Alleviation Programme), Irrigation, Urban Infrastructure Development, Forest and Social Welfare etc. are under implementation.

During the current financial year, the plan outlay of Rs. 421.00 crores has been kept for the on going EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 361.22 crores as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) is expected to be received in the State account. An expenditure of Rs. 223.64 crores has been incurred and a sum of Rs. 203.64 crores upto December, 2002 as

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additional central assistance has been credited in the State account from the Government of India. Claims of worth Rs. 42.34 crores are pending for reimbursement with external aid agencies/ Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

During the current year, no new sanction has been formally issued in respect of the proposed EAPs. But in the forest sector, in place of Aravali Afforestation Project Phase-II, Rajasthan Forestry Development Project Phase-II, one EAP namely Integrated Forestry Development and Bio-Diversity Project (JBIC, Japan) has been agreed to in between JBIC/GOI/GOR for which MoU has been signed. The project agreement and loan agreement are yet to be finalised. In addition to the above, externally aided projects like Tourism Development in Desert Circuit (JBIC, Japan), Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project Phase-II (KfW, Germany), Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Project Phase-II (SIDA, Sweden) and Upgradation of Directorate of Mines and Geology Project, France are pipeline projects under re-examination/ appraisal.

2.6 BANKING

The State Government has been making intensive efforts through planned development for strengthening infrastructure and developing human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalised 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 Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana 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, thus, fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

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The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credit allowed in Rajasthan vis-à-vis at the national level upto September 2002 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1041	1041	14463	14500
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	2481	2835	40317	46098
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	981	1175	16684	19612
2. Public Sector Banks					
	a) No. of offices	2025	2026	46401	46272
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	23478	25905	791232	890516
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	11169	13035	438164	482952
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	263	270	5391	5633
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	3439	4041	179912	255755
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1261	1336	112859	176011
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3329	3337	66255	66405
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	29398	32781	1011461	1192369
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	13411	15546	567707	678575

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2002 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 2001. The deposits have increased by 11.51 percent in Rajasthan in 2002 over 2001 while it was 17.89 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 47.42 percent in September 2002 in Rajasthan and at the all India level it was 56.91 percent, whereas in September, 2001 it was 45.62 percent and 56.13 percent in Rajasthan and at the all India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 2002 over corresponding period of 2001 has increased by 15.92 percent while this increase was 19.53 percent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 17,634 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 588.45 lakhs on 1st October, 2002) and covers an average area of 103 sq. km. of the State.

3. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. Inflation hurts the poor the most since their income is not indexed to prices. Wholesale Price Index as well as Consumer Price Index indicates the trend of price variations in the economy.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the price behaviour at the national level. The fluctuation in prices is depicted from wholesale price and consumer price indices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting, on regular basis, the wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities from selected centres in the State. On the basis of these prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared regularly.

3.1 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)

The General Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2002 stood at 2650.43 as against 2579.15 in 2001 which shows an increase of 2.76 percent over the previous year. A rising trend in all groups of wholesale price index has been observed during the year 2002. The Price Index of Industrial Raw Material Group registered the highest increase of 4.13 percent, followed by Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group (3.33 percent), Manufacturing Group (3.27 percent) and Food Group (2.50 percent).

The percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2002 and 2001 over the previous year is given in the following table:

Table - 3.1.1
Wholesale Price Index

(Base year 1952-53 = 100)

S.No.	Major Group	Annual Average			% variation over previous year	
		2000	2001	2002	2002	2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food	2499.15	2513.25	2575.98	2.50	0.56
2.	Industrial Raw Material	1968.94	2025.22	2108.90	4.13	2.86
3.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	4944.66	5247.63	5422.29	3.33	6.13
4.	Manufacturing	2405.90	2590.87	2675.52	3.27	7.69
	General Index	2524.08	2579.15	2650.43	2.76	2.18

3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 1982=100)

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres in the State. A rising trend in consumer price continued during the year 2002. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2002 recorded an increase of 4.49 percent at Jaipur centre and 4.42 percent at Ajmer centre over the previous year.

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

Table - 3.2.1

Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

Group	(Base year 1982=100)									
	Jaipur Centre			% Variation over pre. year		Ajmer Centre			% Variation over pre. year	
	2000	2001	2002	2002	2001	2000	2001	2002	2002	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	424	434	456	5.07	2.36	443	454	472	3.96	2.48
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	560	625	652	4.32	11.61	548	585	606	3.59	6.75
3. Fuel & Light	395	459	489	6.54	16.20	350	411	469	14.11	17.43
4. Housing	236	254	269	5.91	7.63	514	528	548	3.79	2.72
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	331	348	359	3.16	5.14	358	374	388	3.74	4.47
6. Miscellaneous	469	504	515	2.18	7.46	392	417	433	3.84	6.38
General Index	403	423	442	4.49	4.96	433	452	472	4.42	4.39

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 2002.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India since the year 1997 are given in the following table: -

Table - 3.2.2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		All India	
	Index	% variation over pre-vious year	Index	% variation over pre-vious year	Index	% variation over pre-vious year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1997	346	7.79	357	7.53	358	7.19
1998	387	11.85	392	9.80	405	13.13
1999	390	0.78	411	4.85	424	4.69
2000	403	3.33	433	5.35	441	4.01
2001	423	4.96	452	4.39	458	3.85
2002	442	4.49	472	4.42	477	4.15

3.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1984-85 = 100)

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), New Delhi compiles Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with 1984-85 as the base year. UNME indices for the centres in the State and All India since the year 1997 onwards are given in the following table:

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 2002.

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Table – 3.3.1

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees
(Base year 1984-85=100)

Year	Centres			All India
	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	
1997	311	330	291	297
1998	342	362	324	330
1999	355	373	341	348
2000	366	385	356	366
2001	386	412	376	386
2002	400	432	388	402

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2002 are higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Ajmer centre (4.85 percent), followed by Jaipur (3.63 percent) and Jodhpur (3.19 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 4.15 percent.

3.4 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, which for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 1997-98 is given in the following table:

Table - 3.4.1

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
(Base year 1986-87=100)

S. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3	4
1	1997-98	269	269
2	1998-99	290	299
3	1999-2000	310	309
4	2000-01	311	304
5	2001-02	309	311
6	2002-03*	325	320

* Average of six months (July to December 2002)

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* Average of six months (July to December 2002)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for agricultural labourers for the year 2001-02 recorded a decrease of 0.64 percent over the previous year. During the year 2002-03, the six monthly index (July to December 2002) was 5.52 percent more than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.5 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential element of the Government's safety net to the poor. Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State is managing the Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. are provided at below market price through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to give relief, specially to the weaker sections of the population. At present, 19,923 authorised fair price shops are running in the State (end of November 2002). Out of these, 15,165 are operational in rural and 4,758 in urban areas. Out of 19,923 shops, 4,692 are under cooperative sector and remaining 15,231 under private sector. During the current year upto November 2002, 0.99 lakhs MT wheat & 10 MT rice were distributed to the families above poverty line (APL) and 4 lakhs MT wheat & 178 MT rice to the families below poverty line (BPL). Apart from this, 0.98 lakhs MT wheat and 175 MT rice has been distributed under Antyodaya Scheme and 8,187 MT foodgrain under Annapurna Yojana. A total of 36,955 MT sugar and 3.41 lakhs kilolitre Kerosene Oil have also been distributed upto November 2002.

Under the provision of the Essential Commodity Act, 1955 and Black Marketing Prevention Act, 1980, 232 raids were organised and 5 persons were arrested, one person has been sentenced, 151 persons were charge sheeted, 1,732 persons were punished under departmental proceedings and the goods worth Rs. 6.69 lakhs forfeited during April to November 2002.

Under the Consumer Protection Act Programme, complaints/disputes are decided by the District Fora at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. Since inception, 1,1340 cases were decided by the State Commission and 1,53,087 cases by the District Fora upto September 2002.

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4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Rapid Industrialisation is an important and essential requirement for providing employment and achieving adequate share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Product (SDP). Measures like liberalisation and de-licensing announced by the Central Government help in accelerating industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries is responsible for rapid development of industries and handicrafts in the State and for providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Due to the concerted efforts of the Government towards accelerating industrial progress, a conducive industrial climate has been created in the State. At present, 34 District Industries Centres and 7 Sub-Centres are working under the Directorate of Industries for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs.

During the year 2002-03, provisions under State Plan, Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to the tune of Rs. 7.34 crores, Rs. 13.83 crores and Rs. 9.88 crores respectively have been kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 4.02 crores, Rs. 9.92 crores and Rs. 0.62 crores respectively has been incurred upto December 2002, on various schemes. The achievements under various programmes/schemes during the same period are given below:

Registration of Industrial Units: In the current financial year, 5,808 small and artisan units have been registered upto December 2002, against the target of 9,450 units. These units, with the total investment of Rs. 126.86 crores, have generated direct employment for 19,346 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: Since July 1991, the Government of India has taken out a large number of major and medium level industrial units from licensing system. At present, industrial units are required to submit entrepreneurship memorandum to the Government of India. During the period of July 1991, to December 2002, proposal for establishing 2,269 major and medium industries in the State, with an investment of Rs. 38,715 crores, has been sent to the Government of India wherein about 4.33 lakhs persons are proposed to get employment. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), proposals for establishment of 37 major and medium industries, with an investment of Rs. 93 crores, were submitted to the Government of India wherein 1,920 persons are likely to get employment.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana: During the current financial year 2002-03, a target to benefit 16,600 youth has been kept under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana. Under this, 31,286 cases were referred to the banks by DICs upto December, 2002. Sanction of loan was accorded in 11,246 cases, 8,648 youth were trained and loan was disbursed to 3,693 youth.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and appraise the persons under rules relating to establishment of industrial units. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 22 shivirs at district level and 178 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 125 persons have been trained upto December 2002, against the target of 140 persons during the year 2002-03.

Interest Subsidy Scheme: A provision for providing loan at cheaper rates to small-scale entrepreneurs with an investment of Rs. 60.00 lakhs on plant & machinery, has been made to subsidise the documentary rate of interest of financial institutions by 2 percent. This facility will be made available to the entrepreneurs who make timely repayments. Under this, an amount of Rs. 48.77 lakhs has been provided as subsidy to 31 units in the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002).

Diesel Generating Set Subsidy Scheme: On purchase of Diesel Generating Sets, subsidy of 25 percent (maximum Rs. 2.50 lakhs) is provided. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), a subsidy of Rs. 133.07 lakhs for 164 units has been granted.

Household Industry Scheme: Under Household Industry Scheme, training in stitching, knitting, computer and leather garments is imparted to women in urban areas for making the trainees self-dependent. As against the target of 3,000 women to be trained in the year 2002-03, 2,404 women have been trained and 764 women are under training by the end of December 2002.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: For encouraging marketing of items produced in the industrial units of the State, fairs/exhibitions are organised through 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan'. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 6 fairs / exhibitions have been organised against the target of 36.

Handloom: A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is granted under Handloom Development Scheme. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), subsidy amounting to Rs. 26.87 lakhs has been granted for construction of 341 handloom houses against the target of 630. Under the health package, 88 weavers have been benefited

by providing them an amount of Rs. 0.39 lakhs for medical treatment upto December 2002, during the year 2002-03.

Apart from the above schemes, the State Government is striving hard to accelerate industrial growth in the State. Viewing this, efforts are being made to establish Haat Bazaars in urban and rural areas and shivirs are being organised to resolve the problems faced by industrial unit holders. Similarly, other measures like protection of consumer interest and publication of citizens charter etc. are also being undertaken.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is functioning for creation more and more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector, upgrading of living standard of rural artisans and providing them linkages with market and latest technology. The agency is presently working for the development of artisans in the field of khadi and village industry, handloom, handicrafts, agro and food processing, wool based industries, mineral based industries, leather based industries, small engineering and repair workshop, construction and rural tourism.

During the current financial year 2002-03, 465 artisans in leather, 405 in wool, 430 in minor mineral sub-sector have been benefited through various incorporating training programmes, skill up-gradation and design & product development and market linkages. Under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme, 3,500 mojari artisan families and 14,000 artisans of five-districts viz., Jaipur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Pali and Sirohi, have been benefited by RUDA under the National Leather Development Programme.

A project for developing 35 women self-help groups into micro enterprises of Rajgarh block in Alwar district has been sanctioned. Apart from this, RUDA has arranged participation of artisans and their products in various fairs and exhibitions with a view to establish linkages with national and international markets.

Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State especially for large and medium scale projects. It assists investors in every possible way, right from project conceptualization to its final implementation. Through its concerted efforts, it has created a favourable environment for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units in the State.

Looking to the need of a strong public-private participation to strengthen the State's economy, a high level Economic Development Board (EDB) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The board consists of prestigious industrialists, economists, specialists, officers and senior ministers. It will prepare a blue print for increasing private participation in economic development, will suggest short-term measures for economic transformation and advise in long-term plans for areas where the State enjoys competitive edge over other States. The Board has already met thrice; an action plan have been drawn up as per the recommendation of the Committee; action is being initiated accordingly.

Single Window Clearance System: For the sake of convenience in obtaining the statutory approvals/clearances from various government departments/agencies, the Government of Rajasthan has taken up a historical step by making a change in Rule 55 of the Rules of Business and has introduced a single window clearance system through a single composite application form. The State Government has set up three-tier mechanism of approval for expeditious clearances of investment proposals. Following three fully empowered committees are functioning in the State:

a. **Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI):** The Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion, with the Chief Minister as the Chairman, has been fully empowered to provide all clearances and incentives to units investing Rs. 25 crores or more. BIDI has already met six times and cleared 17 projects amounting to Rs. 5,332.50 crores.

b. **State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC):** The State Level Empowered Committee, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman, has been fully empowered to provide all necessary clearances and approvals to units investing Rs. 3 crores or more but less than Rs. 25 crores. The committee has cleared 10 projects with an investment of Rs. 138.00 crores.

c. **District Level Empowered Committee (DLEC):** The District Level Empowered Committee, under the chairmanship of the District Collector, is fully empowered to provide all the clearances to small scale industries upto the investment of Rs. 3 crores. The decisions taken by this committee are imperative to all the departments located in the district. The DLEC has already cleared 1,041 projects with an investment of Rs. 354.85 crores.

In matters relating to the single window system, 495 meetings have been conducted upto November 2002, wherein 1,068 projects involving an investment of Rs. 5,825.35 crores have been cleared.

Rajasthan Foundation

Rajasthan Foundation was registered under the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1958 on 30th March 2001. It has also been registered with the Income Tax Department for purposes of tax relief under section 80 G in favour of the donors. The Governing Body of Rajasthan Foundation has 5 NRIs and 10 NRRs. With a view to establishing a continuous dialogue, a bi-lingual Rajasthan Foundation Quarterly Newsletter is brought out with effect from October-December 2001.

In the first meeting of Governing Body, website <http://www.rajasthanfoundation.nic.in> was officially launched by the Chief Minister. The sole objective of the website is to draw the attention of members of the governing body and NRR community spread all over the country and abroad and elicit their active support and guidance in the activities of the Rajasthan Foundation. Under the auspices of the Foundation, Rajasthani Fairs were organised successfully at Coimbatore and Chennai where Rajasthan Foundation Chapters have been established. Chapters will also be set up at Surat, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Mumbai. The Rajasthan Foundation is expected to play a significant role as the nodal agency for the successful implementation of the **Mukhya Mantri Jan Kalyan Yojana** launched by the Rajasthan Government. The target group of 12 packages of this scheme are helpless & destitute children, senior citizens, and economically backward and disabled persons. It is proposed to implement and execute these schemes through the State Government or well-known voluntary organisations. Divisional Commissioners, District Collectors and about 1,500 non-resident and resident Rajasthanis have been appraised of the unit-wise estimated cost of the Scheme.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is engaged in fostering the growth of industrialisation in the State. Apart from developing industrial areas and providing infrastructure facilities to industrial units, it also provides financial assistance, managerial and technical services to large, medium and small-scale units.

By November 2002, RIICO has developed 280 industrial areas. For this purpose 46,706 acre land was acquired. Out of this, 30,537 acre land has

been developed and 33,654 plots have been allotted wherein 16,983 industrial units have started production. Since inception, RIICO has sanctioned Rs. 1,278 crores (upto November, 2002) against 840 industrial units investing of Rs. 4,612 crores. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 900 crores have been distributed and 88,437 persons have got employment. Emphasis has been given to quality infrastructure. During the year 2002-03, term loan assistance of Rs. 3,802 lakhs has been sanctioned and Rs. 2,694 lakhs disbursed upto November 2002.

With the objective of export promotion, industrial parks are being established in the State. The first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been established and made operational at Sitapura (Jaipur) with an investment of Rs. 47.17 crores. A second EPIP is being established in the State at Boranada (Jodhpur) at a cost of Rs 21.39 crores. The third EPIP at a cost of Rs. 34.86 crores is to be established at Nimrana, Alwar.

For removing regional disparities, setting up of five Industrial Growth Centres, one each at Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Abu Road and Bhilwara, are in progress. Each centre is costing about Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6,103.66 lakhs has been spent upto November 2002 on development works of these Centres.

In order to provide extensive facilities to small-scale industries in rural/backward areas, four Integrated Infrastructure Development (Mini Growth) Centres, namely, Jodhpur, Gogalao-Nagaur, Newai-Tonk and Kallarwas-Udaipur with a project size of Rs. 5.00 crores each, have been sanctioned for the State. An amount of Rs. 1,188.90 lakhs has been spent upto November 2002 on these Centres.

Under the Central Plan of CIB/ASIDE scheme, an Earth Station, at a cost of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been established at Sitapura, Jaipur and the second one at a cost of Rs. 365.00 lakhs at Boranada, Jodhpur is being planned. Also, work on improvement and extension of ICD-Basni link Road at a cost of Rs. 478.00 lakhs is under progress. Special Economic Zones for Gems and Jewellery, Handicraft and Woollen sector are being established in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner respectively. After the success of first India Stone Mart, the second India Stone Mart was organised during 31st January to 4th February 2003 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is carrying out the job of financial assistance and incentives to the small industrial and handicraft

units. It also provides facilities for marketing of goods produced by these units. A number of Emporia are functioning for marketing and popularising the handicrafts of Rajasthan. Exhibitions and training programmes are also organised for development of handicrafts. During the year 2002-03 (upto November 2002), the sale of handicraft items has contributed an amount of Rs. 421.84 lakhs, while turnover of raw materials has been Rs. 3,068.14 lakhs and marketing of goods is Rs. 96.93 lakhs (upto November 2002). Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi & Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, revenue to the sum of Rs. 249.30 lakhs, Rs. 190.98 lakhs, Rs. 10.06 lakhs & Rs. 7.32 lakhs and Rs. 96.83 lakhs respectively has been received during the same period.

With a view to boost Rajasthani handicrafts and providing handicraft articles to domestic and foreign tourists under a single roof, a comprehensive Handicrafts and Tourist Complex is proposed to be established. For establishing the Complex in place of Rajasthan Vikray Kendra at Ajmeri Gate in Jaipur, land costing Rs. 3.00 crores has been purchased from Jaipur Municipal Corporation. A High level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has approved the design of the Complex.

The Corporation is also carrying out various incentive activities such as Old Age Pension, Samuhik Bima Yojna and Awards to Craftsmen etc. Under the Pension Scheme, Rs. 500 per month are given to selected craftsmen; 15 skilled craftsmen have been benefited so far. At present, 20 other craftsmen are also being benefited. Under the Samuhik Bima Yojana, 13,517 craftsmen are being benefited. Under the State level Award Scheme, Rs. 15,000 in cash, tamra patra and ang vastra are provided to the awarded craftsmen. Each Efficiency Certificate holder craftsman gets Rs. 3,000 in cash and ang vastra.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is a premier lending financial institution of the State and was established in 1955 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the basic objective of providing financial assistance particularly to small and medium sector units in the State. It also provides term loans for setting up new industrial units and for expansion, diversification and modernisation of the existing industrial units. Loans upto the limit of Rs. 5.00 crores are sanctioned by the RFC.

The Corporation has an effective network throughout the State. It is providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs through 41 branch offices, 10 regional offices and one zonal office at Jodhpur. Under special

schemes, the RFC provides loans to hospital and nursing homes, hotels and restaurants, school buses, ex-servicemen, women and entrepreneurs of SC/ST. Besides, the Corporation also provides term loans upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest for setting up industrial units in the State.

During the current financial year 2002-03, the Corporation has implemented new schemes, namely Platinum Card Loan Scheme, Fast Track Loan Scheme, Rollover-cum-Principal Replenishment Scheme-2002-03, Interest Relief Scheme for NPAs-2002-03.

Progress made by the Corporation during the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002) against the target and likely achievement upto March, 2003 is as under:

Table 4.1.1

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 2002-03	Achievement	
			Actual upto December 2002	Likely upto March 2003
1.	Loan Sanctioned	200.00	94.57	200.00
2.	Loan Disbursement	150.00	75.88	150.00
3.	Recovery	215.00	119.23	215.00

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items during the year 2001

and 2002 in the State is as under:

Table - 4.1.2
Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	2001	2002 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2002 over 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghee	Ton	1629	1997	22.59
2.	Milk all kinds/Skimmed Milk/ Milk Powder	Ton	81611	152377	86.71
3.	Rice/Raw Rice	Ton	27747	21717	-21.73
4.	Dall Kinds	Ton	61225	43967	-28.19
5.	Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil	Ton	58680	60500	3.10
6.	Edible Oils	Ton	128845	134873	4.68
7.	All Kind Oil Cakes	Ton	209079	215835	3.23
8.	Spirit (All Types)	Litres	643904	789838	22.66
9.	Liquors (All Types)	Lakh Litre	259.39	317.96	22.58
10.	All Kind Cotton Cloth	Lakh Metre	190.13	198.53	4.42
11.	Ginned Cotton	Ton	28880	10559	-63.44
12.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	167.15	188.87	12.99
13.	Synthetic Yarn	Lakh Kg.	380.20	629.24	65.50
14.	Synthetic Cloth	Lakh Metre	419.23	404.07	-3.61
15.	Leather Footwear Western Type	Pair	56198	110940	97.41
16.	Urea	Ton	315523	352214	11.63
17.	Super Phosphate	Ton	122710	109797	-10.52
18.	Sulphuric Acid	Ton	277554	263792	-4.96
19.	Sodium Chloride (Salt)	Lakh Kg.	637.97	194.61	-69.50
					Contd.

S. No.	Item	Unit	2001	2002 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2002 over 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	All Type Gases	Lakh.Cu.Mt.	293.82	221.16	-24.73
21.	Cement All Types	Lakh Ton	63.85	81.45	27.57
22.	Insulators	Nos.	725058	754080	4.00
23.	Lime All Types	Ton	151321	114102	-24.60
24.	Zinc Ingot	Ton	137631	137872	0.18
25.	Bars and Rods	Ton	5651	7209	27.57
26.	Copper Tubes	Ton	585	629	7.52
27.	Tin Container	Lakh no.	32.97	34.01	3.13
28.	Ball Bearings	Lakh no.	240.66	256.66	6.65
29.	Dairy Machinery Equipments	Nos.	2828	3351	18.49
30.	Mono Block Pumps	Nos.	4591	161028	3407.47
31.	Transformers	Nos.	2817	4405	56.37
32.	P.V.C. Insulated Flexible	Kms.	8202	26569	223.93
33.	Radiators	Nos.	894	1603	79.31
34.	Precious Stones (All Types)	Lakh Carat	55.47	13.20	-76.21
35.	Crushed Bones	Ton	5349	3822	-28.55
36.	Water Meter	Nos.	39355	47394	20.43

The above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2002 as compared to the production in the previous year. Out of the 36 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 25 items, whereas production of 11 items decreased during the year 2002. The decrease in production is due to the shortfall in production of the units selected for the indices of industrial production. Either some of the units have been completely or partly

closed or did not function during the year due to poor demand of their products, poor supply of electricity and severe famine.

The range of variation in the production of these items is given in the following table:

Table - 4.1.3
Range of Variation in Industrial Production

Range of Variations in Production in 2002 over 2001	Items
1	2
1.1 Increase upto 10 percent	Insulators, Copper Tubes, Ball Bearing, Vegetables Ghee (Vanaspati)/Edible Hydrogenated Oil, Edible Oils, All Kind Oil Cakes, All Kind Cotton Cloth, Zinc Ingot, Tin Container
1.2 Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Urea, Dairy Machinery Equipments, Cotton Yarn,
1.3 Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Spirit (All Type), Liquors (All Type), Cement All type, Bars and Rods, Ghee, Water Meter
1.4 Increase between 50 to 100 percent	Milk all kinds/Skimmed Milk Powder, Synthetic Yarn, Transformers, Radiators, Leather Footwear Western Type
1.5 Increase of more than 100 percent	Mono Block Pumps, P.V.C. Insulated Flexible.
2.1 Decrease upto 10 percent	Sulphuric Acid, Synthetic Cloth
2.2 Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Super Phosphate,
2.3 Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Rice/Raw Rice, Dall Kinds, All Type Gases, Lime All Types, Crushed Bone
2.4 Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Ginned Cotton, Sodium Chloride (Salt), Precious Stone (All Type)

4.2. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries play a vital role in rural economy. Agriculture and village industries are main source of rural employment. An important aspect of Gramodyog Programme is to provide employment to the un-employed and semi employed rural folk. The State KVIB aims at improving employment opportunities, both primary and supplementary, in the rural areas to strengthen the village economy, encourage traditional art and crafts and improve living standard in rural areas. Activities relating to Khadi and Village Industries are being implemented in 17,706 villages of the State.

In order to achieve the goals of KVI, financial assistance was sanctioned to 1,334 additional industrial units upto November 2002 against the target of 3,000 industrial units for the year 2002-03. Production in Khadi industries was worth Rs. 11.93 crores upto November 2002 against the target of Rs. 32.00 crores for the year 2002-03. Production in village industries was worth Rs. 338.99 crores upto November 2002 against the target of Rs. 500.00 crores for the year 2002-03. There is a target for providing employment to additional 37,500 persons through khadi gramodyog during the year 2002-03 against which additional employment was provided to 11,473 persons upto November 2002. During the year 2002-03, exhibitions are being organised within and outside the State at 22 places to boost the sale of products of Khadi and Village Industry sector. A target of Rs. 10.47 crores has been fixed for this purpose.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the State authority in respect of registered factories and boilers. The main activities of this Department include enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Wages Act, 1936 and ensuring safety and health amongst industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organised sector. For this, 5,878 inspections of factories and boilers have been carried out upto October 2002.

In the current year, upto December 2002; 437 new factories and 30 boilers were registered in which about 9,179 workers got employment. To create safety awareness, 24 safety training programmes and seminars had been organised for supervisors and workers. A total of 354 workers and supervisors were benefited by these programmes. A total of 337 samples were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from 124 chemically hazardous factories to safeguard workers from

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occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health.

4.4 MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is a major mineral producing State in the country. It produces as many as 67 minerals including lignite. It is a leading producer of lead, zinc, copper and tungston ores. Gold, silver and cadmium are also extracted. Among the non-metallic industrial minerals, the State is a leading producer of rock phosphate, gypsum, steel grade and cement grade limestone, asbestos, felspar, quartz, silica sand, soapstone, clays, ochre and wollastonite. The State is also one of the most important producers of dimensional and decorative stones like marble, kota stone and sand stone in the country and has high potential for granite.

The State Mines and Geology Department, the Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) and the Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) work for the speedy exploration of mineral resources through modern and advanced technology.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. During the year 2002-03, programmes for different category of minerals viz. basemetals, noble metals, limestone, lignite, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, dimensional & decorative stones and environmental exploration were taken up for geological investigations during April to December 2002. The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Table - 4.4.1

Nature of work	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement	
		2002-03	Upto December, 2002	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq.Km	5375	4567	84.97
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	420	309.50	73.69
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	42.50	27.92	65.69
Drilling	Meter	12200	8650.70	70.91

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The State Government has declared Granite and Marble Policy-2002. Under these policies, minimum area of marble plots has been increased from 2.25 to 4.0 hectares and for granite from 2.25 to 3.0 hectares. Besides, there is a provision to reserve 30 percent of mining area for SC, ST and other backward classes, unemployed graduates, freedom fighters and players.

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) is mainly dealing in the production and marketing of limestone, rock phosphate, lignite, felspar and gypsum. At present, the Corporation operates mines at different places in 13 districts of the State. The achievement under different minerals during the year 2002-03 are shown below:

Table - 4.4.2

Mineral	Production		Sale	
	Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2002)	Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2002)
Gypsum	11.03	8.11	11.62	8.24
Limestone	9.85	6.94	10.20	7.11
Lignite	3.00	2.86	3.00	2.86
Rock Phosphate	1.00	0.67	1.20	0.91

The Corporation contributes to the State Government by way of payment of royalties, land tax, sales tax, etc. During the year 2002-03, the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 752 lakhs upto December 2002 and it is likely to reach Rs. 1,000 lakhs by the end of March 2003.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd., is engaged in mining of rock phosphate and its beneficiation at Jhamar Kotra Mines in Udaipur district, Gypsum in Bikaner Division, Steel grade limestone at Sanu, Jaisalmer district, and Green Marble at Kesariajee in Udaipur district.

4.5 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 remained, by and large, peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 3,907 complaints, 2,080 were disposed off during the current year upto

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November 2002. Out of 1,661 industrial disputes, 1,286 cases were settled upto November 2002.

During the year 2002-03, 8.02 lakhs man-days were lost due to strikes and lockouts upto November 2002 whereas 13.33 lakhs man-days were lost during the year 2001-02.

By the end of March 2002, there were 4,155 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 7.11 lakhs. During the year 2002-03, 66 new trade unions with the membership of 32,412 have been registered upto November 2002, making a total of 4,221 trade unions at the end of November 2002.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment continues to be a serious problem for the State's economy. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, the number of unemployed persons newly registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State during the period January to November, 2002, was 1,46,798, out of which, there were 12,118 women, 21,487 scheduled castes, 17,467 scheduled tribes and 29,300 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 3,179 against which 20,044 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 974 persons got selected for various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the period January-September 2002, 940 career talks were organised in schools and colleges, 35,585 persons were guided at the time of registration; 2,376 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges. A total of 194 Rozgar Melas were organised during the period January-November 2002.

Under the 15-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, programmes of vocational guidance and self-employment were organised in minority-dominated areas. Rozgar Melas were organised at Panchyat Samiti level for rural youth to be guided towards self-employment. Newspaper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fort-nightly by the Directorate of Employment wherein detailed information on vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities and scholarships, etc. is disseminated to employment seekers.

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The position of employment in public and private sectors has been shown in the following table:

Table - 4.6.1

Employment in Public and Private Sector

(lakh numbers)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
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 (upto June)	9.54	2.46	12.00

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State where about 70 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed and continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of the monsoon. The northwest region of the State comprising 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert, which for water requirement and agriculture depends absolutely on the rains. At present, less than one fourth of the agricultural area in the State is under irrigation. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon. The net area sown has been around 168 lakh hectares during the year 2001-02.

The salient features of agriculture in the State has been summarised as under:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short, around three months; the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- Ninety percent of rainfall is received during monsoon season. In addition to spatial variation, there is variation in the time spread of the rainfall.
- Sixty five percent of the total cultivation is under kharif season and is mostly dependent on rainfall which is aberrant and uncertain.
- Sixty percent of the irrigated area is under wells and tube wells. The ground water table is rapidly going down.

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

5.1 MONSOON

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5.1 MONSOON

Prospects of agriculture in the State largely depends on timely occurrence of rains, particularly, in case of kharif crops, in which production and productivity of crops not only depend upon the quantum

of rainfall, but also on its proper distribution over a reasonable time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of the monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. This year, although arrival of monsoon was on time i.e. on 26th June, but in first phase it was effective in the districts of Udaipur, Pali, Jalore, Jhalawar and Bundi only and weakened in a very short span of only 4 days i.e. on 29th June 2002. In the second phase, arrival of monsoon was in third week of July 2002; in this phase, rains occurred only in 6-7 districts, while rest part of the state remained dry. In the third phase, the monsoon arrived on 2nd August 2002, this time the rain was mild and medium in the State. In the month of September 2002, the rainfall was only 34.8 mm which is less than the normal rainfall of 100.7 mm of the same month. Thus, the month of July with minimum rainfall and the months of August and September facing meagre rainfall caused complete monsoon failure in the State. The rainfall during June to September 2002 was recorded at 220.4 mm against the normal rainfall of 532 mm, which is 58.6 percent less than the normal rainfall of the same period. Due to poor timings of the rainfall kharif sowing has been less than half the annual target; even this withered away with no rain during the crucial days.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 25 to 40 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is generated by the agriculture and allied sector.

The details of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years are shown in the following table:

Table - 5.2.1

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2000-01 (Revised Final)	2001-02 (Final)	2002-03 (Likely)	2000-01 (Revised Final)	2001-02 (Final)	2002-03 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	89.97	93.63	47.80	93.09	125.57	46.86
Kharif	64.62	69.02	33.69	33.53	57.21	8.39
Rabi	25.35	24.61	14.11	59.56	68.36	38.47

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Cereals	89.97	93.63	47.80	93.09	125.57	46.86
Kharif	64.62	69.02	33.69	33.53	57.21	8.39
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Pulses</u>	23.75	33.57	15.18	7.31	14.26	5.26
Kharif	16.66	23.52	9.96	2.83	6.46	0.99
Rabi	7.09	10.05	5.22	4.48	7.80	4.27
<u>Foodgrain</u>	113.72	127.20	62.98	100.40	139.83	52.12
Kharif	81.28	92.54	43.65	36.36	63.67	9.38
Rabi	32.44	34.66	19.33	64.04	76.16	42.74
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>	26.47	31.04	20.84	20.33	31.27	17.94
Kharif	12.08	12.60	8.24	7.15	11.81	4.96
Rabi	14.39	18.44	12.60	13.18	19.46	12.98
<u>Sugarcane</u>	0.13	0.09	0.09	5.61	4.32	2.84
<u>Cotton</u> *	5.10	5.10	3.35	8.05	2.81	5.07

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2002-03, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 52.12 lakh tonnes which is less by 62.73 percent as compared to that of 139.83 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2002-03 is expected to be lower at the level of 9.38 lakh tonnes as against 63.67 lakh tonnes during the previous year, showing a decrease of 85.27 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2002-03 is expected to be at the level of 42.74 lakh tonnes as against 76.16 lakh tonnes during the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 43.88 percent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2002-03 is expected to be 8.39 lakh tonnes, which is lower by 85.33 percent than that of 57.21 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to production of kharif cereals are bajra and maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 3.37 and 4.10 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 against 38.02 lakh and 14.78 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 91.14 and 72.26 percent respectively.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2002-03 is expected to be 38.47 lakh tonnes against 68.36 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 32.78 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 as compared to 63.89 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 48.69 percent. Production of barley is likely to be

5.69 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 against 4.47 lakh tonnes of the year 2001-02 showing an increase of 27.29 percent.

Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals provide an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is likely to be 0.99 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 against 6.46 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 84.67 percent. The production of gram is likely to be 4.19 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 against 7.36 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 showing a decrease of 43.07 percent.

Oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, soyabean and castorseed during kharif season and rape & mustard, taramira and linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2002-03 is estimated at 17.94 lakh tonnes against 31.27 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 42.63 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 4.96 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 as against 11.81 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 58.00 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 12.98 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 as against 19.46 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 33.30 percent. The production of rape & mustard is likely to be 12.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 as against 19.08 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 which registers a decrease of 35.80 per cent over the previous year.

Production of sugarcane is likely to be 2.84 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 as against 4.32 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02, showing a decrease of 34.26 percent.

Cotton is an important cash crop of the State grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The production of cotton is likely to be 5.07 lakh bales during the year 2002-03 as against 2.81 lakh bales in the year 2001-02, showing an increase of 80.43 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

Organised management and the availability of agriculture inputs, including seeds, constitute an essential component for achieving higher levels of production. Accordingly, use of high yielding seeds and fertilizers are major components of the strategy aimed at increasing foodgrain production.

Under the agriculture extension and input management programmes, various measures are being taken to reduce the adverse effect of erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agricultural production.

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Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1

Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	31.35	19.82	12.96
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	14.43	11.00	11.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000Qtls.	90.05	81.00	58.54
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	255.35	340.00	256.96
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	88.27	101.30	70.93
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	83.54	92.50	107.64
4. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	360.75	433.26	228.76
	Rabi	'000 Ton	428.11	332.66	268.01
5. Distribution of Rhyzobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	5.77	9.40	8.37
	Rabi	Nos.	6.97	6.26	5.00
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	44.91	41.50	31.62
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	43.41	39.00	25.00
7. Quality Control Samples analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	3826	5000	4700
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4996	6000	5800
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1607	1200	1200
8. Water Management Programme		Number Lakh	16395	10500	10000
		Meter	17.36	14.40	10.00
i) Sprinkler Sets					Contd.
ii) Pipeline Extension					

Items	Season	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Soil and Water Sample Analysis		Lakh Number	2.59	2.48	2.48
10. Land Improvement Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Oil seed Production					
ii) National Pulses Develop. Programme		MT	50379	55000	32135
iii) Work Plan		MT	19970	30000	16000
		MT	75024	91000	49935

5.4 HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has plenty of scope for horticulture activities. Horticulture provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. Emphasis has, therefore, been on extending the area under orchards and introducing new crops through intensive training to farmers and field level functionaries. Thrust is also on vegetable growing and development of agro processing industries. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), against the revised plan allocation of Rs. 57.01 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 25.12 lakhs has been incurred towards training to hali/mali/farmers/udhyan sakha, free distribution of onion seed to farmers belonging to SC/ST, assistance for plant protection and other various activities.

5.5 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is a serious threat to productive land in the State. Soil is also subject to heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled run off not only results in loss of water and good topsoil but also valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate soil and water conservation measures can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

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The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has executed works to the tune of Rs. 197.29 lakhs upto December 2002 against the provision of Rs. 427.46 lakhs in the year 2002-03 under the State plan.

The following schemes are being executed by the Department:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA): Barring Ganganagar, this programme is being implemented in all the districts and covers 232 Panchayat Samitis where irrigation facility is less than 30 percent. An expenditure of Rs. 411.53 lakhs has been incurred upto the month of December 2002 against the provision of Rs. 2,955.60 lakhs; 28,090 hectare area has been treated upto the same month of the year.

(ii) Wasteland Development Programme and other Schemes: During the year 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 2,153.13 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 577.87 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2002 which is 26.84 percent of provision made. An area of 14,950 hectare has been covered upto the same month.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 3,686.73 lakhs has been kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,325.27 lakhs has been incurred upto the month of December 2002 which is 35.95 percent of the total provision for this period; 32,314 hectares area has been covered.

(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State by funding through the Rural Development Department. During the year 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 1,806.67 lakhs has been kept against which an expenditure of Rs.697.43 lakhs has been incurred till December 2002; this is 38.60 percent of the total provision; 16,981 hectares of area was covered upto December 2002.

(v) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): This scheme is being executed in 28 districts of the State. During the year 2002-03, an expenditure of Rs. 340.04 lakhs has been incurred which is approximately thrice the total provision of Rs. 98.61 lakhs; an area of 12,833 hectares was covered upto December 2002.

(vi) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Units: In view of implementing the work of soil conservation on the basis of watershed, soil conservation

units have been extended. A target of Rs. 31.62 lakhs has been kept under these units for the year 2002-03.

Gandhi Gram Yojana: Gandhi Gram Yojana has been introduced from January 2001. The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department is the nodal department for the scheme. Out of 237 Gandhi Grams selected, watershed development projects have been sanctioned in 206 Gandhi Grams.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is important that farmers get adequate returns on their produce. Marketing facilities play an important role in ensuring this and for achieving this goal, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning. In order to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively and to prevent Mandi Tax evasion, concerted efforts have been made.

For effective mandi management, out of the 124 mandis operating in Rajasthan, 16 have been computerised. Under the scheme of Market Information Network of Government of India, work to connect Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board and Mandi Samitis with main mandis in the country through internet, is on. Under the Agriculture Marketing Department, 8 Agmark Laboratories at different places in the State are also functioning to check adulteration in food articles. The 'Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana' has been initiated with effect from 14.11.2002 by streamlining the existing process of Krishak Sathi Yojana. Exgratia is provided to farmer/agricultural labourers in case of death or disabilities suffered during agriculture work while working in mandi premises or on the way to the mandi. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), financial assistance of Rs. 259.27 lakhs has been provided to 1,427 persons. The table given below shows income earned through mandi taxes during the year 1998-99 to 2002-03:

Table-5.6.1

Year	Income (crore Rs)	Annual Growth (Percentage)
1998-99	140.44	9
1999-2000	149.11	6
2000-01	137.65	-8
2001-02	132.90	-3
2002-03 (upto December 2002)	103.71	

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Besides the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, the Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is to construct rural link roads and marketing yards in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (KUMS) areas as also upgrade roads already constructed under the **Road Upgradation Project**. During the current financial year 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 100.00 crores has been kept for execution of such work.

The Board has plans to spend Rs. 150 crores on construction activities during the year 2002-03 against which Rs. 111.68 crores have been spent upto December 2002. This includes Rs. 11.10 crores utilised for construction of buildings and mandi development works and Rs. 100.58 crores for upgradation of roads and construction of new link roads. During this year upto December 2002, paver work on 3902 km. road had been completed besides construction of 115 km. of new roads.

5.7 STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, is entrusted with the task of constructing godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is the public enterprise, which has continuously been in profit for the last 19 years. The Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 1,452.82 lakhs during the financial year 2001-02 which was the highest since its inception. In the first eight months of the current financial year 2002-03 (upto November 2002), the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 765.43 lakhs (tentative). For the outstanding work done by the RSWC, an excellence award to the Corporation alongwith the Udhog Ratan award to the Managing Director have been given by the Institute of Economic Studies, New Delhi.

During the year 2002-03 (upto November 2002), the Corporation, with its warehouses at 87 places in 31 districts (excluding Jhunjhunu) of the State, has a storage capacity of 7.04 lakh MT. Its average utilisation for the first eight months i.e. during April to November 2002 has been 60 percent. With effect from 1st October 2001, the Corporation is providing 70 percent and 60 percent rebate in storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers and other farmers. During the year 2001-02, 32,910 MT storage capacity was constructed and during the year 2002-03, construction work for 4,320 MT capacity has been completed upto November 2002. As per direction of the State Government, the Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of

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mustard, coriander and soyabean stored by them in the warehouses. During the year 2002-03, wheat, taramira, linseed, sesamum, guar, methi and isabgol has been included in the scheme.

During the rabi season 2001-02, the Corporation has procured 1.73 lakh MT wheat from farmers under the support price scheme at ten allotted centres of Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts. In addition, the Corporation played a vital role in providing warehousing facilities to FCI, RAJFED and NAFED for storage of agricultural commodities procured under the support price scheme.

5.8 IRRIGATION

Rajasthan has 10 percent of the country's area but only one percent of its water resources. There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2000-01 was 61.35 lakhs hectares, which is 11.52 percent lower than that of 69.34 lakhs hectares in the year 1999-2000. The gross irrigated area is only 31.90 percent of gross cropped area during the year 2000-01. Out of this gross irrigated area, 66.39 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 32.21 percent by canals and 1.40 percent by other sources. The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 1998-99 to 2000-01 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.8.1
Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1557	1619	1354	2275	2319	1976
2. Tanks	93	78	38	100	81	41
3. Wells & Tubewells	3801	3867	3473	4382	4484	4073
4. Others	48	48	42	52	50	45
Total	5499	5612	4907	6809	6934	6135

The Irrigation Department of the State is striving hard to extend irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The total irrigation potential created in the State by the end of March 2002 through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 29.55 lakhs hectares. During the year 2002-03, additional irrigation potential of 29,300

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hectares is targeted to be created against which irrigation potential of 7,051 hectares has been created upto December 2002.

For the year 2002-03, a revised outlay of Rs. 198.56 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) including Rs. 23.63 crores for Narmada, Rs. 21.00 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 35.00 crores for Gang Canal modernisation and Rs.18.90 crores for Bisalpur irrigation project, has been provided for the various major, medium and minor irrigation schemes being executed through the Chief Engineer Irrigation. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 167.04 crores was incurred upto December 2002 which includes Rs.15.97 crores for Narmada, Rs. 19.00 crores for Mahi, Rs. 25.31 crores for Gang Canal modernisation and Rs. 12.03 crores for Bisalpur irrigation project.

During the current financial year 2002-03, construction work on 92 new minor irrigation projects costing Rs. 177.34 crores has been started. Once these are completed, an additional irrigation potential of 36,000 hectares would be created. Three new medium projects namely Gardada (Bundi), Sukli Selwara (Sirohi) and Bandi Sendhara (Jalore) with cost of Rs. 161.33 crores have also been sanctioned and construction work is being started. An additional irrigation potential of 18,000 hectares will be created when these projects are completed.

Colonisation

Land falling in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal proportion of 50:50 by the State Colonisation Department. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Upto March 2002, 11.86 lakhs hectares (6.69 lakhs hectares command and 5.17 lakh hectares un-command) land had been allotted to about 1.72 lakhs persons. During the year 2002-03(upto December 2002), 10,484 hectares land has been allotted to 1,867 persons. Under general allotment, 30 percent land is allotted to those belonging to SC/ ST categories. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 501 hectares land has been allotted to 106 persons belonging to SC/ST.

Against a revenue target of Rs. 26.00 crores, the achievement upto December 2002 is Rs. 25.56 crores.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. Work on this project is continuing right

from the first five-year plan period. The project has been taken-up in two stages. The construction of main canal was completed in December 1986. On completion of the project, irrigation potential of about 15.17 lakh hectares area would be created every year. By the end of March 2002, the construction of branches and distributries of 7,108 km. in length was completed as against proposed target of 9,060 km. On this work, an expenditure of Rs. 2,319.59 crores was incurred (Rs. 385.52 crores in first stage and Rs. 1,934.07 crores in the second stage) which brought 11.54 lakhs hectares under irrigation. This project is providing annual agricultural production amounting to Rs.1,600 crores.

For the year 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 115.00 crores has been provided, out of which Rs. 2.84 crores are proposed for stage I and Rs.112.16 crores for stage II; 25,000 hectares is to be covered by constructing 112 km lined canals. An expenditure of Rs. 75.82 crores (Rs. 0.55 crores of stage I and Rs. 75.27 crores of stage II) has been incurred upto December 2002 and 121 km lined canal has been constructed.

Beside 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 of 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 crores population of 8 districts of west Rajasthan will avail of the drinking water facility. Water will also be available for industries and electric generating centres.

In first phase, Kanwar Sain Lift Canal has provided irrigation facilities in 59 thousand hectares area upto March 2002. In the second phase, the target is to provide irrigation facility in 5.37 lakhs hectares area from six water-lifting schemes namely Sahwa, Gajner, Bangarsar, Kolayat, Phalodi and Pokaran by lifting water upto a maximum height of 60 meters. Under these schemes, irrigation facilities have been made available to 0.71 lakhs hectare area upto March 2002 by completing work on 775 km of canal including completion of Bangarsar Lift Canal and part work on others. During the year 2002-03, construction of canals 82 km in length has been completed upto November 2002. The work has been completed on 9 out of 31 water lifting centres while work is in progress on 16 from which 6 centres are expected to be completed by March 2003.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is an irrigation cum drinking water supply project. The project envisages construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective is to supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Nasirabad and other enroute cities, towns, villages and to irrigate 81,800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 33.2 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water to about 81 lakh people. Eight TMC water has been reserved for irrigation purpose.

The sanctioned original cost of the project was Rs. 309.07 crores which was revised to Rs. 657.91 crores (March 2000 prices). During the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 35.38 crores has been incurred upto December 2002 on construction work related to, the dam and canals. Main canal and distribution network has been completed supplies irrigation water to about 18,450 hectares. Work on the distribution system is in progress.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a joint venture of Gujarat and Rajasthan. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The project was sanctioned in 1971 and the work taken up there after. Irrigation commenced in November 1983. The original project proposals envisage 46,558 hectares CCA with an estimated cost of Rs. 31.36 crores. The scope of the project was further increased to 80,000 hectares and revised cost is estimated to be Rs. 801.92 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 678.44 crores has been incurred upto March 2002 in the first phase.

By the end of March 2002, an area of 60,281 hectares has been irrigated against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares. During the current financial year, the work of excavation / earth filling to the tune of 2.820 lakhs cubic meters, lining work in 2.767 lakhs sq. m. and 307 Nos. pucca works were completed. Besides, an additional CCA of 2,259 hectares was brought under irrigation against the target of 2,500 hectares. Therefore, upto December 2002, CCA of 62,540 hectares has been done against the target CCA of 80,000 hectares.

5.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely subsidiary to agriculture but is a major source of income for marginal farmers, landless labourers and the poor in rural areas, specially in the arid and semi arid areas. Animal husbandry, thus, plays an important role in the State's economy.

Rajasthan has around 7 percent of the countries cattle population. The significance of animal husbandry is also reflected by the fact that it contributes about 9 percent of the gross state domestic product. At the all India level, its contribution is more than 10 percent from milk, 30 percent from mutton production and over 40 percent from wool. As per livestock census 1997, there are 546.74 lakh livestock and 44.06 lakh poultry in the State. The western districts of the State are famous for indigenous cattle breeds.

The main livestock products are milk, eggs, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in the year 2001-02 was 7,687 thousand tonnes. This was 3.11 percent more than the estimated production of 7,455 thousand tonnes in the year 2000-01. Eggs production, in numbers, in the year 2001-02 was estimated at 60 crores, showing an increase of 4.99 percent over the production of 57.15 crores in the year 2000-01. Meat production in the year 2001-02 was estimated at 55.12 thousand tonnes, which was 7.80 percent more than the production of 51.13 thousand tonnes in the year 2000-01. The estimated wool production in 2001-02 was 200 lakh kg which was 3.03 percent more than that of 194.11 lakhs kg. during the year 2000-01.

The State Government is providing animal health care upto the village level through a network of veterinary institutions. At present, 12 Veterinary Polyclinics, 22 First Grade Veterinary Hospitals, 1,386 Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,720 Sub-centres are functioning in the State. Besides, 34 disease diagnostic labs are also working in the State. At present, one Veterinary Institution is functioning for about 15,273 cattle units in the State.

Breeding policy in the State focuses mainly on conservation and improvement of the indigenous breeds by selective breeding and upgradation. Cross breeding is provided selectively only on demand and desire of local farmers. For breed improvement of horses, 10 Horse Development Centres are working in Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, and Jaipur districts. One Goat Breeding Centre is running Ramsar village of Ajmer district for goat development and goat feed and fodder production.

During the year 2002-03 upto December 2002, 32.63 lakhs vaccinations have been performed against various diseases, 56.84 lakhs animals were given treatment, 4.84 lakhs animals were castrated, 4.72 lakhs artificial inseminations were performed and 66.57 lakhs doses of various vaccines have been produced in vaccine producing laboratories of the State.

Piggery programme is also being implemented in the State and a Foreign Breed Piggery Farm has been established in Alwar district. For poultry development, one government poultry farm and one IPDB is operational in the State.

5.10 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

With sheep population in Rajasthan standing at about 143 lakhs, sheep rearing is one of the most viable component of the agro-economy. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 83.58 lakhs sheep upto December 2002. Besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 43.77 lakhs sheep, 31.81 lakhs sheep were vaccinated, 5.43 lakhs unfit rams were castrated and 21,153 wool samples were detected by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner during the current financial year 2002-03, upto December 2002.

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on cooperative basis. Under this programme, 6,779 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (PDCS) have been registered and affiliated with District Dairy Unions. At present, 16 Districts Dairy Unions are functioning in the state which are further affiliated with the Apex Body, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF).

District Dairy Unions with their own efforts; have increased daily milk collection capacity from 9.00 lakh litres to 13.45 lakh litres. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT which is further likely to increase to 800 MT by March 2003. In the current financial year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), District Dairy Unions have collected milk at an average of 11.90 lakh kg per day and during the same period, it has been marketed at an average of 7.31 lakh litres per day. Dairy Federation has marketed 6,918 MT ghee during the same period. At present, over 4.81 lakh milk producers are beneficiaries of co-operative based milk development schemes.

Dairies functioning under the RCDF, are providing direct employment to about 3,000 persons and indirect employment to about 10000 persons through village level co-operative societies. Women are also being

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benefited by employment through 1,281 Mahila Dairy Societies. Self help groups have also been constituted in villages to make women self-dependent. RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the current financial year 2002-03, 1.36 lakhs MT cattle feed has been marketed upto December 2002. In severe drought conditions prevailing in the State, 760 fodder depots have been opened to provide cattle feed at subsidised rates. Key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achievement during year 2001-02	Target 2002-03	Achievement during 2002-03 (upto Dec.02)
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.Per Day	11.04	12.82	11.90
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.Per Day	6.14	7.73	7.31
4.	Cattle Feed Marketing	MT	141390	135000	135824
4.	Revived Societies	Number	527	699	425
5.	New Societies	Number	565	414	318
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	236	370	190

5.12 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30-lakh hectares of water area for fish culture in the form of major, medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals which have an excellent potential for fisheries development. The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional standard of the population, generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State, which is the major input for fish production. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 7,500 metric tonnes of fish and 175 million fish seed were produced. During the year 2001-02, revenue of Rs. 598.76 lakhs was received from fishing activities while the revenue collected during the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002) was of Rs. 298.89 lakh.

5.13 FORESTRY

Forests are the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and play a significant role in the economy. As per report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 464 sq. km in forest cover during assessment period 1993-97 and an increase of 518 sq. km during the assessment period 1997-99. Rajasthan is the only State in the

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country, which has registered spontaneous hike in forest cover during last four consecutive bi-annual surveys.

Planning for forest development has been done in accordance to the guidelines of the national forest policy. As per targets declared by the State Government, specific emphasis is on the conservation of flora and fauna, conservation of bio-diversity, conservation of soil and moisture, fulfilment of needs and getting active cooperation of villagers in forest protection and management.

With a view to ensuring public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, more than 3,446 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. This programme, under revised guidelines, lays emphasis on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes. The Government of India has conferred Indira Gandhi Vraksha Mitra Award on forest protection and management committee, Salukhera of Udaipur district.

A target of plantation in an area of 12,000 hectares and distribution of 120 lakhs seedlings has been kept under the 20 Point Programme during the year 2002-03. Till December 2002, plantation has been done in 12,398 hectares of area which is slightly higher than the target, and 93.57 lakhs seedlings have been distributed.

During the year 2002-03, a financial target of Rs. 3,377.13 lakhs has been kept under various centrally sponsored schemes. Major activities include ecological development, minor forest produce development, soil conservation and development of sanctuaries, national parks and zoos, etc. Developmental works of Rs. 911.00 lakhs have been completed upto the end of December 2002. It is expected that the balance amount will be spent by the end of the current financial year. Against the financial target of Rs. 601.00 lakhs under State Plan for the year 2002-03, development works of Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been completed upto December 2002. Apart from this, a new externally aided project, namely, Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project funded by JBIC, Japan has been sanctioned during the current financial year and work on this would commence in April 2003.

The Central Government has sanctioned a project 'Combating Desertification' with an amount of Rs. 241.52 crores for the period of four years (1999-2000 to 2003-2004) for plantation in 10 desert districts. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 16.87 crores and Rs. 15.09 crores has been incurred upto December 2002 under phase I and II of this project

respectively. World Food Programme is also being implemented successfully in 13 districts of the State.

5.14 WILD LIFE

Rajasthan, because of its size and geographical location, is very rich in wild life. The State provides a variety of habitat that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species, viz., great Indian bustard, tiger, leopard, chinkara, sloth bear, wolf, black necked storks, etc.

The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. The State has 2 National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries. Jodhpur District has a safari park in Manchia and many small deer parks. Besides, there are 32 hunting prohibited areas spread over an area of 14,865 sq. km. that are being looked after by the wild life wing of the Forest Department.

5.15 CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing a vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in rural areas. Initially, this movement was mainly confined to the field of agricultural credit; later on, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, milk production and distribution, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. Ninety percent credit loans and 31 percent of total agricultural inputs are being provided to farmers by co-operative institutions in the State.

At present, 19 State Level Federations, 26 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 30 Cooperative Upbhokta Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5,240 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 201 Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samities (KVSS), making a total of about 22,000 co-operative societies are registered in the State. These societies, with about 89.47 lakhs members, are functioning with a share capital of Rs. 840.35 crores and working capital of Rs. 10,484.50 crores.

Cooperative institutions play an important role in providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2002-03, against a target of Rs. 1,200 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 1,075 crores till December 2002. Similarly, during the same period PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 131.83 crores under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 270.00 crores. In order to streamline the loan procedure, about 16.73 lakhs Kisan Credit Cards have been provided to farmers till December 2002. To encourage production of commercial crops, Krishak Mitra Yojana has been started. Under this,

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farmers owning more than 4 acres of irrigated land can be sanctioned loans to a credit limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Upto December 2002, loans worth Rs. 31.25 crores had been provided under the scheme.

Under the Sahakari Krishak Jyoti Yojana, farmers owning 6 acres of agriculture land with 4 acres irrigated land can be sanctioned loan upto a limit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs on mortgage of land for multipurpose use. Loans worth Rs. 0.75 crores were provided upto December 2002. Under the Graminomukhi Yojana, PACS are being developed as mini banks in which savings of the farmers are used to provide loans. Mahila Vikas Yojana has been started by 36 PLDBs from which women can obtain maximum loan of Rs. 25,000 repayable in easy instalments. Loans worth Rs. 6.84 crores were provided to 1,627 women.

Apart from the above schemes, some important schemes like Sahakar Swarojgar Yojana, Sahakar Janmangal Yojana, Sahakar Prabha Yojana, Sanjeevani Yojana, Sugam Credit Card Yojana, Co-operative Marketing, One Time Settlement Scheme, Consumer Co-operatives, Women Cooperatives, Cooperative Housing, etc. are also functioning well in the State.

6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 POWER

With the aim of providing quality and reasonably priced power in an efficient manner, and bringing in better management practices in this very important infrastructure sector, the Rajasthan introduced the Power Sector Reform Act, 1999. The reform process started with the unbundling of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board on 19th July and the formation of five independent companies, viz.,

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

The main sources of power supply to the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Plants, Mahi Hydel Project, Bhakra, Beas, Chambal and Satpura Projects. Besides, the State also gets power from the Central Sector's Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel Projects.

At the end of the year 2001-02, the installed capacity in the State was 4,517 MW. A target of 75 MW installed capacity has been kept in extension phase of Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project for the year 2002-03, against which generation through the gas turbine of 37.5 MW has commenced with effect from 7 August, 2002. Installation of 37.5 MW steam turbine is under progress and generation is expected to commence from March 2003. Likewise, the work on Suratgarh Thermal Project Stage-III (Unit-V) and Kota Thermal Power Project Stage-IV (Unit-VI) is in progress. These projects are expected to be completed by June, 2003 and August, 2003 respectively.

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during 2001-02 and 2002-03 have been shown in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(In crores units)	
	2001-02	2002-03
	(Provisional)	(Estimated)
1	2	3
1. Generation (Participatory projects)	320.322	199.900
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2163.906	2382.400
Total (1+2)	2484.228	2582.300
3. Consumption		
(a) To other State/ System	48.074	48.500
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	12.843	12.652
(c) Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	2259.664	2354.988
(i) Jaipur	811.843	832.778
(ii) Ajmer	638.831	822.990
(iii) Jodhpur	808.990	699.220

Power consumption is likely to be 2,354.988 crores units during the year 2002-03 as against 2,259.664 crores units consumed during the last year. Despite power shortage in the State, electricity was made available for agricultural operations for an average of 6 - 7 hours per day during the month of April to December 2002.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 37,630 villages have been electrified and 6.40 lakhs wells energised by the end of March 2002. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 97 villages and 15,471 wells have been electrified and energised against the target of 500 villages and 15,000 wells respectively. Thus, a total of 37,727 villages and 6.56 lakhs wells have been electrified and energised upto December 2002.

Transmission: Till the end of March 2002, 287 km. of 400 KV lines & sub-stations of 1,380 MVA capacity, 6,923.10 km. of 220 KV lines & sub-stations of 8,005 MVA capacity and 10,562.41 km. of 132 KV lines & sub-stations of 8,294 MVA capacity had already been installed in the State. Against the target of laying 300 km. of 220 KV lines and 350 km.

of 132 KV lines for the year 2002-03, 88.21 km. of 220 KV lines and 147.70 km. of 132 KV lines have been laid upto December 2002.

Sub-Transmission: Till the end of March 2002, 27,722.9 km. of 33 KV lines and sub-stations of 7,742 MVA power capacity had been installed. For the year 2002-03, the target is to lay 2,713.442 km. of 33 KV lines against which the work on 729.109 km. lines has been completed upto December 2002. Similarly, against the provision of sub-stations of 870.00 MVA power capacity of 33/11 KV for the year 2002-03, sub-stations of 251.55 MVA power capacity have been installed upto December 2002.

6.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC) was created to exploit the renewable energy sources in the State. An Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (ISCC) Power Plant of 140 MW capacity, first of its kind in the world, is being established at Mathania in Jodhpur district. Financial arrangements have been worked out and clearance from Central Electricity Authority received. Bids from EPC contractors are scheduled to be opened on 6th May 2003; work on this plant is expected to begin in September-October 2003.

In respect of wind power, installed capacity of 27.64 MW has been achieved. Of this, 21.29 MW capacity is in private sector. It is to be noted that in non-conventional energy sector, the private power developers have set up their own power plants and these are running successfully. During the current year, upto December 2002, total electricity generation from these power plants has been about 441.11 lakhs units.

Under the village electrification programme (PMGY), 6 solar energy units of 10 KW capacity have been commissioned. Work on similar units for 16 villages has been taken up and is at various stages of execution. A total of 38 villages under PMGY are proposed to be electrified by setting up SPV units during the year 2002-03. Bids have been opened and are being evaluated. Work orders are expected to be released by the end of January 2003.

Biomass also is considered to be a suitable non-conventional source of energy. RREC, under the State's Energy Policy (1999), has proposed to establish biomass based power plants. In principal, clearance has already been given for aggregating a capacity of 35 MW. Construction of one such plant of 7 MW at Padampur (Ganganagar district) is at an advanced stage of completion. The State is also planning to set up two Demonstration Biomass Power Plants, one is in Sri-Ganganagar and the

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other in Kota. Preparation of feasibility report for these power plants is in progress.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, out of 8,000 Domestic Lighting Systems (DLS), 7,000 have already been installed during the current year upto December 2002; the remaining are expected to be installed by 31st January 2003. Till date, about 44,000 DLS have been installed in more than 1,800 villages.

6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads

Roads bring about all-round development of any region. A good road network helps in the success of all development activities be it in the sphere of agriculture, commerce, education, health, and social welfare, or even maintenance of law and order.

As on 31st March 2002, total road length in the State was 1,50,814 km. During the year 2002-03, 2,920 km. road length are likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,53,734 km. by the end of March 2003.

The density of roads per hundred sq.km. in Rajasthan would reach 44.9 km. at the end of the current year; it is still quite below the all India average of 74.9 km. (1996-97) road density. Category-wise classification of roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2002.

Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	(In Km.)
					Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	4603	0	0	62	4665
2. State Highways	8589	10	0	2	8601
3. Major District Roads	5904	22	63	64	6053
4. Other District Roads	15213	851	1505	365	17934
5. Village Roads	55418	10846	43516	3781	113561
Total	89727	11729	45084	4274	150814

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

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There are 37,889 inhabited villages in the State (1991 census). Out of these, 17,576 villages were connected by roads at the end of March 2002; this figure is expected to reach 18,346 by the end of March 2003. During this year, 2,920 km. new roads, connecting 770 villages, are to be constructed. A total of 307 villages have already been connected by 1,732 km. BT roads upto December 2002. Besides, till March 2002, 8,382 panchayat headquarters had been connected by BT roads, 154 are proposed to be connected during the year 2002-03; 61 have already been connected upto December 2002.

“Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY)” was launched by the Prime Minister on 25th December 2000 with the objective of connecting all villages by all weather roads in the country. Under this, villages having population of 1,000 and above and villages having population of 500 to 1,000 as per 2001 census are to be connected by roads till the year 2003 and 2007 respectively.

Upto December 2002, sanction of Rs. 400 crores had been received from the Government of India under PMGSY for connecting 1,029 villages by constructing 3,685 km. BT roads. For remaining unconnected 1,607 villages having population 1,000 and above (Census 2001), proposal seeking an amount of Rs. 730 crores is pending with Government of India.

During the year 2002-03, the GOI has also agreed for providing connectivity to all panchayat headquarters irrespective of population. Accordingly, proposals amounting to Rs. 153.80 crores for 192 panchayat headquarters have been submitted to GOI. Upto December 2002, 566 villages have been connected by constructing 2,524 km. BT road. Rajasthan is the leading State in the country in implementation of PMGSY.

For upgradation and improvement of riding quality of National Highways, the Government of India has allocated Rs. 98.37 crores for the year 2001-02 and an allocation of Rs. 97.50 crores has been indicated for the year 2002-03. During the year 2002-03, improvement of riding quality in 1,716 km. of National Highways is being done, of which work on 1,080 km. has been completed upto December 2002. Work is in progress on 636 km..

The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is executing four laning of National Highways. During the year 2002-03, NHAI has started work on 521 km. length of Jaipur-Kishangarh-Chittorgarh-Ratanpur National Highway. The road stretch from Jaipur to Kishangarh is planned to be six lane. The estimated cost of these works is about Rs. 1,776 crores, work is scheduled to be completed during the year 2003-05. Survey of

the east-west corridor i.e. Pindwara-Udaipur-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri road will also start soon.

Maintenance and strengthening of roads is an important task as making new ones. The 'Road Upgradation Project,' funded by loans from NABARD, takes care of this. A sum of Rs. 600 crores has been earmarked for repair works of roads in the State for 2001-02 and 2002-03 (Rs. 300 crores per year). The project is being implemented by PWD and the works are started in the month of January 2002. Upto December 2002, work on 13,604 km. with an expenditure of Rs. 330.66 crores has been completed. Works on other roads are in full swing. This project is likely to be completed by June 2003.

Private sector has been encouraged to make investments on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, by-passes and tunnels etc. Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 has been enacted in the State to provide a regulatory framework to the BOT policy. Rajasthan Road Development Rules, 2002 have been framed to provide a transparent system for bidding and decision on BOT project. Upto December 2002, 18 projects costing Rs. 143.70 crores have been completed and opened for traffic and 4 projects costing Rs. 83.08 crores are in progress. The Government has identified 21 projects costing Rs. 363.50 crores for construction of road/by-passes on BOT basis in the next two years. Tenders for 3 projects amounting to Rs. 36.04 crores have been issued; it is expected that private investment of Rs. 119 crores would flow in the road sector during the current year.

Strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being done under Central Road Fund (CRF). Under this scheme, 147 works amounting to Rs. 255.17 crores for 3,613 km. roads have been approved. Upto December 2002, work on 1,803 km. roads has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 128.45 crores.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,714 vehicles, including 270 private vehicles, covering a total of 41.31 crores km. up to December 2002. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 93 percent. There was a target of replacing 600 old buses by new ones, against which chassis of 411 buses have been purchased upto December 2002. During the year 2002-03, a provision of Rs. 87.00 lakhs has been kept for providing facilities to passengers.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 31.33 lakhs upto 2001, which has reached

34.19 lakhs by the end of the year 2002, showing an increase of 9.11 percent. Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of the year 2000, 2001 and 2002 are given below :

Table 6.3.2
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Numbers in the		
	Year		
	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	1969150	2157764	2379599
3. Auto Rickshaws	42297	45288	49390
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	6518	8125	10097
(ii) For carrying passengers	7420	7881	8454
5. Car & Station Wagons	139067	155866	174171
6. Jeeps	110975	114982	119298
7. Tractors	351658	369137	386022
8. Trailors	53231	54355	55520
9. Taxies	20028	23195	26879
10. Buses & Mini-buses	48759	50626	52631
11. Trucks	135625	142444	152589
12. Miscellaneous	3242	3524	3896
Total	2888060	3133277	3418636

Against a target of Rs. 550.00 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2001-02, the achievement was of the Rs. 566.33 crores which is 102.97 percent of the target. During the year 2002-03, the revenue-earning target was kept at Rs. 650.00 crores against which a revenue of Rs. 420.78 crores was earned upto December 2002.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2001 was 5,926 km. which was 9.4 percent of the total route of 63,028 km. in the country. Out of the total railway route of 5,926 km. in the State, 3,028 km. (51.1 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2,809 km. (47.4 percent) under metre gauge and 89 km. (1.5 percent) under narrow gauge; the corresponding percentage for all India was 71 percent, 23.8 percent and 5.2 percent in respective gauges. As on 31st March 2001, the

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railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17.3 km. in the State, as against 19.2 km. for the country.

6.5 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal and telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,434 including 9,616 in the rural areas and 818 in urban areas at the end of 2001-02. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office was 33-sq. km. and 5,534 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 2,354 offices during the year 2001-02.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,220 at the end of March 2002 as against 2,061 at the end of March 2001. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2001-02 was 159. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March 1999 to 2002 are given below :

Table 6.5.1
Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S. No	Item	Unit	As on March			
			1999	2000	2001	2002
1.	Post Offices	Number	10371	10394	10416	10434
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	2310	2310	2310	2354
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	1777	1958	2061	2220
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	45712	49329	56719	62338
	(i) Local PCO	Number	5886	5876	5695	5730
	(ii) STD / PCO's	Number	16647	19726	27199	32673
	(iii) Village PT	Number	23179	23727	23825	23935

6.6 RAJASTHAN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The State Government has sanctioned integrated urban infrastructure development project for six towns with a cost of Rs. 1,775 crores. The Asian Development Bank is financing this project by sharing 69 percent (Rs. 1,225 crores) of the project cost as a loan. Out of the total project cost, 31 percent (Rs. 550 crores) will be shared by the State Government (Rs. 456 crores) and Urban Local bodies (Rs. 94 crores). It is proposed to upgrade and expand the infrastructure facilities of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban roads and

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traffic management, fire services, etc. in six principal towns of the State viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner. Besides, the project also aims to strengthen the functional capacity of Urban Local Bodies by equipping the staff with necessary facilities and increasing revenues. The project is likely to be completed by December 2004.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is one amongst the many socially and economically backward States of the country. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 61.03 percent which is 22.48 percent higher than 38.55 percent recorded in 1991. Rajasthan has improved its position in ranking from second last to seventh among States/UTs. in India.

Female literacy rate in the State is 44.34 percent as against 20.44 percent in 1991, a more than 100 percent increase during the decade. The State was awarded the 'Decade Literacy Award' and 'Decade Female Literacy Award' on National Literacy Day-2001. The State Government is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy in the State through various programmes/schemes like Shiksha Karmi Yojana, Lok Jumbish Project, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Total Literacy, Post Literacy and Continuing Literacy, etc.

Elementary Education and Literacy

In the National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of elementary education. For achieving this objective, the State Government has constituted the 'Rajiv Gandhi Elementary Education and Literacy Mission' (RGEE&LM). All the schemes and activities related to elementary education have been placed under the umbrella of RGEE&LM. Panchayati raj institutions have been involved at all levels of this effort.

The State Government with the cooperation of local community through Gram Sabhas/Ward Sabhas has opened 20,604 and 618 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs) in rural areas and urban slums respectively all over the State upto December, 2002. A total of 3,739 additional para-teachers have also been made available for those pathshalas where enrolment is more than 70 students. Thus in all, education is being provided in these pathshalas by 24,961 para-teachers. To promote girl education in rural areas, 8,709 female para-teachers have been appointed. Besides, 784 physical education para-teachers have also been appointed in upper primary schools in rural areas till December, 2002. In view of strengthening and modernisation of madarsas, a sum of Rs. 58.00 lakhs has been provided to the Rajasthan Waqf Board for providing facilities in 500 madarsas on the pattern of RGSJPs.

At present, apart from 21,222 RGSJPs, 32,331 primary and 21,956 upper primary schools are functioning in the State. About 110.33 lakhs boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years are getting education in these schools.

In order to ensure adequate enrolment and retaining the students in government schools at the elementary level, free books are being provided to girl students of class I to VIII and boys of class I to V. Free text books worth Rs. 2,450 lakhs have been distributed to 82.91 lakhs boys and girls. All the boys and girls studying in Class I to VIII of government schools have been exempted from all types of government fee including tuition fee. Beside this, all girls of class I to VIII and all boys of class I to III have been exempted from boy's fund. Now only, 50 percent boy's fund is being charged from the boys of SC, ST and OBC category of class IV to VIII.

A special enrolment drive under the 'Shiksha Aapke Dwar' has been launched by the State Government with a view to ensuring cent percent enrolment and retention of children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Today, 1.26 lakhs children are estimated to remain out of schools. The Shiksha Karmi Project aims at universalisation of education in remote and socio-economically backward villages where the existing primary education set up is in-adequate. Under this project, 3,692-day schools and 2,154 prahar pathsalas are functioning in 3,692 villages of 150 blocks covering 31 districts through 8,756 shiksha karmies are working. The percentage of enrolled children of the catchment area in the age group of 6-14 years is 99.24 percent. Under Lok Jumbish Project and District Primary Education Programme, 13 and 19 districts respectively have been covered to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education and to provide quality education to children.

To provide education facilities in urban slums, Janshala Programme, with the financial assistance from five U.N. agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP and ILO) is also running in four cities viz., Jaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jodhpur. A total of 666 primary and upper primary schools in these cities have been covered. At present, 157 community Janshalas are functional.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), a sum of Rs. 1,061 lakhs has been approved for the year 2002-03 for construction of 237 additional classrooms, 400 water tanks and 439 toilets in government primary schools. A sum of Rs. 838.39 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 2002-03 under Eleventh Finance Commission for construction of 339 primary school buildings. A total of 68 government primary schools and 52 upper primary schools have been renamed on the name of

Martyrs of Operation Vijay (Kargil) and other post Kargil defence operations.

Literacy Programmes

Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) aims at imparting functional literacy with emphasis on national integration, family welfare, health care and eradication of social evils like child marriage, dowry, etc. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education has adopted the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990. To give it a shape of public campaign, efforts are on to involve all classes of the society and social agencies like youth clubs, voluntary organisations, teachers, educational institutions and panchayati raj institutions.

The literacy programme is a time bound, volunteer based programme and is carried out in three phases. In the first phase, survey of illiterates is done and the persons in 15-35 year age group are enrolled for TLC. Three primers are taught within a period of 200 hours to identified learners. Thereafter, the post literacy programme starts. The neo-literates are made to put into practice the acquired skill knowledge obtained during the previous stage. The duration of this programme is of one year. Dropout learners and the illiterates who could not attend the TLC programme, can participate in the project of residual illiterate programme. In the last and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken up and neo-literates are provided the facility of continuing their learning and using the same in their daily routine life.

After successful completion of the total literacy campaign in all 32 districts of the State, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) has been launched in all the districts. In 19 districts (Ajmer, Dungarpur, Tonk, Banswara, Bharatpur, Sikar, Pali, Udaipur, Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Baran, Alwar, Churu, Bundi, Kota and Dausa), the continuing education programme is at a progressive stage, while in remaining 13 districts (Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jalore, Barmer, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Karauli and Dholpur), it is in the final stage of completion and proposals for starting continuing education have been sent to the Government of India. As soon as the financial sanction is received, the CE programme will be started.

Under the Total Literacy Programme, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these, 80.55 lakhs have been enrolled by the end of December 2002. Amongst the enrolled persons, 58.76 lakhs are female. Out of the total beneficiaries, 15.86 lakh scheduled caste and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribe persons have been enrolled and 65.06 lakhs have been made neo-literate so far. Under the Post Literacy Programme, 53.19 lakhs

persons have been enrolled; of these, 37.16 lakh neo-literates have completed Primer I of PLP and have participated in skill development programme through continuing education centres. Upto end of the year 2002, 16.07 lakh persons have been benefited; of these 1.26 lakh persons belong to scheduled castes and 2.60 lakh of scheduled tribes.

The Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 18,716.96 lakhs for literacy programme in the State, out of which Rs. 14,518.59 lakhs will be the share of Government of India and Rs. 4,198.37 lakhs will be provided by the State Government. The Government of India and Government of Rajasthan have released the sanctions of Rs. 9,971.85 lakhs and Rs. 2,838.01 lakhs respectively; against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 9,363.97 lakhs has been incurred by the end of December, 2002.

Secondary Education

At present, 5,803 secondary and 2,915 senior secondary schools are functioning in the State. A total of 15.42 lakhs students in the age group of 14-17 years are studying in these schools. For expansion of secondary education in far-flung areas of the State, during the educational session 2002-03, 414 upper primary schools have been upgraded to secondary and 386 secondary to senior secondary schools in the public sector. Besides, 888 upper primary and 270 secondary schools in the private sector have been upgraded to secondary and senior secondary schools respectively.

In view of the importance of Information Technology, computer science as a compulsory subject had been introduced for the students of class XI and XII in 624 senior secondary schools running with science and commerce faculties in the academic session 2001-02. For the session 2002-03, a decision has been taken to introduce computer education for the students in IX to XII class of government schools. Under 11th Finance Commission, Rs. 13.76 crores have been provided to establish computer-training centres at district headquarters for providing computer training to the students of VIII to XII classes.

Student Safety Insurance Scheme being implemented for the students of classes 1-12th of government schools, has been renewed. For this scheme, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided to the State Insurance Department. A total of 82,000 students of SC/ST have been benefited and an amount of Rs. 452.98 lakhs disbursed as post-metric scholarships. Similarly, as pre-metric scholarship, an amount of Rs. 565 lakhs (approximate) has been spent to benefit 2.18 lakh, 1.38 lakhs and 54,000 students of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes respectively.

'Girl Education Foundation' has been established to encourage girl education in the State. Under this, an amount of Rs. 1,000 per year is provided as an incentive for girl students securing 75 percent marks or more in their secondary examination held by the Board. During the year 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 72.51 lakhs has been distributed as incentive to 7,251 girls under this Scheme. Under another scheme, girl students securing highest marks in class X and XII of secondary examination of the board, one each from every faculty and caste group i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minority communities and general castes, are given the 'Priyadarshini Award'. A total of 20 girl students have been awarded and Rs. 5,000 in cash given to each of them as incentive amount.

For providing proper study of urdu language to minorities, 200 senior urdu teachers were appointed. During the year 2002-03, 13 posts of urdu teachers, 17 for Punjabi, 5 for Gujarati and 5 for Sindhi languages, in all 40 posts of teachers, have been sanctioned.

Higher Education

At present, eleven universities, including six in general education, one sanskrit, one law, two agriculture and one open university for distance learning, are functioning in the State. Apart from these, 6 university level institutions, 111 government colleges and 223 colleges in the private sector (including 73 aided) are also functioning. These include 138 colleges of women. In these institutions about 3 lakh regular and 4 lakh private students are studying.

Achievements during 2002-03 in the field of Higher education are as under:

- Computer education has been introduced as compulsory subject in colleges for 1st year students of science and commerce faculty.
- University status has been given to Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur and Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarsahar.
- With a view to correct regional imbalances, 16 new colleges have been opened in public sector.
- A total of 1,642 additional seats have been added in existing admission capacity of government colleges.

- NOCs were issued to establish new colleges at Begun & Rawatbhata. Science faculty at graduate level, and hindi sahitya faculty at post graduate level, have been introduced in Government College, Behrod. Similarly, chitrakala subject has been started at postgraduate level in Government College, Tonk, and hindi sahitya subject at postgraduate in Government College, Bhawani Mandi.
- A scheme has been started for providing scholarship to talented daughters of ex-servicemen.
- In admission, 21 percent seats have been reserved for backward classes in the field of higher education

Technical Education

Engineering: Private sector participation in technical education has yielded good results. The total number of engineering colleges in the private sector have gone up to 23. Thus, including 7 previously running engineering colleges in the public sector, a total of 30 engineering colleges are functioning in the State; the total intake capacity has gone upto 7,684 during the year 2002-03.

No objection certificates have been issued to establish 16 proposals of engineering colleges for the session 2003-04. In the year 2002-03, the course relating to food-technology has been introduced in one private engineering college and bio-technology in four private engineering colleges.

Master of Computer Application (MCA): The number of MCA institutes in the State has gone up to 12 in the year 2002-03 whereas previously it was only 2. Thus, including 3 public sector MCA institutes, the total number of MCA institutes is now 15, the intake capacity is 890 students per year. No objection certificates (NOCs) have been issued in respect of 7 institutes in the private sector for the forth-coming session of the year 2003-04.

Master of Business Administration (MBA): Private sector participation has also led to an increase in MBA institutes, 6 in the year 1998-99, the number has gone up to 16 in 2002-03. At present, in all 20 MBA institutes, including 4 in the public sector, with an intake capacity of 1,078 students per year are functioning in the State. Apart from this, NOCs have been issued to establish 9 institutes in the private sector for the year 2003-04.

Pharmacy Course: At present 11 pharmacy institutes are running in the private sector and 2 in public sector. Thus, a total of 13 institutes are functioning in the State; the intake capacity is 960 students per year during the year 2002-03. NOCs for 10 institutes have been issued for the session of 2003-04.

Polytechnic: At present, 15 government co-education polytechnic colleges and 6 women polytechnic colleges are functioning in the State. These offer diploma level courses in various engineering branches. Besides, 3 private polytechnic colleges are also running. These colleges are providing 18 engineering diploma courses and 6 non-engineering diploma courses.

With a view to meet the increasing demand of engineering diploma holders in the field of Information Technology, computer-engineering courses have been introduced in government polytechnic colleges at Jodhpur and Kota. Apart from these, a new course in information technology has been introduced in Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur and Birla Technical Training Institute, Pilani. The total intake capacity of these institutions is 2380.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present 107 ITIs with 10,196 seats in the public sector, and 45 ITIs with 2,988 seats in the private sector, are functioning in the State. The Government is planning to open ITI's at every panchayat samiti, primarily through private sector participation. Proposals for 36 ITI's in the private sector have been received; of these, letters of intent have been issued in 24 cases. During the year 2002-03, 6 ITIs in the private sector, one each at Kota, Bharatpur, Hindaun city (Karauli), Bibirani (Alwar) and 2 in Jaipur, have started functioning. Besides, one ITI at Nimrana (Behrod) has also been opened in the public sector.

Four vocational training and production centres, one each at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur, are functioning with the objective of preparing un-employed youth for self-employment. Under these centres, youth are provided employment oriented six months duration training for non-formal vocational activities. Besides, training is provided to the youth under the scheme of apprentice training through government and private industrial establishments.

Sanskrit Education

Rajasthan enjoys a special, rather privileged, position in expansion of sanskrit education. A separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 when there were only 90 sanskrit institutions, with 9,560 students. The number of institutions has now gone upto 1,624 with 2,14,522 students. During the year 2002-03, 50 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary, 10 upper primary to praveshika and 10 praveshika level schools to senior upadhyay.

In the current academic session, intensive training programme has been conducted for the Sanskrit language teachers with the money received from the Government of India as subsidy. Under the provision of scholarship, Rs. 2.27 lakhs have been provided to 166 students of general category studying in IX–XII class.

7.2 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Medical and Health Department of the State is working towards control and eradication of communicable and other diseases and for 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.

Number of various government allopathic medical institutions at the end of December, 2002 is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7.2.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	219
2. Dispensaries	268
3. Primary Health Centres	1674
4. Primary Health Centres	29
5. Community Health Centres (including 96 hospitals and 191 upgrated PHCs)	287
6. Maternity and Child Welfare	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Centres	9926
9. In-patient Beds	37918

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During the year 2002-03, against the target of 800 cases, 1,400 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme" upto November 2002. Under the "National TB Eradication Programme" upto September 2002, 70,996 new cases were detected against the target of 57,105 cases. Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme", about 1.13 lakhs eye operations were performed upto December 2002, against the target of 2.20 lakhs eye operations.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", against the target of 56.47 lakhs during the year 2002-03, about 53.62 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined upto December, 2002. Under the "National Aids Control Programme", blood of 1.49 lakhs persons was tested upto October 2002 and 373 cases were found HIV positive.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards against serious diseases, an Intensive Child Immunisation Programme has been launched in the State. Progress upto December, 2002 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target (2002-03)	Achievements (Upto December, 2002)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakhs	17.12	11.19
	No.		
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakhs	17.12	12.29
	No.		
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakhs	17.12	11.84
	No.		
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakhs	20.49	12.89
	No.		
5. OPV	Lakhs	17.12	12.15
	No.		

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the current year in two phases i.e., on 5th January and 9th February, 2003. On 5th January, 2003, OPV

were given to 99.49 lakhs children in the age group of 0-5 years and it is expected that the same number of children will be benefited in the second phase i.e. on 9th February, 2003.

Following two schemes are also being implemented in the State for welfare of the people living below poverty line:

1. Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh: This scheme, launched in the year 1999-2000, provides financial assistance to those who are living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. Upto December, 2002, an assistance of Rs. 974.37 lakhs was sanctioned from the Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh to 1807 patients.

2. Medicare Relief Card: This scheme was started in the year 1999. Under this, Medicare Relief Cards are given to the people of identified families living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. Card holders are entitled to free medical facilities. About 23 lakhs families were identified in the State through District Collectors in the year 1999. Upto November, 2002, number of total card holders had reached a figure of 18.19 lakhs. Rs. 768.25 lakhs have been spent on the free treatment of these card holders.

Employees Staff Insurance Scheme

Under the Employees Staff Insurance Scheme, four allopathic hospitals, one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 67 ESI dispensaries at various places, and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State for providing medical facilities to industrial labourers and their family members. Apart from the medical aid to labourers, the Employees Staff Insurance Scheme is undertaking other programmes such as birth control and child immunisation. During the current year, about 10.03 lakhs outdoor and 5,292 indoor patients have been treated upto September, 2002. Specialised facilities are provided to the insured persons and their family members. Cases are also referred to the government hospitals having such specialised services. Apart from this, if required, patients are also referred to hospitals outside the State. Out of the fund of Rs. 140.00 lakhs created for special treatment of insured persons, Rs. 111.92 lakhs have been given as advanced during the year upto December 2002.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

A revised outlay of Rs. 848.35 lakhs has been approved under Annual Plan 2002-03 for Ayurved Department. The amount includes Rs. 130.00 lakhs sanctioned under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana for purchasing

medicines and construction of buildings for medical institutions and Rs. 600.01 lakhs separately for establishing Ayurved University in the State. At present, 3,733 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4

Position of Ayurved and other Institution

Name of Pathy	(Number)						Grand Total
	Hospital (beded)		Dispensary		Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	23	55	3293	161	3316	216	3532
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	55	58	55	60	115
3. Unani	-	3	39	39	39	42	81
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	1	2	1	4	5

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

An intensive family welfare programme is being implemented with the aim of containing population growth. Till December, 2002, 1,62,812 sterilisation operations were performed and 1.86 lakhs IUCDs were inserted. Besides, 3.12 lakhs and 3.42 lakhs new users were covered under Oral Pills (OP) and Conventional Contraceptive (CC) programmes respectively upto December, 2002.

7.4 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of non-availability of clean and safe drinking water for the people of the State is very complex on account both of geographical diversities and limited availability of ground and surface water. With continuous efforts of the State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually. The present status of habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

Table - 7.4.1

	Number	Covered (fully/partially) up to December, 2002
Main Habitation	37889	37631
Other Habitation	56057	50684
Total	93946	88315

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During the financial year 2002-03 (upto December, 2002), 7,398 habitations have been benefited against a target of 11,000 habitations. This includes 6,913 partially covered habitations that have been now fully covered.

7.5 HOUSING

Rajasthan Housing Board functions to provide houses for economically weaker sections, low-income and middle-income groups. Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table: -

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Unit	2001-02 Achievement	2002-03	
			Target	Achievement Upto Dec.,2002
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	4654	4787	1134
2. Houses completed	Number	2794	5502	2481
3. Houses allotted	Number	3222	7522	1172
4. Possession given	Number	4942	11689	2261
5. Expenditure on construction	Crores Rs.	93.63	187.82	44.70
6. Recoveries	Crores Rs.	184.00	230.30	68.97

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department of the State is implementing various social welfare programmes for SC, ST, roving castes, minorities and OBC. The Department's activities also include welfare of women, children, the handicapped and old persons. The programmes and activities mainly relate to upliftment of backward classes and social security and reformation. The Department works towards the educational, economic

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and social development of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and other backward classes by providing them free hostel facilities, scholarships, book banks and pre-examination training and resident schools. The provisions for 2002-03 under plan, non-plan and CSS kept are to the tune of Rs. 54.69 crores, Rs. 226.76 crores and Rs. 51.02 crores respectively.

During the current financial year, 25,716 students are being benefited through 594 government and aided hostels. Post-matric scholarship scheme provides assistance to boys and girls studying in colleges, vocational colleges and higher educational institutions and belonging to SC/ST, whose annual family income ranging from Rs. 49,000 to Rs.65,290; they are awarded post matric scholarships at rates ranging from Rs. 90 to Rs. 425 per month. During the current year, 1,100 students are getting benefit of this scholarship scheme. For providing scholarship to the students belonging to other backward classes, a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been kept for the year 2002-03. The students of weaker sections have been benefited by providing textbooks under the Book Bank Scheme. This scheme is funded equally by the State and Central Government.

In pre-education training centres, pre-examination coaching is being provided to candidates belonging to weaker sections for improving their chances in competitive examinations conducted at the Central and State level. At Present, coaching is being provided at 36 centres. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 28.70 lakhs has been spent during this year upto November, 2002 against Rs. 41.90 lakhs last year. Relief to atrocity-victims of SC/ST has been enhanced. An amount of Rs. 8.47 lakhs has been provided to 23 victims during the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002) against Rs. 40.57 lakhs provided to 92 persons in 2001-02.

State guarantee to assist maximum number of SCs, STs, backward classes, minority persons, handicapped and scavengers, to have their own income generating units, has been increased from Rs. 27.00 crores to Rs. 57.00 crores. For the economic upliftment of backward and minority classes, two corporations, namely, Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and Rajasthan Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation have been established. Under the schemes of individual benefit, 61,172 families were benefited with an investment of Rs. 25.56 crores in the year 2001-02 and 18,431 families have been benefited with an investment of Rs. 12.11 crores during the year 2002-03 (upto November 2002).

Social Security

The State Government is regularly providing pension to the old, disabled and widows. The pension amount has been raised for all groups from Rs.100 and Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per month for individuals and couples respectively. During the year 2001-02, the beneficiaries under the pension schemes were 6.15 lakhs. Rs. 187.83 crores have been kept for the year 2002-03. The Government has also started day care centres for senior citizens with the facilities of light refreshment, newspaper, television, magazines, etc. Till December 2002, 43 daycare centres have become operational in 29 districts of the State.

So far as women welfare is concerned, the construction of mahila sadan at Sanganer, Jaipur with the capacity of 150 inmates is complete. The sadan will carry occupational training facility along with the residential accommodation, so that distressed women can be rehabilitated after proper job oriented training. Apart from Mahila Sadan at Sanganer, construction of buildings for 'Nari Niketan' at remaining five divisional head quarters is also under progress. Provision for construction of 5 short period stay houses, 8 hostels for working women and 2 residential accommodations for criminal adolescent girls has also been made.

7.7 TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

Article 46 of the Constitution of India entrusts the Government with the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational standards of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Efforts were made to fulfil this obligation in five-year plans, but a new strategy for development of tribal areas evolved during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is still continuing. The broad objectives of these Plans have been:

- i) To reduce the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State.
- ii) To improve living standard of the tribal and tribal communities.

As per 1991 census, the total tribal population in the State was 54.75 lakhs which is 12.44 percent of State's population.

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the over all development of tribals. During the year 2002-03, provisions of Rs. 345.07 crores, Rs. 26.94 crores and Rs. 69.73 crores have been kept under state plan, central assistance and centrally sponsored schemes for

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development of tribals against which Rs. 97.41 crores, Rs. 16.83 crores and Rs. 19.91 crores respectively have been spent upto the month of December, 2002.

Target and achievement under various schemes during the year 2002-03 is given in the following table:

Table – 7.7.1
Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No	Scheme	Unit	2002-03	
			Target	Achievement (Dec. 2002)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Seed distribution	Quintal	10550	19205
2.	Fertilizer distribution	MT	35150	66457
3.	Sericulture	Beneficiaries No.	1220	1220
4.	Deepening of wells	Number	2000	1301
5.	Construction of Anicut / Watershed	Number	20	17
6.	Indira Awas	Number	1920	1593
7.	Distribution of DPS	Number	100	210
8.	Village Electrified	Number	90	19
9.	Training for Employment	Beneficiaries No.	1135	838
10.	Wells Energised	Number	500	558
11.	Share Capital Subsidy	Beneficiaries No	10000	8622
12.	Electrification of Tribal Bastis	Number	10	7

7.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning to look after the welfare of women and children. Various schemes being implemented are discussed below:

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Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS)

This programme was launched in 1975 and came to cover the entire State during the year 2000-01. At Present, it is being implemented in all 237 panchayat samitis and 20 urban blocks of the State having population of one lakhs and above. A total of 257 child development projects are in operation and out of 35,710 anganwadi centres sanctioned, 35,626 anganwari centres have been functional upto December 2002.

Through ICDS programmes, services for supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkups, nutrition and health education, referral services and pre-school education are provided to the children of age group 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers. Services relating to immunization, health checkups and referral services are provided with the help of Medical and Health Department.

The Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) during the year 2000-01 to, interalia, promote nutrition level for the children in the age group 0-3 years. The number of beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition have increased from 27.44 lakhs to 35.71 lakhs during the current year upto December, 2002. The target to benefit 8.41 lakhs women and children in 0-3 year age group under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana and 27.30 lakhs under State plan has been kept. Against this, on an average 19.06 lakhs children & mothers and 6.38 lakhs children in the age group of 0-3 years have been benefited upto December, 2002 under the State Plan and PMGY respectively. Thus, against the target of 35.71 lakhs, 25.44 lakhs beneficiary level has been achieved which is 71.23 percent of target. Food commodities are received free from CARE in 64 projects and World Food Programme in 47 projects covering 8.77 lakhs and 5.92 lakhs beneficiaries respectively.

During the year 2002-03, under World Bank assisted ICDS-III, construction work on 3,333 anganwari centre buildings at a cost of Rs. 4,166.25 lakhs has been taken up. Till date, 1,767 Anganwari buildings have been completely constructed and 1,497 have been handed over the department. Works on 711 buildings are in progress at various stages. Under ICDS, hand pump facility is being provided to 1,417 anganwari centres; for this, Rs. 566.80 lakhs have been allotted to PHED. Till now, drilling of 1,195 hand pumps has been completed of which 1,077 have been commissioned.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

The main objective of WDP is to empower women so as to enable them to recognise and improve their socio-economic status. Initially, the

programme was launched with UNICEF support in 6 districts in 1984. Later on, the programme was extended to 14 districts. At present, all 32 districts of the State stand covered.

Self help groups: For making institutional credit accessible to rural women, 48,858 self help groups have been organised in to the 32 districts of the State. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), additional 12,692 groups have been formed. Loans totaling Rs. 9.20 crores from banks has been sanctioned to 6,911 groups.

Zila Mahila Sahayata Samitis: Adopting a proactive approach to combat cases of atrocity and violence against women, Zila Mahila Sahayata Samitis at each district head quarter have been set-up under the Chairmanship of District Collector to provide emergency shelter, grievance redressal and counseling services to the victims. The samitis also use the available funds of 'Samajik Suraksha Kosh' to which Rs.20,000 have been contributed by the government. The Samitis have received 3,704 cases so far out of which 3,058 cases have been disposed off. In the year 2002-03, till December 2002, 909 cases have been received, out of which 765 were disposed off.

Community Marriages: To curb ostentatious and superfluous expenditure on marriage ceremonies, a provision has been made to encourage group marriages by providing financial support of Rs. 1,000 per couple forming part of group marriages of at least ten couple. Under this scheme, an amount upto the maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 is provided per event to the organisers of such community marriages. In this scheme, 3,146 pairs have been benefited during the year 2002-03 (upto December, 2002).

Women Policy: A Women Policy has been framed in the State. It aims at social and economic improvement in the present status of girls and women. Reforms under the policy include the over all development of girls and women and to safeguard them from exploitation. A nodal officer has been nominated in every department, who is responsible to monitor the policy. A state level council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to look into issues relating to Policy.

A budget provision of Rs. 52.00 lakhs was kept for Women Development Programme for the year 2002-03, which has been increased to Rs. 160.00 lakhs in revised estimates. Out of this, Rs. 28.45 lakhs have been spent till December, 2002.

7.9 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

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

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented from 1st December, 1997 in place of earlier Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes namely NRY, UBSP and PMI-UPEP with the Centre and State share in the ratio of 75:25. The basic objective of this programme is to provide self-employment opportunities and to develop various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio/economic upliftment of BPL families. Under this programme, a sum of Rs. 502.78 lakhs (including Rs. 376.83 lakhs as Central Share and Rs. 125.95 lakhs as State Share) was released to ULBs in the year 2001-02. During the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been kept against which an amount of Rs. 220.88 lakhs has been spent upto December 2002. This programme has two components namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(a) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP): This component is being implemented in all 183 ULBs of the State. Under this, 6,453 persons were benefited against the target of 6,500 persons in the year 2001-02, with a loan of Rs. 1224.56 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 190.95 lakhs. In the year 2002-03, 2,582 persons were benefited upto December, 2002 against the target of 5,000 under Self Employment and 682 person were trained against the target of 2,000 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2002-03, 290 Self Help Groups (SHGs) of BPL women have been constituted and revolving funds provided to 53 Thrift and Credit Societies (T&Cs) upto December, 2002.

(b) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme is aimed at creation and development of useful assets pertaining to the basic amenities by providing employment to the persons living below poverty line in urban areas. This programme is applicable to the urban local bodies having a population of less than 5 lakhs (1991 census). Under this programme, 0.67 lakh mandays have been generated upto December, 2002 against the target of 2 lakh mandays.

2. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): This programme was started in the year 1996-97 funded through additional central assistance (70 percent loan and 30 percent grant). The objective of this programme is to create and develop the basic, physical, social and environmental amenities in the identified/regularised kachhi bastis/slums. It is being implemented in all 183 ULBs. During the year

2002-03, a provision of Rs. 1,402 lakhs has been kept, and upto December, 2002, an expenditure of Rs. 792.21 lakhs has been incurred.

2.1 Apna Ghar Yojana: As per guidelines of the Government of India for the implementation of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), at least 10 percent amount of total allocation is to be spent on shelter / upgradation activities. Apna Ghar Yojana was framed in the year 2000-01 comprising of loan, subsidy and individual beneficiaries share for constructing a dwelling unit having one room, kitchen, latrine and bathroom along with the provision of open space for constructing additional room in future. The total cost of Rs. 40,000 of a dwelling unit, includes Rs. 25,000 as loan, Rs. 10,000 as subsidy from NSDP and Rs.5,000 as the individual beneficiary share. It is being implemented in all urban towns by ULBs, Housing Boards, JDA and UITs but in the first phase, priority is being accorded at divisional and district headquarters. Under this, loan is provided on the guarantee of land pattas. Loan and subsidy was provided to 59, 769 and 66 persons respectively by JMC, JDA and UIT, Jodhpur.

3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana: The Government of India has recently launched a new scheme 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana' for providing loan and subsidy assistance to the BPL/SC/ST/economically weaker sections for constructing one room dwelling units. The loan and subsidy parts will be shared in equal proportion. A unit cost of Rs. 50,000 has been fixed for the cities having population in the range of 10-50 lakhs and Rs. 40,000 for other cities. For this, the guidelines have been issued to all concerned ULBs. This Yojana is being implemented in association with HUDCO. The project report of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota city have been approved by the Government of India and about 8,000 houses costing Rs. 38.84 crores (comprising Rs. 17.50 crores subsidy) are to be constructed under these projects. An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores was released last year for Kota city and construction of 1,330 houses has started.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS): This programme is aimed at achieving minimum basic sanitation requirement and liberation of scavengers. In this scheme, dry latrines are converted/constructed into pore flush latrines. During the year 2001-02, 43,344 latrines were constructed/converted from the available funds of past years. In the year 2002-03, 5,100 latrines were constructed/converted upto December, 2002.

5. Chief Minister's Employment Schemes (CMES): This scheme was announced by the Chief Minister to provide the kiosks to unemployed youth to carry out self employment activities. Initially, a target of constructing one lakhs kiosks in four years was kept. Later on it was

decided that in addition to construction of kiosks, land at suitable places be allotted to construct kiosks of approved design by the allottee himself. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), 1,508 kiosks/sites have been allotted against 16,190 kiosks/sites allotted in the year 2001-02.

6. Regularisation of Kutchi Bastis/Urban Slums: The State Government has decided to regularise the kutchi bastis/urban slums existing prior to 15th August, 1998. According to surveys conducted by District Collectors, there are 2,113 urban slums in which 2,37,474 families reside, out of which 64,119 were found eligible for regularization. A total of 50,385 pattas have been allotted upto December, 2002.

7. Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY): This programme was started by the Government of India in the year 1997-98 with cent percent central grant. Under this, a grant of Rs. 500 is given to a girl child born on or after 15th August, 1997 in BPL family. This grant is applicable upto the birth of two girls irrespective of number of children in the BPL family. The implementation of this scheme has been started in all ULBs. During the year 2002-03, 864 girls were benefited upto December, 2002.

Funds are being provided to ULBs for various other programmes and schemes like fire services, EFC & SFC grants and grants for municipal octroi.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes for Rural Development have been designed to achieve the objectives of poverty alleviation among rural masses, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social upliftment of rural people, generation of more and more employment opportunities and investment in rural areas, removal of rural disparity and to enable weaker sections to lead a better social and economic life. Rural development programmes are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at the State level and by the Zila Parishad and District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs) at the district level. At present, there are 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 9,189 Gram Panchayats in the State. The schemes/programmes being implemented under rural development are briefly described below:

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.99 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS and 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), formed 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 family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The programme 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 is to identify a few 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL) towards developing the activities in 'cluster' fashion so as to maximize self-employment.

Subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of project cost of activity to be taken up, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500. 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 lakhs. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on the subsidy. For the year 2002-03, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 23.46 crores. Till December 2002, Rs. 16.58 crores had been released and utilisation has been Rs. 13.71 crores; 11,312 swarozgaris were benefited.

2. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched by the Government of India on 15th August, 2001 by merging two erstwhile schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, wheat is allotted free of cost by the Government of India. The objective of SGRY is wage employment and food security in rural areas along with creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works like soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, afforestation and village infrastructure are taken up. In the year 2002-03, against the receipt of Rs. 142.81 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 147.35 crores has been incurred upto December 2002 and 226.02 lakh mandays generated.

3. Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme

Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) are being implemented in the concerned districts on "watershed approach" according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. DDP covers 16 districts-Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Udaipur- whereas 11 districts-Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur are covered in DPAP. From 1st April 1999, funding pattern is changed, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

To involve the community, a decision has been taken to allot watershed projects on priority to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Accordingly, new projects are being allotted to PRIs in the capacity of Project Implementation Agency. To ensure transparency in the works of the project, it has been made mandatory to transfer the created assets to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Under DDP, during the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), total receipts have been of Rs. 43.07 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 58.76 crores has been incurred. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 11.98 crores were received against which Rs. 13.45 crores were utilised upto December 2002.

4. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana was introduced by the Government of India with the aim of providing shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was first launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP,

which continued as a sub-scheme of JRY. From 1.1.96, it is being implemented as an independent scheme. With effect from 1st April 1999, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing free of cost to the members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST below poverty line.

During the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutcha houses has also been included in this scheme. Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 22,000 are provided for the construction of new houses in the plains and hilly / difficult area respectively. For up-gradation of Indira Awas, Rs. 10,000 per unit is provided. The funds allocated under this scheme are to be spent in the ratio of 80:20 for construction of new houses and up-gradation of Indira Awas. During the year 2002-03, an allocation of Rs. 34.91 crores has been made for construction of 17,456 new houses. Till December 2002, Rs. 25.93 crores have been released and 14,053 new houses have been constructed with the utilisation of Rs. 23.31 crores. Similarly, an allocation of Rs. 7.93 crores has been made for upgradation of 7,929 houses. Till December 2002, Rs. 5.77 crores have been released and Rs. 5.70 crores have been utilised; 5,718 indira awas have been upgraded.

5. Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCS)

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the "Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing under which funds are to be shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In this scheme, families with annual income less than Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 7,500 by the Government of India and Rs. 2,500 by Government of Rajasthan) is to be provided as subsidy and remaining cost of house is to be provided on loan from scheduled/commercial banks. The instalment of this loan has to be repaid by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 40,000. During the current financial year 2002-03, a target of constructing 800 new houses has been kept with an outlay of Rs. 0.80 crores. Till December 2002, 366 new houses have been constructed and 558 houses are under construction.

6. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awas (PMGY-GA)

The Government of India has introduced a new scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" in the year 2000-01 to achieve the objective of sustainable development at the village level. This scheme is based on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana and is being implemented exclusively

in the rural areas. In addition, proposals regarding houses for the poor may include the provision of roads, drainage, drinking water, plantation, improvement of habitation and construction of houses. The maximum provision for these items is being limited to 10 percent of proposed cost and upto 20 percent of the proposed fund is for the conversion of unserviceable kutchha houses into pucca/semi-pucca houses. The scheme is centrally sponsored but the Government of India provides 70 percent loan and 30 percent grant to the State Government. For the year 2002-03, a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores has been provided for construction 3,713 new houses against which Rs. 10.76 crores have been released upto December 2002; 3,688 houses have been constructed and Rs. 8.88 crores utilised.

7. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLAD)

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest works to the tune of Rs. 2 crores per year to the head of the district in his/her constituency. Elected members of Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation in one or more districts. During the year 2002-03 (upto December 2002), Rs. 70.00 crores has been received and with an expenditure of Rs. 58.77 crores, 4,863 works were completed. Under the scheme, various works have been taken up which have contributed to the well being of the general public. Community works like construction of school buildings, community halls, library buildings, roads, hospital buildings, drinking water facilities, ambulance for government hospitals etc. have been taken up for the benefit of the common people.

8. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD)

This scheme was started in the year 1999-2000, with the objective to developing local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned; he/she is authorised to recommend works to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year in his/her 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. NGO/Trust/ Registered Societies may be included as implementing agencies on the condition that at least 30 percent of the amount of proposed work is to be shared as contribution by that NGO/Trust/ Registered Societies. For the year 2002-03, an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores has been made. Till December 2002, Rs. 57.75 crores

have been released and 8,930 works have been completed with the utilisation of Rs. 80.49 crores.

9. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is small but concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area is known as Mewat area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop the area, the Government of Rajasthan sponsored this programme in the year 1987-88 with the objective of creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this programme during the year 2002-03 upto December 2002, 77 works were completed by spending Rs. 2.86 crores.

10. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced in the Seventh Plan as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. BADP is to be seen, as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about balanced development of border areas, which encounter area-specific problems like inaccessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Subsequently, during the Eight & Ninth Five Year Plan, the Government of India further extended the area covered. Since 1993-94, its scope was extended to include many other schemes needed for ensuring effective administration and balanced development of border areas. The programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts. Funds are being allocated to the State on the basis of length of international border. During the year 2002-03 upto December 2002, 516 works costing Rs. 23.13 crores had been completed.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier setup; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. There are 9,189 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas. This Department exercises administrative control over panchayati raj institutions. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayati Raj Department has increased manifold.

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The Meo community is small but concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area is known as Mewat area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop the area, the Government of Rajasthan sponsored this programme in the year 1987-88 with the objective of creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this programme during the year 2002-03 upto December 2002, 77 works were completed by spending Rs. 2.86 crores.

10. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced in the Seventh Plan as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. BADP is to be seen, as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about balanced development of border areas, which encounter area-specific problems like inaccessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Subsequently, during the Eight & Ninth Five Year Plan, the Government of India further extended the area covered. Since 1993-94, its scope was extended to include many other schemes needed for ensuring effective administration and balanced development of border areas. The programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts. Funds are being allocated to the State on the basis of length of international border. During the year 2002-03 upto December 2002, 516 works costing Rs. 23.13 crores had been completed.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier setup; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. There are 9,189 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas. This Department exercises administrative control over panchayati raj institutions. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayati Raj Department has increased manifold.

A Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary with the objective of empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions, and to identify problems coming in the way of their effective functioning and to give suggestions to rectify them. It has submitted its report on 2nd August 2002.

With the objective to ensuring community participation in planning of rural development schemes and their implementation, ward/gram sabhas have been constituted. Gramsabhas are chaired by Sarpanch and ward sabhas by Panch. In the meetings of gram and ward sabhas, the presence of SC, ST, OBC and women has been made essential. Meetings of Ward Sabhas are held twice in a year and Gram Sabhas meet on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October every year. Welfare schemes, approval of development works, physical verification of works completed, social audit of accounts and issuing utility certificates and cancellation of non-eligible persons from BPL list etc. are discussed in the gram sabhas.

The State Government has made a provision in section 121 of Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 to form district planning committees for each district to formulate plan based on local need and perspective, and to monitor execution of the plan at village, block and district level. A state level coordination committee under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner has been constituted to strengthen the district planning committees. On the recommendation of the state level committee, district level planning and coordination committees have been constituted under the chairmanship of district collectors.

Under the provisions of the constitution of India, responsibility covering 29 subjects relating to elementary education, medical and health, family welfare, power, water supply, social welfare, agriculture, public distribution system, small irrigation, animal husbandry, rural development, forest and women & child development activities listed in the eleventh schedule, have to be transferred to the panchayati raj institutions. For the effective implementation of these subjects/programme, the village level government officials have to be brought under direct control of gram panchayats. This setup has been taken up for implementation in Rajsamand district under 'Pahal Karyakram'. After the success of the 'Pahal Karyakram', it will be implemented in other districts.

The schemes benefiting individuals and the public at large in rural areas are being implemented through panchayati raj institutions. At present, programmes like mid-day meal, maintenance of hand pumps,

construction of rural dwellings and allotment of land at concessional rate, rural sanitation, balika samridhi yojana etc. are being carried out by the Panchayati Raj Department. In the year 2002-03, Rs. 88.99 crores are expected to be spent under mid-day meal programme.

During the current financial year 2002-03, against a target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates, 29,480 families have been benefited upto December 2002. Rural sanitation programme is being implemented in 5 districts of the State under 'Sampurn Swachhata Campaign' for which the Government of India has transferred Rs. 1,618.68 lakhs directly to the Zila Parishads as first instalment.

The Panchayati Raj Department is also implementing 'Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana' under National Social Assistance Programme. Under this, in the event of death of main earning member of age between 18-64 years, the dependent family is given Rs. 10,000 as assistance.

Under the scheme of 'Allotment of Residential Land', families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, gadiya luhars, roving castes, handicapped who are permanently residing in the village and the families living below poverty line have been benefited. Under this, house less, flood affected and those who have lost their houses or whose houses have become un-usable are entitles to get a piece of land measuring 150 sq. yards.

For strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions, a provisions of Rs. 9,386.67 lakhs and Rs. 9,818.96 lakhs have been made on recommendations of 2nd State Finance Commission and 11th Finance Commission respectively for the year 2002-03.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan is functioning as a leading agency for imparting training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the personnel related with rural development. This sansthan is carrying out the programmes like capacity building of panchayati raj institutions, district poverty initiative project, guidance to panchayat training centres and training programmes. Through these programmes, the sansthan is endeavouring to promote activities under panchayati raj system. Out of total 41,722 elected women representative, 29,760 have been trained upto the end of February 2002.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

Twenty Point Programme, aimed at development activities that enhance human well being and welfare, covers programmes like employment to rural labour, drinking water facilities, health to all, upliftment of SC & ST, public housing, slum improvement, environment protection, electrification of villages and energisation of wells for agricultural and allied activities. The State has achieved first, second, fourth and third rank in the country in the achievements under the Twenty Point Programme in the year 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 respectively.

Details of performance under the programme during the year 2002-03 upto December 2002 is shown in the following table:

Table 9.1.1
Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2002-03)	Achievement upto December, 2002	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SGRY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Mandays (in lakh)	-	226.02	-
	(b) Creation of Assets	No.	-	29431	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1370.00	565.99	41.31
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No.of Villages	11000	7398	67.25
4.	Community Health Centres	No.	12	0	0.00
5.	Primary Health Centres	No.	0	0	-
6.	Immunisation (a) DPT	'000 No.	1712	1224.56	71.53
	(b) Polio	'000 No	1712	1220.04	71.26
	(c) BCG	'000 No	1712	1233.18	72.03
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	257	257	100.00
8.	Anganbaris	Cum.No.	34488	35626	103.30
9.	S.C.Families assisted	No.	210000	176179	83.89
10.	S.T.Families assisted	No.	73500	42351	57.62

Contd.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2002-03)	Achievement upto December, 2002	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	(a) Indira AwasYojana (new construction)	Unit No.	17057	14053	82.39
	(b) Indira Awas Yojana (upgradation)	Unit No.	8529	5718	67.04
12.	EWS Houses	Unit No.	1450	1463	100.90
13.	LIG Houses	Unit No.	850	598	70.35
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	50000	35860	71.72
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh No.	120.00	93.57	77.97
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	12000.00	12398.00	103.32
17.	Villages Electrified	No.	500	97	19.40
18.	Pump Sets Energised	No.	10000	15471	154.71
19.	Improved Chullahs	No.	0	0	-
20.	Bio Gas Plants	No.	100	172	172.00

9.2 FAMINE / FLOOD RELIEF

The current year is the fifth consecutive year of drought, the worst one has seen in the last half century. While 7,964 villages in 18 districts were famine affected in 2001-02, this year (2002-03) all 32 districts are drought hit – a total of 40,689 villages, 4.47 crores people and 4.51 crores live stock are severally affected.

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Famine relief works were started in 8 most affected districts from 1st May 2002 and employment was provided to 1.61 lakhs labourers in

the month of June. Drinking water was provided to 2,187 villages/dhanis in water deficit district through 1,739 tankers. In all 12.70 lakh population of 2,755 villages/dhanis is being benefited through 2910 tankers.

In the drought-affected villages, employment was provided to 2.65 lakh, 5.24 lakh, 6.91 lakh and 11.2 lakh labourers in the months of August, September, October and November 2002, respectively. Against the employment target of 16.35 lakh labourers for the month of December 2002, 15.40 lakhs labourers have been employed up to 15th December. A total of 4,024 fodder depots have been sanctioned in 28 districts of the State and 2.76 lakhs MT fodder has been provided at subsidised rates through 3,421 depots upto 15 December 2002. A total of 4.81 lakhs cattle have been benefited through cattle shivirs and gaushalas.

The State Government's endeavour is to encourage the participation of NGOs, non-resident Rajasthanis and the private sector in relief works. The efforts of the government have borne fruit; drinking water has been made available to 97,000 people by NGOs in 123 villages through 142 tankers. Apart from this, 35,138 cattle have been benefited through cattle shivirs and gaushalas and 4,561.55 MT fodder has been distributed through 158 fodder depots.

Five and 25 quintals of wheat respectively at every panchayat and tehsil headquarters has been kept for distributing free of cost to helpless, sick and infirm persons who are not able to earn their livelihood. Under this, 32,284.41 quintals wheat has been distributed among 3.51 lakhs helpless persons. Besides, the government has passed an order to provide 50 kg wheat and 30 rupees per person per month to 3.5 lakhs helpless persons.

A revised memorandum seeking assistance amounting to Rs. 7,519.76 crores from the National Calamity Contingency Fund has been submitted by the State Government to the Government of India. So far no amount under the NCCF has been sanctioned for the State in the current year. Seven lakhs tons wheat only has been sanctioned for relief works started by the State Government.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

Small saving play a vital role in the State's economy as cent- percent of the net collections are received back in the form of long-term loan from the Government of India. These, thus, form a significant part of the financial resources of the State. The State Government has been implementing various special incentive schemes to encourage small savings.

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A target of Rs. 3,400 crores was fixed for net collections for the year 2002-03. Against this, Rs. 1,761.74 crores has been collected till November 2002 which is 51.82 percent of the target. As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 2,800 crores in the year 2002-03, the State Government has already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 2,557.67 crores against net small saving collections upto September 2002.

Collection under various small saving schemes during the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 (April to November) is given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1
Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Security	2001-02		2002-03	
		(April to November)		(April to November)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	11922.25	6542.52	19808.31	12423.86
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	34862.67	-4768.49	46797.72	3470.52
3.	Recurring Deposit	68405.81	38643.20	83154.91	42416.68
4.	Time Deposit	65773.63	46311.87	60691.57	18960.95
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	-	-9889.72	-	-11510.78
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	51791.69	28797.70	59788.52	35828.54
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	59650.53	51386.96	74895.71	66282.00
8.	National Saving Schemes	166.63	-809.99	98.07	-577.25
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	6894.59	5265.41	7586.81	5566.60
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	5056.75	3911.75	4459.56	3266.46
11.	Retd. Government Employees Fund	6.00	6.00	46.94	46.68
Total		304530.55	165397.21	357328.12	176174.26

It is revealed from the above table that Monthly Income Scheme, Recurring Deposits, Kisan Vikas Patra and National Savings Certificate VIII issue continued to be the most popular schemes. These four schemes accounted for Rs. 1,253.70 crores in the financial year 2001-02 that is 75.80 percent of net collections and in the current year 2002-03

(upto November 2002), net collection under these schemes is Rs. 1,569.51 crores which is 89.09 percent of total net collection.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

The Department of Science and Technology was established to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate the activities in the field of Science and Technology by taking up application oriented Research and Development Projects and various programmes relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science and application of modern technology of remote sensing.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 44.55 lakhs for implementation of various Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS/SCA) against this amount an expenditure of Rs. 26.78 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2002.

Under student project programme, 31 projects have been sanctioned for the current financial year. S & T department provides a financial support upto a maximum limit of Rs. 10 thousand per project. In the field of astrophysics, a project 'Gama Rays Astrophysics Coordinated Experts' (GRACE) is being implemented at Mount Abu by the Department in coordination with Atomic Energy Department of the Government of India. Bhaba Atomic Energy Centre, BARC, Mumbai has established this project for conducting high standard research. The Department is emphasising the need of Biotechnology in the light of rapid growth in the field of biology, food, fodder, animal productivity, animal health, environment and energy.

The Science and Technology Department is implementing programmes like Pilot/Special Project on appropriate Technologies, Specialised Training in Improved Technology, Technology Demonstration Camps, S&T for Women, Science Communication and Popularisation, Entrepreneurship Development Programme Camps for entrepreneurship awareness and motivation. Activities under the scheme of Research and Development, Assistance to Science Clubs and Information Development have also been taken up.

9.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Department of Information Technology (DoIT) is functioning as Nodal Agency in Government Sector to implement the Government's IT Policy and provide project oriented technical assistance for computerisation of the government departments. Along with its key objectives, it is formulating policies, creating awareness and providing technical consultancy to the government departments in the State. The State

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Government is fully committed to provide a SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible and Transparent) governance.

Important projects/schemes implemented under Information Technology have been described below:-

Human Resource Development in IT: Government of Rajasthan has provided funds of Rs. 5 crores and land for establishment of LNM Institute of Information Technology at Roopa Ki Nangal (Jaipur). The foundation stone of this Institute was laid down on August 2002 by NRI Sh. Laxmi Niwas Mittal. Computer subject has been made compulsory in Secondary, Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges. Department of Information Technology & Communication has trained 157 officers/officials and 8 public representatives (MLAs) in computers.

Investment in Information Technology Sector: The Government has provided several concessions like concession in land & building tax, tax on hardware and software to entrepreneur investing in Information Technology sector.

e-Governance through Information Technology: In CM Secretariat, some of the modules of Chief Minister's Information System (CMIS) have been implemented to strengthen monitoring using IT equipments. Integrated Citizens Service Centre-"Lok Mitra" has been started in Government Hostel with its 2 extension counters in Jaipur City on pilot basis with the aim of providing various services to urban population.

With a view to create awareness among the rural masses with regards to the Government departments, RajComp has successfully started "Jan-Mitra" kiosks in rural areas of Jhalawar District under UNDP project. A total of 19 such kiosks have been established and are ready for operation. For the development of e-Governance in the State, all the 32 districts are connected with Hotline with main centre at Secretariat Jaipur.

Videoconferencing facility has been started in two Divisional headquarters Jaipur & Jodhpur. The remaining Divisional headquarters, will also be covered in the near future.

For e-Governance in the State, initially 6 public dealing departments viz. PHED, Medical & Health, Transport, Registration & Stamps, State Insurance & PF Department and District Collectorates have been selected for complete computerisation of backend services and government to public interface. For the computerisation, Directorate of Information Technology & Communication has completed feasibility/requirement study, and activities for computerisation have

been identified. The work of development of application software package is being taken up.

Computerisation of RTO Jodhpur has been started. In the project of Land Records Computerisation, records of 139 tehsils out of total 219 have been computerised. RajComp has started computerisation projects covering treasuries, hospitals, Agriculture Marketing Board, Vidhan Sabha, Housing Board etc. Apart from this, the Government has approved the project of establishing Call Centre by GE Capital in Jaipur for providing IT enabled services to urban public and Gramdoot project owned and executed by M/s Aksh Optifiber in collaboration with the district administration.

Future Plans: In the remaining months of the current financial year, Department of Information Technology and Communication has proposed expansion of already initiated IT projects.

To attain the overall objectives of e-Governance, high-end computing facilities comprising state-of-the-art computer network and other related communication peripherals would be installed at the State Secretariat and associated buildings.

“Lok-Mitra” centres are proposed at 5 Divisional headquarters and also at Jhalawar & Rajsamand districts. A detailed project on BOOT basis has been approved on 24th May, 2002 in the first meeting of Empowered Committee of IT & C.

It is proposed to establish “Jan-Mitra” centres at 4 Divisional Headquarters and 2 more District headquarters.

It is proposed to update the information and maps of the GIS application on the past census 2001 scenario, customize query system, data updation protocol, hardware and software installation and training.

9.6 TOURISM

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

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The Government and the Tourism Industry both have been striving to improve the quality of the product and services made available for visiting tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information, facilities to connect visiting sites and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Department of Tourism is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 225.34 lakhs has been spent upto December 2002 against the revised budget provision of Rs. 1,250.00 lakhs. The developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourism sites. Rajasthan has attracted 83.65 lakhs tourists (77.57 lakhs domestic and 6.08 lakhs foreign) during the year 2001, as against 79.97 lakhs tourists in the previous year. The tourist flow indicates that Rajasthan as a tourist destination is, gradually, becoming more and more popular.

To develop a long term perspective and strategy for development of tourism in the State, the 'Rajiv Gandhi Paryatan Vikas Mission' has been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

9.7 JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra is an international level facility created by State Government. It acts as avenue for poly-dimensional arts and culture activities. The main objectives of this Kendra are to assist, expand and promote various arts and research based studies with special reference of Rajasthan. During the financial year 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 39.40 lakhs under non-plan was allotted to the Kendra. Four sections, namely, Music and Dance, Theatre, Visual arts and Documentation are functioning in this Kendra.

9.8 DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVE PROJECT

World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiative Project has been launched in the State on July 25th 2000. The Project is being implemented in seven poorest districts of the State, viz, Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk for up-liftment of rural poor in 7,039 villages of 42 blocks. 3.5 lakh poor families will be benefited under this project. Total project cost of Rs. 643.63 crore is shared between World Bank (80%) as loan, State Government as counterpart funding (15%) and Beneficiary Contribution is 5 percent.

The Government and the Tourism Industry both have been striving to improve the quality of the product and services made available for visiting tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information, facilities to connect visiting sites and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Department of Tourism is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 225.34 lakhs has been spent upto December 2002 against the revised budget provision of Rs. 1,250.00 lakhs. The developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourism sites. Rajasthan has attracted 83.65 lakhs tourists (77.57 lakhs domestic and 6.08 lakhs foreign) during the year 2001, as against 79.97 lakhs tourists in the previous year. The tourist flow indicates that Rajasthan as a tourist destination is, gradually, becoming more and more popular.

To develop a long term perspective and strategy for development of tourism in the State, the 'Rajiv Gandhi Paryatan Vikas Mission' has been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

9.7 JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

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The objective of the Project is to attach rural poor of 7,039 villages with NGOs to facilitate and support in community mobilization, constitution of Common Interest Groups and Village Development Association, preparation of proposals and assistance in implementation of activities.

As an innovative approach and a step ahead in the direction of capacity building, it is proposed to select the rural poor by training them in the field of health, animal health, breed improvement, hand pump repairing and tool kit supplying. In addition, dairy activities and land-based activities are also being taken up. Other innovative projects e.g. cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs, vermi-compost are also being taken up. For micro enterprise activities and training for skill development is being provided and their master trainers are identified. Handicapped, weaker sections of the society and women are being encouraged to participate in the project and choose activities of their own interest.

Work in 491 villages in the first year, and 1,089 villages in the second year, has been started. A total of 2,459 common interest groups have been formed; 662 sub-projects with a total cost of Rs. 17.56 crores have been sanctioned upto December 2002. Action is on to cover another 1,730 villages.

10. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State Government has embarked on the path of economic reforms that encompass all major infrastructure sectors of the State's economy. Details of some of the reforms undertaken are given below:

10.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

In spite of four years of consecutive drought, the State has been able to manage its finances reasonably well. The growth in own tax revenue during the year 2001-02 was 7 percent over the previous year and in share in central taxes less than 2 percent. By taking measures to control expenditure, the State has been able to contain growth in revenue expenditure to about 6 percent during the year 2001-02. The growth in non-plan revenue expenditure during 2001-02 was less than 5 percent as compared to previous year. If payment of interest of Rs. 3,877.99 crores is excluded, the growth in non-plan revenue expenditure in the year 2001-02 works out to less than one percent.

10.2 TAX REFORMS

By and large, successive famines and slow down of economy have not affected the collection of revenue in the State. As compared to 10 percent growth in the year 2001-02, during the first 9 months of 2002-03, the State achieved growth rate of 13.5 percent.

The Commercial Taxes Department has commenced computerisation of its check posts. In all, 40 check posts have been computerised. Arrangements have been made for transmission of data regarding export and import of goods, from the State to the Assessing Authorities through Internet. This would help in final assessment of tax liabilities of an assessee and prevention of revenue leakage.

In order to streamline the working of Registration & Stamps Department, a time limit for registration of documents within 7 days of presentation has been fixed. Now certain kinds of documents are being registered on the day of presentation and others are given back to the holders within a period of 24 hours. Speedy disposal of documents would remove the hardship being faced by the general public due to delay in registration of documents.

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For regularisation of colonies in urban areas by Jaipur Development Authority instead of charging stamp duty on the basis of market value for issuance of Patta (by JDA), the pattas are now being charged a stamp duty of Rs. 100/- (in case registration has already been done before 31st March 2002) or on the basis of the rental value, conversion charges, interest and penalty. This step has led to large-scale regularisation of colonies.

A scheme for waiver of stamp duty has been announced by the State Government for disposing off the pending disputed cases.

It was brought to the notice of the Government that the DLC rates in certain areas are very high and impractical. For removal of these difficulties, the State Government has allowed registration of documents allowing for an increase of 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent on the original price rate for the purpose of calculation of valuation of stamp duty, in the first, second and third year of sale respectively.

A liberal amnesty scheme has been announced by the State Government for old recovery from excise contractors.

An amnesty Scheme has also been announced in the Transport Department for recovery of old dues.

10.3 INDUSTRY SECTOR

Under the Single Window Clearance Scheme, the Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion has sanctioned 17 projects upto November 2002, with an investment of Rs. 5,332.50 crores in its 6 meetings. A total of 24 meetings of the State Level Empowered Committee have been held; 10 projects with an investment of Rs. 138 crores have been sanctioned. Similarly, the District Level Empowered Committees have held 465 meetings wherein 1,041 projects have been sanctioned involving an investment of Rs. 354.85 crores.

A Website 'Invest Rajasthan' has been developed for the use of potential investors.

Interest subsidy scheme has been introduced to provide loan at cheaper rates to small investors to set up industrial units in the State. Under this, 2 percent subsidy in documented rate of interest is provided.

To promote exports, an Industrial Park has been established at Sitapura, Jaipur and process of establishment at Boranada, Jodhpur is on. Apart from this, an industrial park is proposed to be established at Nimrana,

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Foundation stone for Venture Capital Fund costing Rs. 16 crores has been laid in November 2002 by RIICO with the help of Indian Small Industry Corporation and the State Government.

Work on a Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhiwadi has commenced.

For marketing the product of small scale industries, urban/rural haat bazaars are being established in the State.

For the benefit of industrialists, the Rajasthan Financial Corporation has implemented a number of schemes like Platinum Card Loan Scheme, Fast Track Loan Scheme, Rollover cum principal replenishment loan Scheme, Interest Relief Loan Scheme, Special Drive Scheme, etc.

To bring about transparency and give effect to the right to information, citizen's charter has been issued by all major departments.

10.4 POWER SECTOR

The generation capacity augmentation programme involves addition of over 1,750 MW power capacity during the period of December 1998, to November 2003, (5 Years) which resulted in 50 percent addition to the capacity built up over the preceding 50 years. During December 1998, to December 2002, an additional capacity of 1,208 MW has already been achieved.

Commercial power generation at 250 MW Unit-IV of STPS commenced six months ahead of scheduled time i.e. in July 2002, this resulted in saving of over Rs. 80 crores.

The 37.5 MW Gas Turbine at Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station has also been commissioned on 7th August 2002. Work on 37.5 MW steam turbine is in progress and generation is expected to commence by March 2003.

Work on 195 MW Unit-VI of KTPS is in progress and generation is likely to start from August 2003.

Work on 250 MW Unit-V of STPS is in progress and generation is likely to begin from June 2003.

Wind Power Projects of 10.15 MW capacity have been commissioned during April to December 2002.

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MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Government of Rajasthan on 10th June 2002, for execution of 2x125 MW Lignite-cum-Mining generation project at Barsingsar in Bikaner district.

Both KTPS and STPS Plants individually recorded a Load Factor of over 85 percent in the year 2001-02, which is the second highest in the country.

A massive expansion of the grid sub-station network is being undertaken. During December 1998, to December 2002, 2 GSS of 400 KV, 7GSS of 220 KV, 40 GSS of 132 KV and 478 GSS of 33 KV have been established.

The work of installation of metering equipment and coding in all 8,500-11 KV feeders has almost been completed. It would now be possible to conduct effective energy audit at all 11 KV feeders.

Collection efficiency increased from 98.19 percent in the year 2000-01 to over 100 percent in the year 2001-02, the highest in the country.

Increasing trend of T&D losses over the years have now registered a declining trend. From a level of over 43 percent in the year 1999-2000, they have come down to around 38 percent in the year 2001-02.

During the year 1998-99 to 2001-02, revenue went up by Rs. 1,750 crores (55 percent) from Rs. 3,193 crores to Rs. 4,944 crores.

Revenue deficit, which had risen from Rs. 100 crores in the year 1990-91 to Rs. 1,676 crores in the year 1999-2000, has come down to Rs. 1,600 crores in the year 2000-01 and it is estimated to further come down to Rs. 1,270 crores in the year 2001-02.

Tripartite Agreement for settlement of SEB dues has been signed on 29th October 2002, by the State Government with Government of India and Reserve Bank of India.

Memorandum of Agreement has been signed on 29th June 2002, between the Ministry of Power and Distribution Companies for execution of Accelerated Power Development Programme in Alwar, Jhunjhunu and Jodhpur Circles.

A total of 15 schemes costing Rs. 766.50 crores have been approved by the Ministry of Power for implementation of APDRP in the year 2002-03 for up-gradation of transformer and bifurcation of loads, reconditioning,

setting up of call centres, customer indexing, metering upto distribution transformer level, replacement of defective meters etc.

Rajasthan has gained third rank in the country in performance rating amongst all the SEBs/Utilities in the Power Sector by CRISIL.

10.5 IRRIGATION SECTOR

The Irrigation Department has published citizen's charter upto the level of gram panchayat through its division level office so that the people may get more and more information and knowledge about the department.

With a view to improve surface irrigation systems, performance and efficiency of selected schemes through increasing involvement of water users and for strengthening the capacity for strategic planning and environmentally sustainable development and management of surface and ground water, a World Bank Assisted project namely Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project has been sanctioned. The cost of the project is Rs. 733.60 crores of which the World Bank Assistance will be to the order of Rs. 590.00 crores. Work on this Project has been started in current financial year and 505 water user associations have been formed. Besides, Project Monitoring Unit and State Water Resource Planning Unit has also been setup. Tenders are being invited for construction work.

The Department is receiving loan assistance for various on going projects from NABARD under RIDF and from the Central Government under AIBP so that sufficient funds can be provided for early completion of on-going projects. As per modified guidelines of AIBP, the loan assistance is being provided to the economic reforming states in Central : State ratio of 4 : 1. The State has been included in category of economic reforming states.

10.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The State Government has initiated several reforms in the road sector. For inviting private sector participation in road development, Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 and Rules has been implemented in the State to provide a regulatory framework to BOT policy. Rajasthan Road Development Rules, 2002 provide a transparent system for bidding and decision on BOT projects. The Model Concession Agreement also takes care of the interest of the investors and lenders.

The State Government has identified 23 projects with cost of about Rs. 363.50 crores for construction of roads/bypasses on BOT basis in next two years. Tenders for 3 projects amounting to Rs. 36.04 crores have been issued and bids are to be received. It is expected that private

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investment of about Rs. 119 crores would flow in road sector during 2002-03 under BOT projects.

For improving road conditions, the State Government has decided to take up 'Road Upgradation Project' amounting to Rs. 600.00 crores to improve and renew 24,000 km. of roads during the years 2001-02 and 2002-03. The funds are coming from the PWD Plan, RSAMB and NABARD. Under this project, works on 13,604 km. roads have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 330.66 crores has been incurred. Work on other roads is in full swing.

The work relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways (SHWs) and Major District Road (MDRs) are being done under 'Central Road Fund'. Under this, 147 works amounting to Rs. 255.17 crores have been approved and 3,613 km. of roads upto December 2002, at an expenditure of Rs. 128.45 crores have been taken up.

During the year 2002-03, improvement of riding quality in 1,716 km. of National Highways is being done. Work in 1,080 km. road length has been completed.

Four laning work of National Highways is being executed by NHAI. During the year 2002-03, NHAI has started work on 521 km. length of Jaipur-Kishangarh-Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Ratanpur NH. The road stretch from Jaipur to Kishangarh NH is planned to be six lane. The estimated cost of these works is about Rs. 1,776 crores and these works are scheduled for completion during the year 2003-05. Survey of east-west corridor i.e. Pindwara-Udaipur-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri road will also start soon.

For timely execution of the projects, the system of potential bid assessment and automatic penalty for delay has been introduced which has resulted into timely completion of 85 percent projects.

Despite increase in the operation cost due to price hike in diesel, tyre and personnel cost, RSRTC through its better financial and operational management, has reduced the burden of loss by Rs. 18.50 crores in the year 2002-03 (April-December 2002).

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन—प्रचलित कीमतों पर

1. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

		(लाख रु.) (Lakh Rs.)				
Sector क्षेत्र		1998-99	1999-2k	2000-01 P	2001-02 Q	2002-03 A
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)		2371539	2230222	1962203	2440000	1756125
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	32.43	28.42	24.65	27.19	20.10
2 वानिकी		87315	94719	105554	110593	115600
Forestry	%	1.19	1.21	1.33	1.23	1.32
3 मत्स्य पालन		5088	5515	5458	6711	8340
Fisheries	%	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10
4 खनन		163380	187134	189626	198996	204848
Mining	%	2.23	2.39	2.38	2.22	2.34
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)		477588	706581	771232	812366	853670
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	6.53	9.00	9.69	9.05	9.77
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)		436267	454686	483146	551326	574004
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	5.97	5.79	6.07	6.15	6.57
7 निर्माण		613966	750383	783257	824083	859183
Construction	%	8.40	9.56	9.84	9.19	9.83
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति		355810	330000	370241	391010	411884
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	4.87	4.20	4.65	4.36	4.71
9 रेल्वे		77231	80122	85337	89711	94309
Railways	%	1.06	1.02	1.07	1.00	1.08
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण		185556	217395	233154	262636	281932
Other Transport & Storage	%	2.54	2.77	2.93	2.93	3.23
11 संचार		89268	88406	96330	104254	112178
Communication	%	1.22	1.13	1.21	1.16	1.28
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह		962058	1007370	1029668	1164280	1240000
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	13.16	12.84	12.93	12.98	14.19
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा		216273	238807	253673	274804	297695
Banking & Insurance	%	2.96	3.04	3.19	3.06	3.41
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का						
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्यें		376041	427006	465716	508853	555318
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	5.14	5.44	5.85	5.67	6.36
15 लोक प्रशासन		319263	346863	368647	364322	377133
Public Administration	%	4.36	4.42	4.63	4.06	4.32
16 अन्य सेवार्यें		575181	682853	756769	868758	994956
Other Services	%	7.87	8.70	9.51	9.68	11.39
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		7311824	7848062	7960011	8972703	8737175
Gross State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P—प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q—त्वरित अनुमान, A— अग्रिम अनुमान

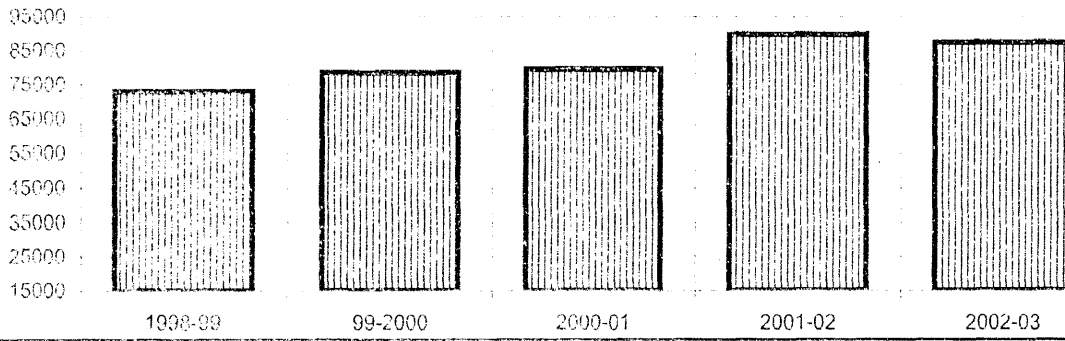
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

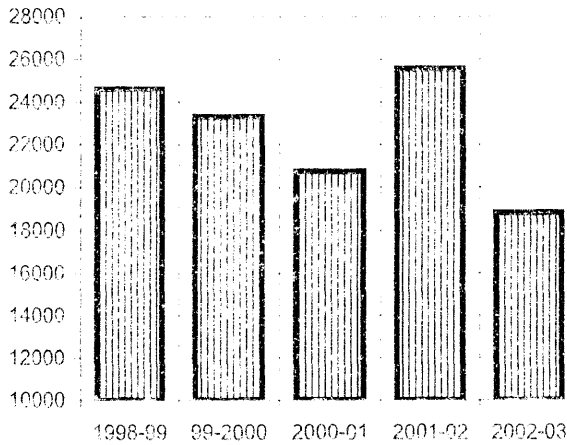
करोड़ रु० Crore R₹.

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product



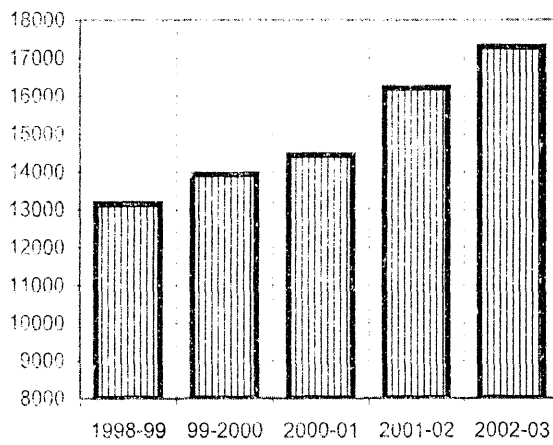
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



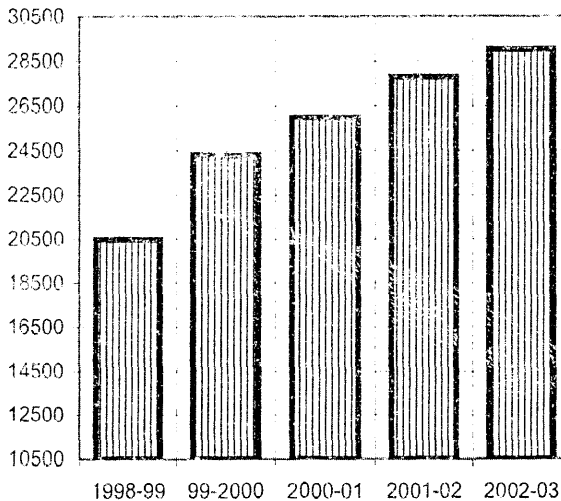
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



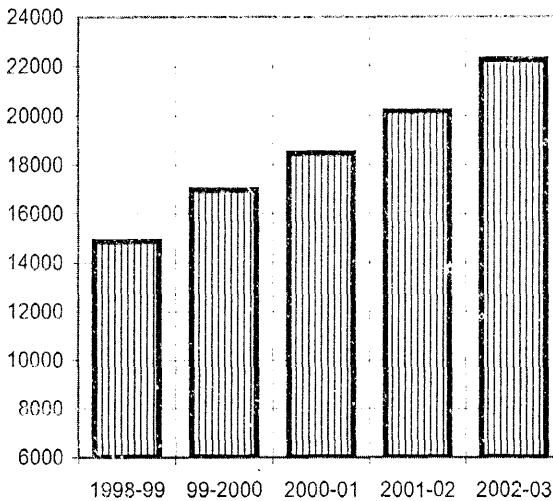
खन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



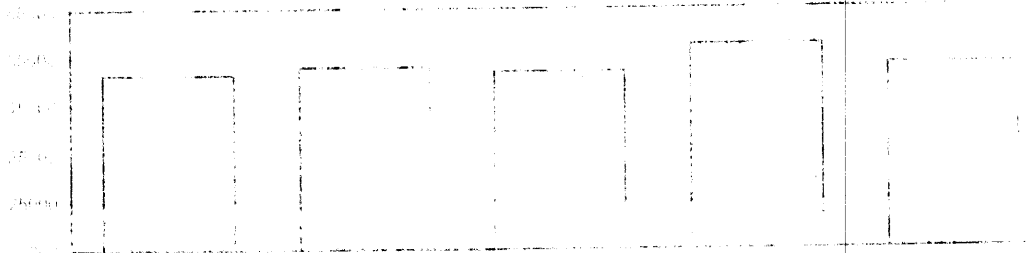
ਬੈਂਕੋਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਈ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ

BANK STATEMENT OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

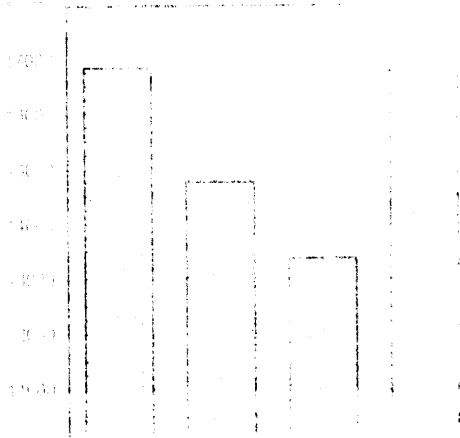
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ



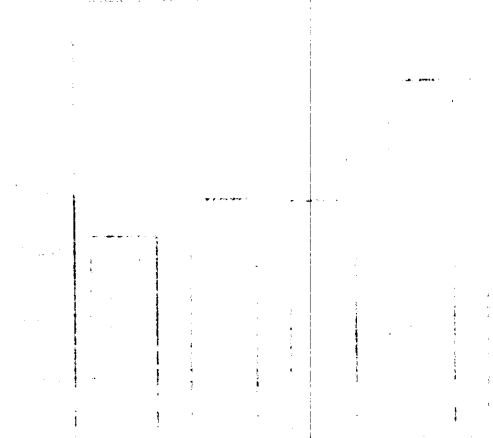
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

AGRI & ALLIED SERVICE



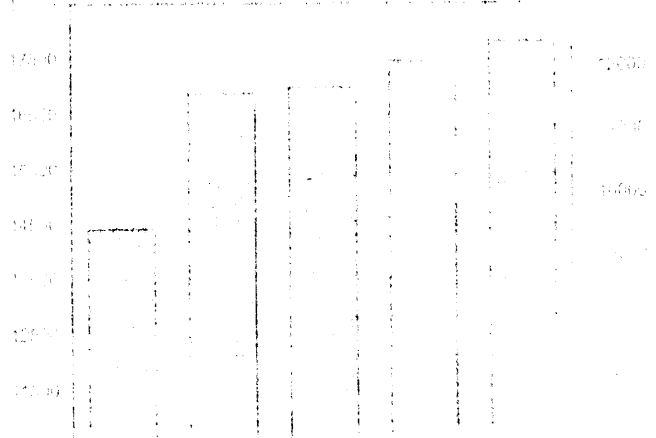
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

TRANSPORT & COMMERCIAL



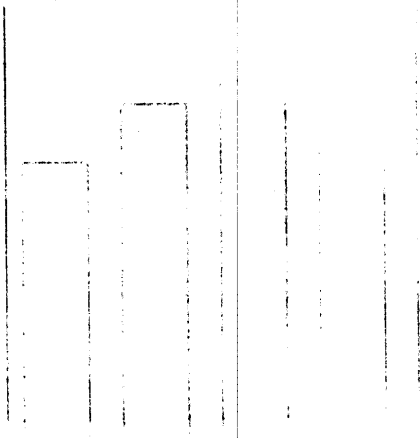
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

INDUSTRIAL & AGENCIES



ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ

OTHER SERVICE



2. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन—स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

2. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

Sector क्षेत्र	(लाख रु.) (Lakh Rs.)				
	1998-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	2	3	P 4	Q 5	A 6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1614251	1403437	1258061	1610736	1061692
	% 31.45	26.54	24.22	28.07	19.95
2 वानिकी Forestry	67635	69774	75834	77528	79016
	% 1.32	1.32	1.46	1.35	1.48
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3676	3969	3712	4363	5183
	% 0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10
4 खनन Mining	118992	128650	128782	137955	142364
	% 2.32	2.43	2.48	2.40	2.67
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	408908	591018	575834	579887	592010
	% 7.97	11.18	11.09	10.11	11.12
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	280410	288143	286148	301816	304988
	% 5.46	5.45	5.51	5.26	5.73
7 निर्माण Construction	404170	473021	485089	500661	514996
	% 7.87	8.94	9.34	8.72	9.67
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	228923	206491	221991	224152	226140
	% 4.46	3.90	4.28	3.91	4.25
9 रेलवे Railways	72454	75778	79039	82552	86221
	% 1.41	1.43	1.52	1.44	1.62
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	119367	136095	139714	150528	154856
	% 2.33	2.57	2.69	2.62	2.91
11 संचार Communication	67120	73957	82069	90181	98293
	% 1.31	1.40	1.58	1.57	1.85
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	702613	704995	687819	760125	779339
	% 13.69	13.33	13.24	13.25	14.64
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	173231	181808	178013	183140	188414
	% 3.38	3.44	3.43	3.19	3.54
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	293417	313833	323183	333255	342765
	% 5.72	5.93	6.22	5.81	6.44
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	205426	216541	220541	208359	206635
	% 4.00	4.09	4.25	3.63	3.88
16 अन्य सेवार्ये Other Services	371399	421526	447842	492673	540314
	% 7.24	7.97	8.62	8.59	10.15
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	5131992	5289036	5193671	5737911	5323226
	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P—प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q—त्वरित अनुमान, A—अग्रिम अनुमान

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

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-प्रचलित कीमतों पर

3. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	1998-99	1999-2k	2000-01 P	2001-02 Q	2002-03 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	2194345	2040517	1795219	2232427	1606426
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 33.49	29.39	25.60	28.17	20.89
2 वानिकी	83508	90631	101165	105880	110538
Forestry	% 1.27	1.30	1.44	1.34	1.44
3 मत्स्य पालन	4221	4879	4991	6369	8089
Fisheries	% 0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.11
4	123102	143639	142657	148276	150077
Mining	% 1.88	2.07	2.03	1.87	1.95
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	362681	492058	534752	563358	591470
Manufacturing (Registered)	% 5.53	7.09	7.62	7.11	7.69
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	390076	407229	432696	493776	513965
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 5.95	5.87	6.17	6.23	6.69
7 निर्माण	589451	724019	754904	793592	826392
Construction	% 8.99	10.43	10.76	10.01	10.75
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	255527	220904	251498	261701	270998
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 3.90	3.18	3.59	3.30	3.53
9 रेल्वे	60557	62433	66656	69942	73390
Railways	% 0.92	0.90	0.95	0.88	0.96
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	134002	163092	175955	202387	218470
Other Transport & Storage	% 2.05	2.35	2.51	2.55	2.84
11 संचार	68695	64974	69681	74388	79095
Communication	% 1.05	0.94	0.99	0.94	1.03
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	944341	988546	1009668	1143030	1217422
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 14.41	14.24	14.40	14.42	15.83
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	209769	231830	246004	266472	288642
Banking & Insurance	% 3.20	3.34	3.51	3.36	3.75
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का					
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्यें	285557	326672	354459	385485	418521
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	% 4.36	4.70	5.05	4.86	5.44
15 लोक प्रशासन	281255	308166	329249	324209	336293
Public Administration	% 4.29	4.44	4.69	4.09	4.37
16 अन्य सेवार्यें	566096	672393	744726	854892	978992
Other Services	% 8.64	9.69	10.62	10.79	12.73
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	6553183	6941982	7014280	7926184	7688780
Net State Domestic Product	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	12348	12752	12557	13825	13066
Per Capita Income (Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

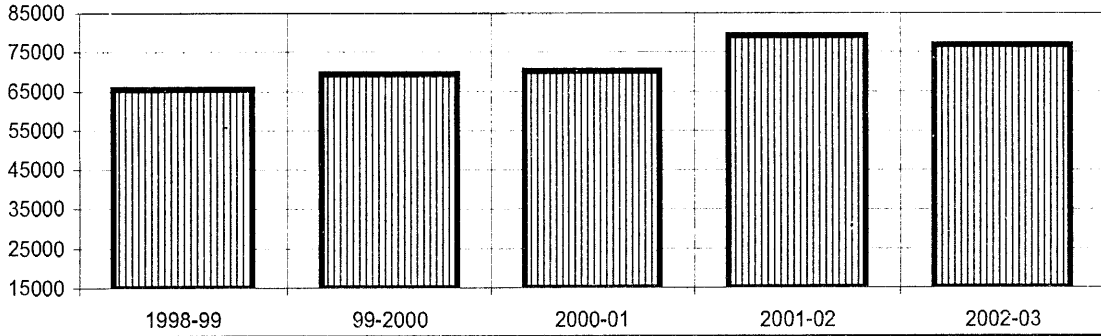
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – प्रचलित कीमतों पर

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

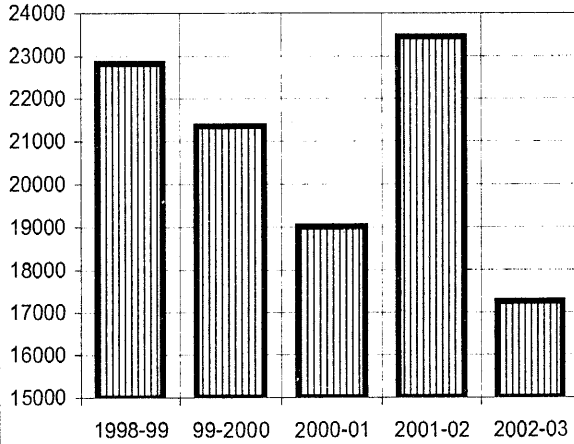
करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



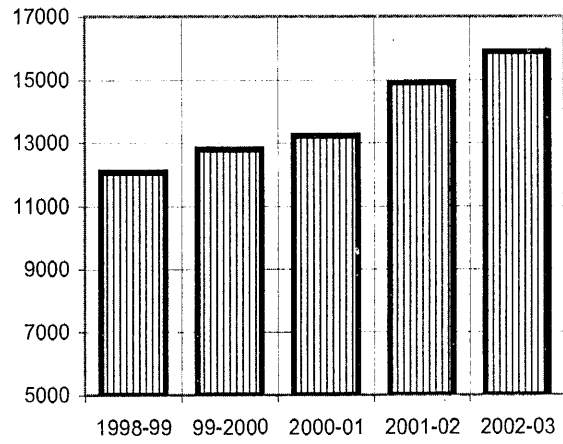
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



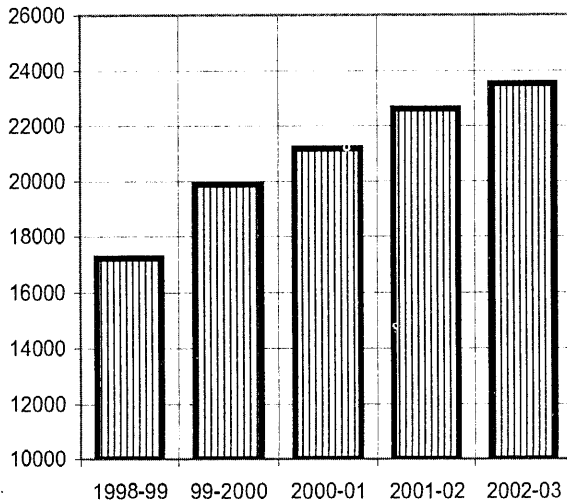
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



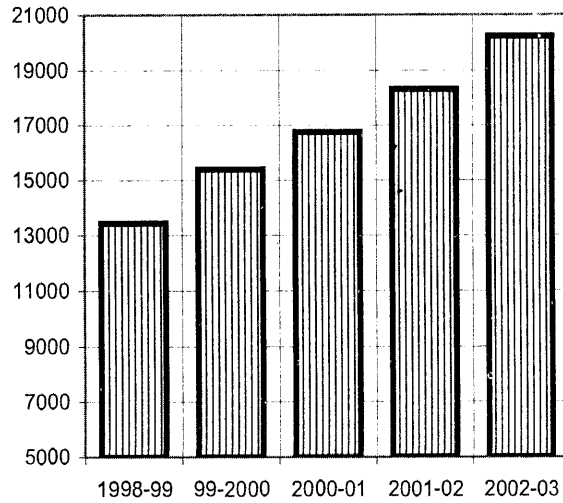
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



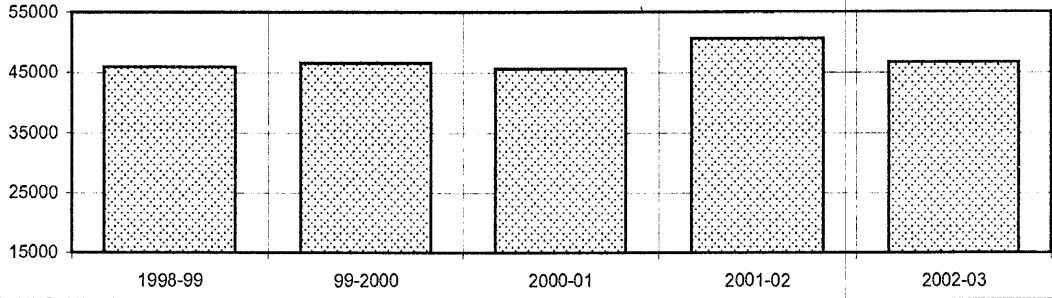
औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT(1993-94) PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

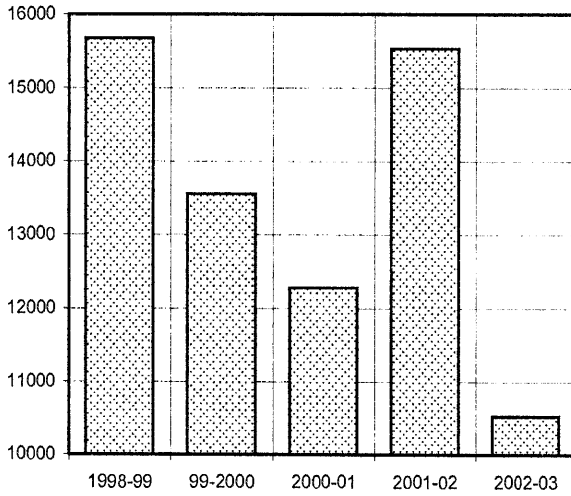
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

Net State Domestic Product



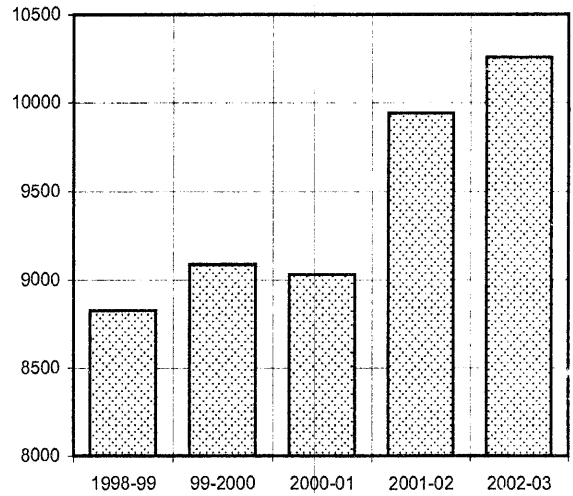
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



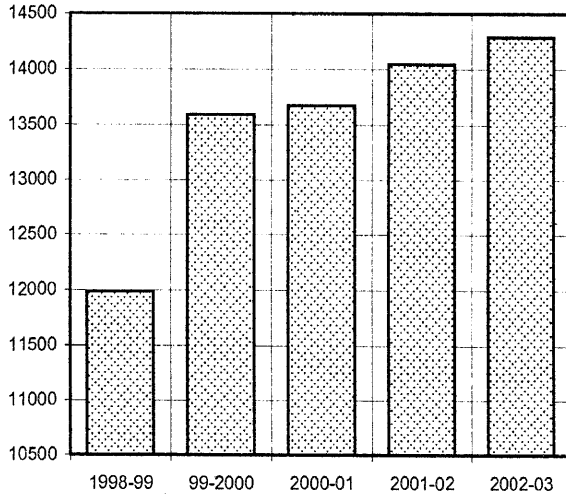
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



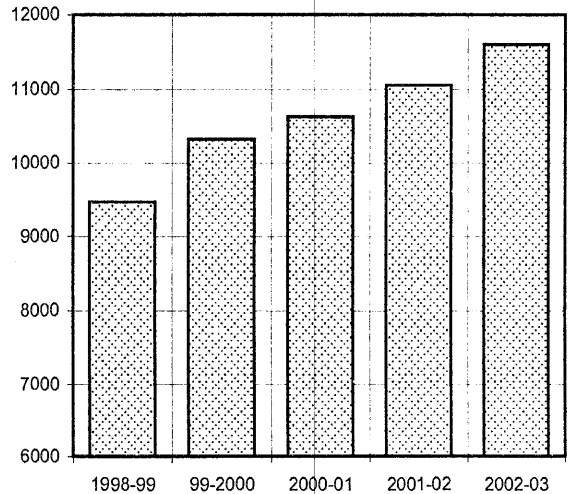
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

4. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)					
Sector क्षेत्र	1998-99	1999-2k	2000-01 P	2001-02 Q	2002-03 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1498369	1284143	1151016	1473704	971103
%	32.61	27.59	25.24	29.14	20.81
2 वानिकी Forestry	65397	67505	73534	75196	76652
%	1.42	1.46	1.61	1.49	1.64
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3071	3534	3399	4138	5021
%	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11
4 खनन Mining	91022	99440	98277	106098	109094
%	1.98	2.14	2.15	2.10	2.34
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	315616	418129	407216	410109	418171
%	6.87	8.98	8.93	8.11	8.96
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	247113	254804	253006	266864	269566
%	5.38	5.47	5.55	5.28	5.78
7 निर्माण Construction	384378	452038	462843	477077	489993
%	8.37	9.71	10.15	9.43	10.50
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	160523	134401	146011	144071	141734
%	3.50	2.89	3.20	2.85	3.04
9 रेल्वे Railways	59937	62749	65725	68824	72069
%	1.30	1.35	1.44	1.36	1.54
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	80608	96493	99250	109183	112612
%	1.75	2.07	2.18	2.16	2.41
11 संचार Communication	53280	58761	65273	71785	78297
%	1.16	1.26	1.43	1.42	1.68
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	688655	690406	672570	744187	762681
%	14.99	14.83	14.75	14.72	16.34
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	168127	176431	172410	177289	182306
%	3.66	3.79	3.78	3.51	3.91
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	232578	248634	253312	258376	262520
%	5.06	5.34	5.55	5.11	5.62
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	181046	192845	197510	185974	184878
%	3.94	4.14	4.33	3.68	3.96
16 अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	364893	414209	439613	483418	529905
%	7.94	8.90	9.64	9.56	11.36
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	4594613	4654522	4560965	5056293	4666602
Net State Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	8657	8550	8165	8819	7930
Per Capita Income (Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A-अग्रिम अनुमान

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

5. राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार (1979-80 से 1981-82=100)

Base (1979-80 to 1981-82=100)

फसल Crop	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें						
A- Food Crops	199.10	224.22	208.30	160.77	147.48	207.99
1 अनाज						
Cereals	217.08	224.74	209.24	197.14	183.74	244.68
रबी						
Rabi	227.87	228.53	232.82	225.92	188.98	217.04
खरीफ						
Kharif	198.02	218.11	168.44	146.14	174.51	293.87
2 दलहन						
Pulses	156.66	222.89	206.01	75.02	61.99	121.45
ब- अखाद्य फसलें						
B- Non Food Crops	554.77	454.20	472.20	490.62	286.23	404.01
1 तिलहन +						
Oilseed	714.07	584.40	619.34	649.34	363.60	555.34
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण)						
Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	307.11	196.30	195.51	220.53	180.31	64.00
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक)						
Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	404.48	447.09	335.43	303.61	229.71	331.51
4 तरकारियां (आलू)						
Vegetables (Potato)	744.70	810.53	1371.04	1428.72	849.39	842.28
5 अन्य फसलें *						
Other Crops	102.53	91.82	85.33	62.77	44.80	35.26
समस्त फसलें						
All Crops	265.68	267.27	257.71	222.52	173.45	244.68

* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित है।

Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco

+ तिल, मूंगफली, अरण्डी, अलसी, राई एवं सरसों सम्मिलित है।

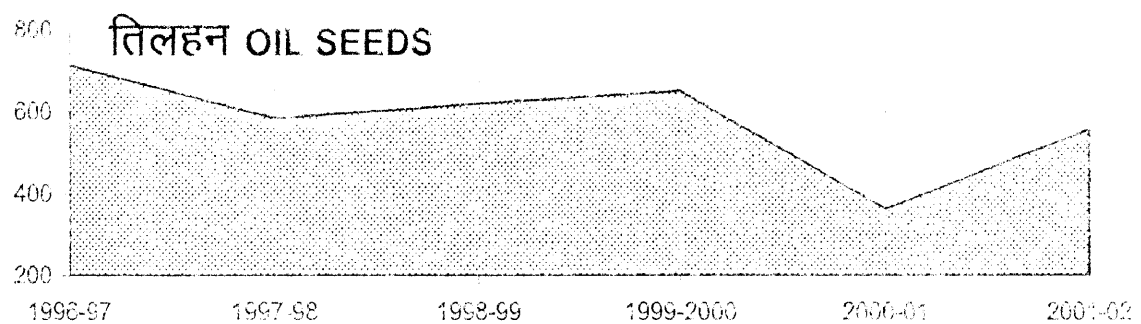
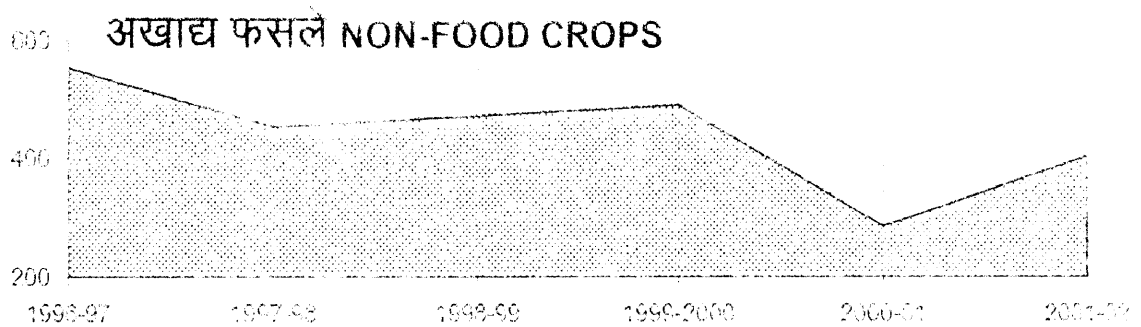
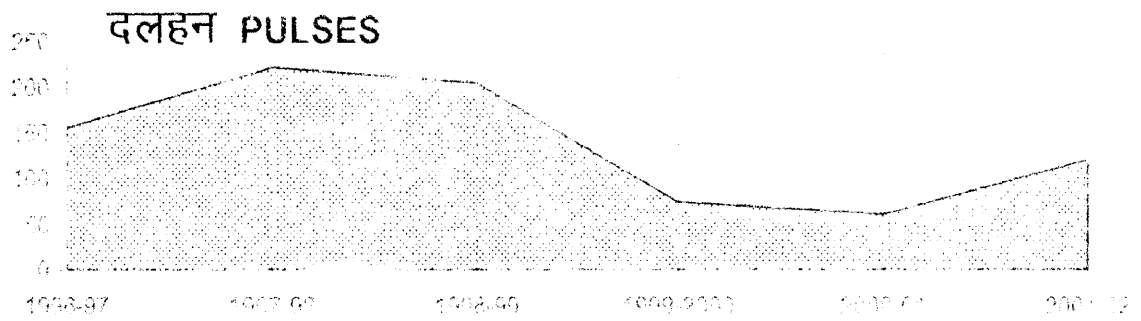
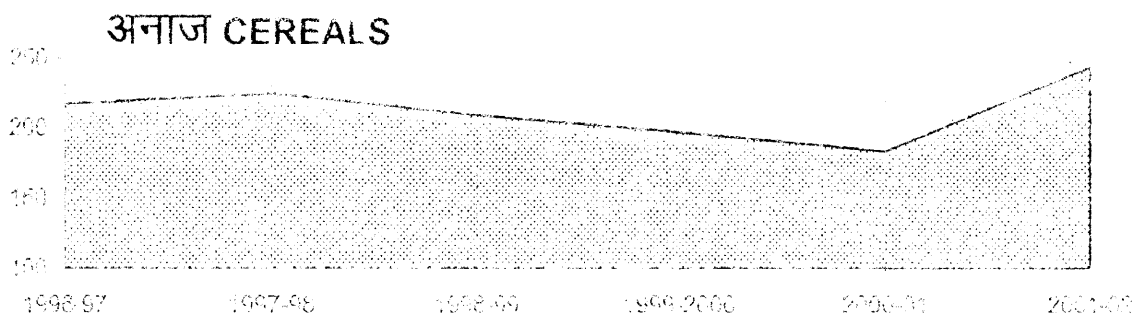
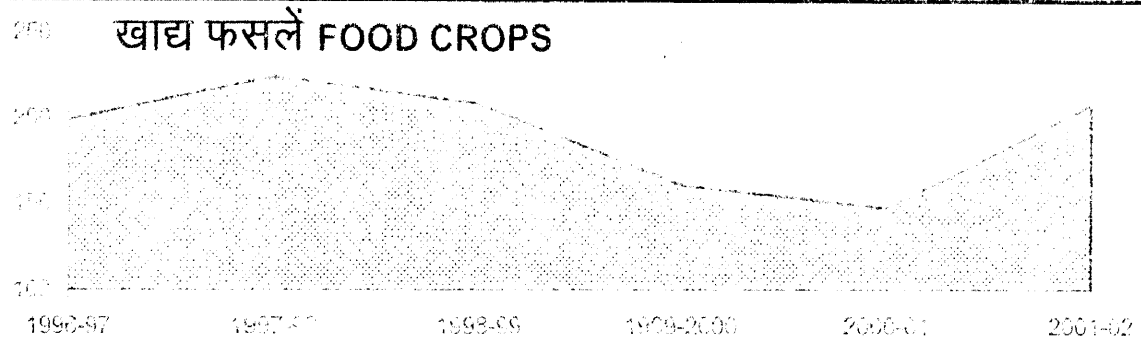
Includes Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor seed, Linseed and Rape & Mustard

प्रावधानिक Provisional

राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

अधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100



राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

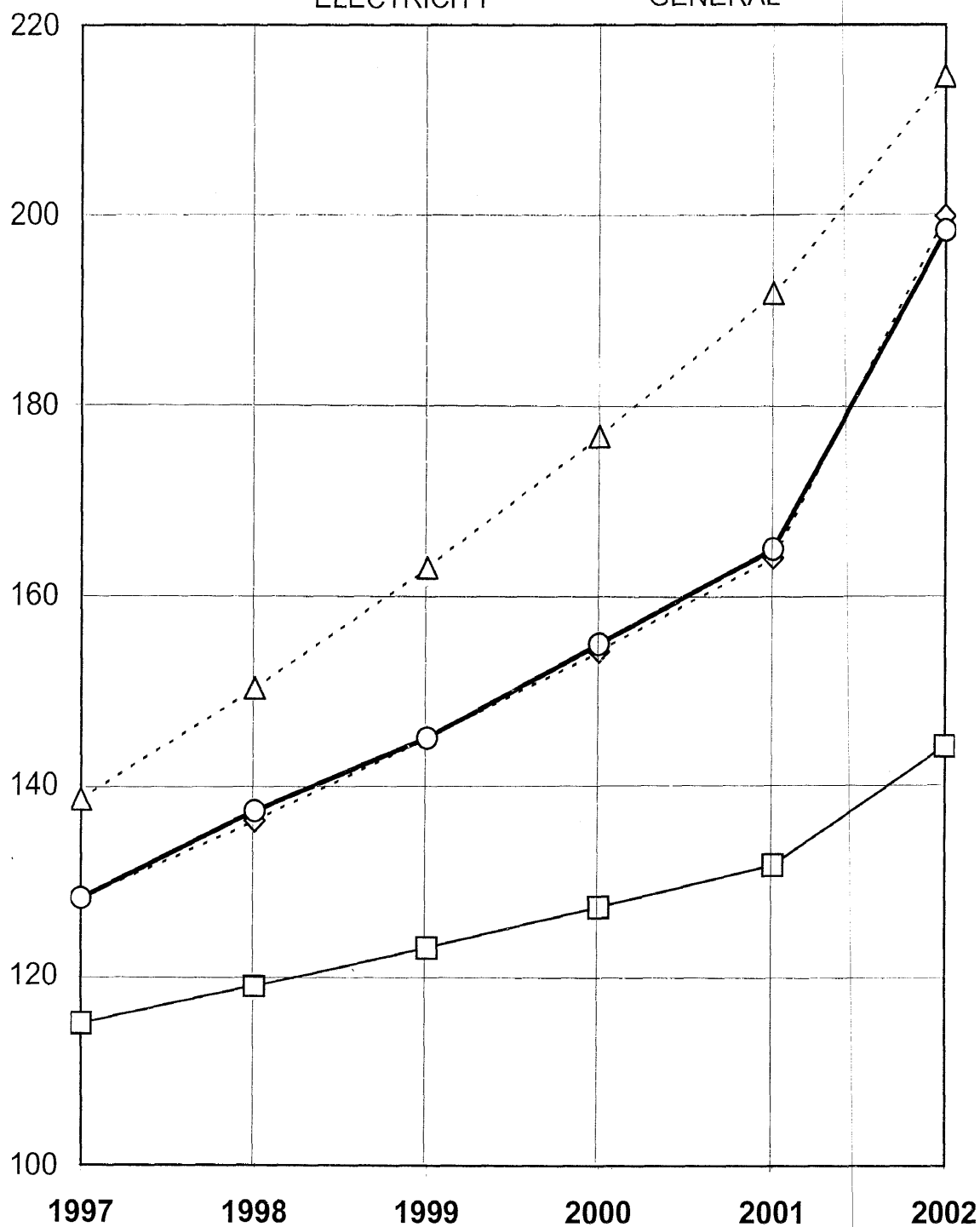
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1993-94=100

--◇-- विनिर्माण
MANUFACTURING

--△-- विद्युत
ELECTRICITY

—□— खनन
MINING

—○— सामान्य
GENERAL



6. राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1993-94=100

Base 1993-94=100

वर्ग Group	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001	2002#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण Manufacturing	128.10	136.28	144.98	154.24	164.10	199.90
2 खनन Mining	114.81	118.84	123.01	127.33	131.80	144.27
3 विद्युत Electricity	138.49	150.24	162.98	176.81	191.81	214.61
सामान्य General	128.13	137.32	145.03	155.00	164.99	198.40

* चक्र वृद्धि दर पर आधारित

Base on Compound Growth Rate

प्रावधानिक

Provisional

7. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

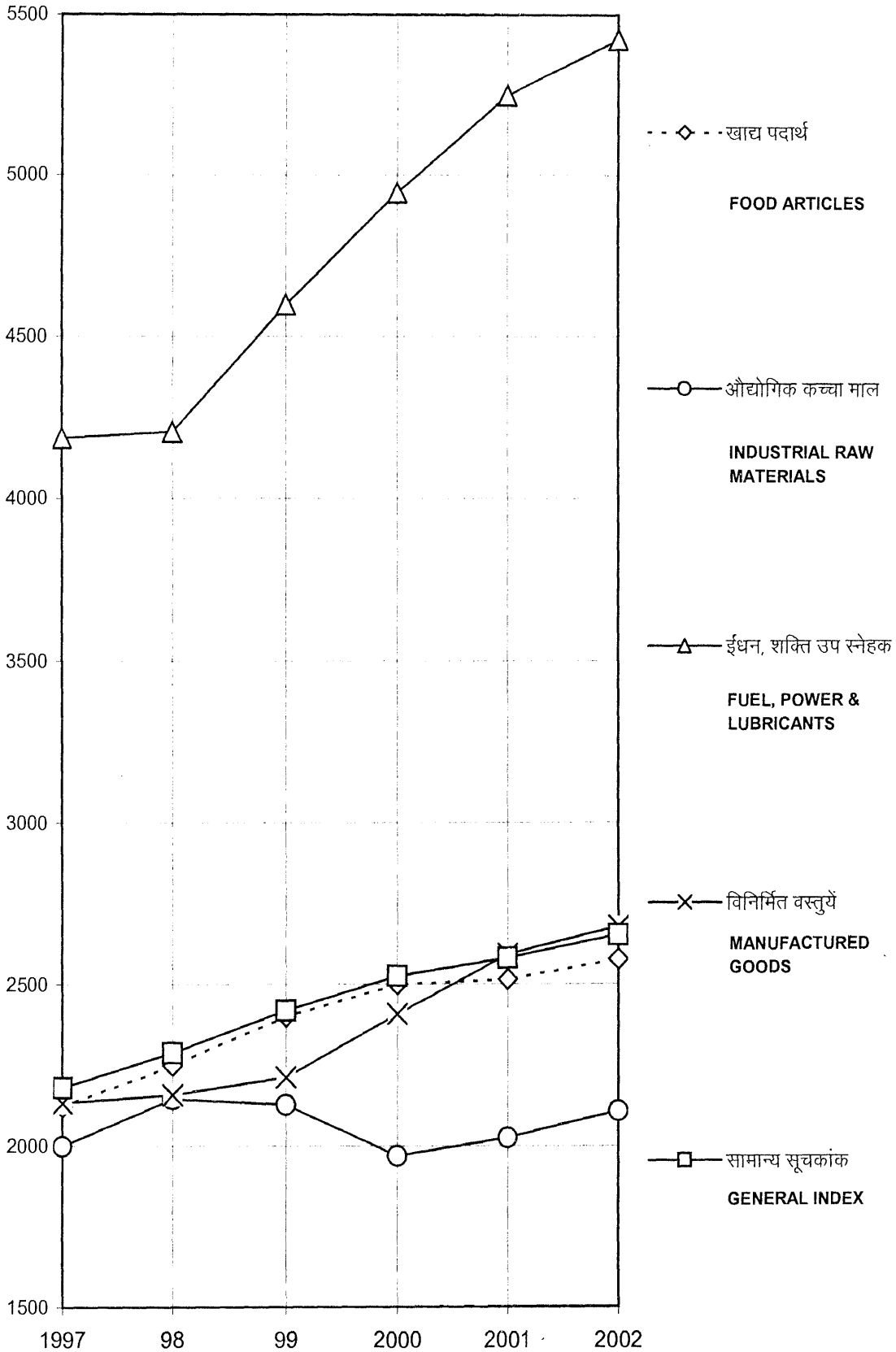
INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1952-53=100	Base 1952-53=100					
वर्ग	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 खाद्य पदार्थ	2123.96	2249.20	2399.40	2499.15	2513.25	2575.98
Food Articles						
2 औद्योगिक कच्चा माल	1999.40	2146.19	2128.31	1968.94	2025.22	2108.90
Industrial Raw Materials						
3 ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक	4186.88	4206.09	4597.57	4944.66	5247.63	5422.29
Fuel, Power and Lubricants						
4 विनिर्मित वस्तुयें	2134.35	2158.73	2212.59	2405.90	2590.87	2675.52
Manufactured Goods						
सामान्य सूचकांक	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08	2579.15	2650.43
General Index						

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53=100

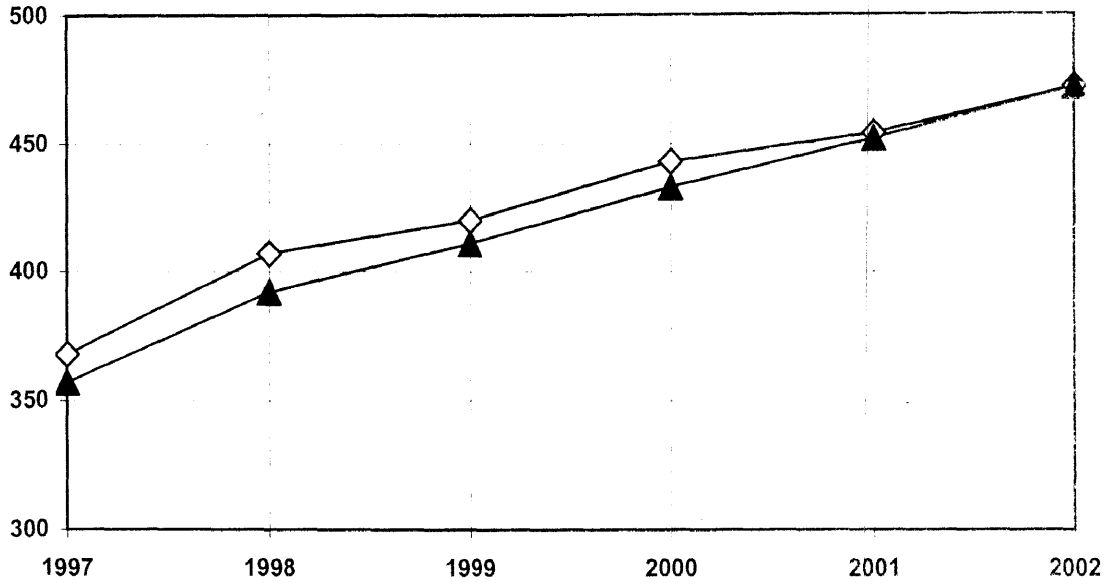


उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

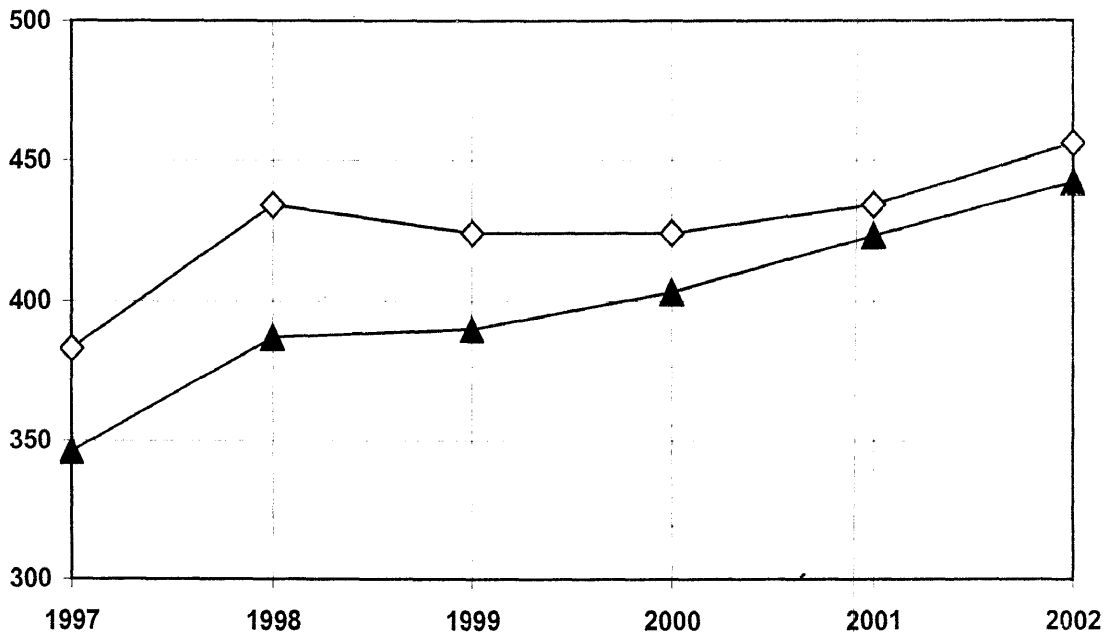
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार BASE 1982=100

अजमेर AJMER



जयपुर JAIPUR



—◇— खाद्य वर्ग

FOOD GROUP

—▲— सामान्य वर्ग

GENERAL GROUP

8. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार 1982 =100

Base 1982=100

वर्ग	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर

Ajmer

(i) खाद्य Food	368	407	420	443	454	472
(ii) सामान्य General	357	392	411	433	452	472

जयपुर

Jaipur

(i) खाद्य Food	383	434	423	424	434	456
(ii) सामान्य General	346	387	390	403	423	442

9. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति

LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of 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	40689	446.79	429.26

*वित्तीय वर्ष के समक

Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

10. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
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 जन-संख्या का कुल 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) 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.37 (5)	275(10)	27.08 (8)	61.11(13)	65 (7)
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.59 (13)	340 (8)	12.72 (15)	64.28 (10)	75 (5)
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.07 (3)	880 (2)	10.47 (16)	47.53 (17)	62 (8)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.93 (10)	258 (11)	37.35 (3)	69.97 (5)	62 (8)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.05 (15)	477 (7)	29.00 (6)	68.59 (8)	67 (6)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.59 (17)	109 (15)	9.79 (17)	77.13 (3)	60 (9)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	0.98 (16)	99 (16)	24.88 (11)	54.46 (16)	50 (13)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.13 (9)	275 (10)	33.98 (4)	67.04 (9)	57 (10)
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.10 (12)	819 (3)	25.97 (10)	90.92 (1)	14 (15)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.88 (7)	196 (13)	26.67(9)	64.11 (11)	87 (2)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.42 (2)	314 (9)	42.40 (2)	77.27 (2)	48 (14)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.57(11)	236 (12)	14.97 (14)	63.61 (12)	95 (1)
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.37 (14)	482 (5)	33.95 (5)	69.95 (6)	52 (11)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.50 (8)	165 (14)	23.38 (12)	61.03 (14)	79 (4)
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.05 (6)	478 (6)	43.86 (1)	73.47 (4)	51 (12)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.27	16.17 (1)	689 (4)	20.78 (13)	57.36 (15)	83 (3)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.81 (4)	904 (1)	28.03 (7)	69.22 (7)	51 (12)
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.00	324	27.78	65.38	68

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

साक्षरता दर 7 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या से सम्बन्धित है।

The literacy rates relate to the population ages 7 and above.

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य संवर्धन (रुपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 1990-91	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2000-2001	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 1999*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 1999-2000 *
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.56	2.75	179.20 (1)	1106 (6)	1128 (9)
2 आसाम Assam	1.31	0.78	35.21 (16)	375 (10)	645 (15)
3 बिहार Bihar	0.93	0.94	98.60 (8)	N.A.	122 (17)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.93	1.96	70.76 (10)	1739 (3)	3952 (1)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.43	0.44	151.44 (3)	N.A.	3293 (3)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.56	36.58 (15)	1447 (4)	1836 (6)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.22	60.00 (11)	N.A.	157 (16)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	2.13	1.92	115.28 (7)	1859 (2)	1668 (7)
9 केरल Kerala	0.33	0.39	58.34 (12)	N.A.	1162 (8)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.63	3.08	36.85 (14)	1027 (7)	991 (10)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2.21	3.08	75.76 (9)	1342 (5)	3635 (2)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.34	1.56	36.92 (13)	396 (9)	739 (13)
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.61	0.50	163.35 (2)	1870 (1)	2327 (5)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	4.11	3.42	20.78 (17)	652 (8)	932(11)
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	0.93	1.30	146.84 (4)	N.A.	2517 (4)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.90	2.39	115.69 (6)	N.A.	647 (14)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.90	0.89	117.84 (5)	N.A.	743 (12)
अखिल भारत All India	1.57	32.87	87.56	1202	1549

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)	कुल ग्रामों से विद्युतिकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Villages	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. (K.M.)	दसवीं योजना (2002-07) प्रक्षेपित परिव्यय स्थिर कीमतों (2001-02) पर (करोड़ रुपये) 10th Plan projected Outlay at constant 2001-02 prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (Kwh.)* 1998-99 #	31.03.2000	31.03.1998	31.3.97	
1	13	14	15	16	17
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	404 (6)	100.00 (1)	4209 (9)	65 (9)	46614.00 (3)
2 आसाम Assam	123 (17)	77.0 (9)	1620 (15)	87 (5)	8315.24 (17)
3 बिहार Bihar	152 (16)	70.9 (11)	1498 (16)	51 (12)	21000.00 (11)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	724 (2)	100.00 (1)	8951 (2)	46 (13)	40007.00 (5)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	503 (4)	100.00 (1)	6329 (3)	64 (10)	10285.00 (16)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	334 (9)	99.1 (2)	2651 (11)	54 (11)	10300.00 (15)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	292 (13)	97.5 (4)	N.A	10 (16)	14500.00 (14)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	349 (8)	98.6 (3)	5598 (5)	75 (7)	43558.23 (4)
9 केरल Kerala	305 (12)	100.00 (1)	4859 (7)	375 (1)	24000.00 (10)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	398 (7)	95.6 (5)	3691 (10)	45 (14)	26189.93 (9)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	594 (3)	100.00 (1)	5555 (6)	73 (8)	66632.00 (1)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	313 (11)	74.9 (10)	2334 (13)	169 (2)	19000.00 (12)
13 पंजाब Punjab	861(1)	100.00 (1)	10059 (1)	128 (4)	18657.00 (13)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	329 (10)	93.6 (6)	4274 (8)	38 (15)	27318.00 (8)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	498 (5)	100.00 (1)	6000 (4)	159 (3)	40000.00 (6)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	196 (15)	79.0 (7)	2342 (12)	87 (5)	59708.00 (2)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	211 (14)	77.9 (8)	1954 (14)	85 (6)	28641.00 (7)
अखिल भारत All India	360	86.3	4245	75	590948.35

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

प्राक्धानिक - Provisional

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रूपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रूपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रूपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रूपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept.,2002	per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept.,2002	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept.,2002	Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Crore Rs.) 2000-2001*	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2000-2001*
1	18	19	20	21	22
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8 (9)	8798 (11)	5186(7)	124443	16373
2 आसाम Assam	4.5 (16)	4397 (16)	1289(16)	26891	10198
3 बिहार Bihar	4.1 (17)	3481 (17)	750(17)	41825	5108
4 गुजरात Gujarat	7.0 (8)	12873 (6)	5646(6)	93601	19228
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.1 (7)	11398 (9)	4552(8)	47474	23742
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.6 (1)	14499 (4)	3396(11)	11536	18920
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.0 (5)	11447 (8)	4110(10)	12423	12399
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	8.9 (4)	12944(5)	7190(4)	94635	18041
9 केरल Kerala	10.4 (2)	17013(3)	7139 (5)	68228	21046
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.5 (13)	5682(13)	2474 (13)	64063	10803
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.3 (10)	24227 (1)	22283 (1)	227893	23726
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5.9 (11)	4910 (15)	2164(14)	30795	8547
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.3 (3)	21083 (2)	8403(3)	60890	25048
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.7 (12)	5571(14)	2642(12)	70143	12557
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.5 (6)	12584 (7)	10339(2)	123140	19889
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.7 (15)	5941 (12)	1615(15)	159408	9721
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.4 (14)	9943 (10)	4483(9)	128387	16072
अखिल भारत All India	6.3	11302	6432	1702454**	16703

* प्रावधानिक - Provisional ** शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद - Net National Product

11.राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर
STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	57867	68923	79854	90147	95782	114937	123719	137602	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	25558	28279	30001	Assam
बिहार	22812	25945	24483	32541	33662	38876	42358	46259	Bihar
गुजरात	49194	63516	71886	85837	90906	104216	106427	112049	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22131	26245	29789	35642	38649	43535	48270	53787	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4783	5825	6698	7755	8837	10696	11983	12942	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6343	6977	8097	9124	10286	12571	13961	14249	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	41079	47915	56215	65176	71703	87956	96179	105398	Karnataka
केरल	26326	31877	38762	44460	49484	56247	64799	75470	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	42338	47842	55052	60057	68775	75911	72604	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	113320	130073	157818	177315	194602	213147	241410	258272	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	18213	21734	26573	26001	31675	34095	36283	36386	Orissa
पंजाब	30248	34218	38615	44198	48700	55772	62361	68448	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	41487	47313	57516	64061	73118	78481	79600	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	57482	68753	78487	89490	103646	119063	127438	137305	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	80451	94019	106249	128493	136782	154364	170159	180948	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	53424	62032	73865	82075	97966	115516	127933	140232	West Bengal

12.राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर(1993-94) कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	57867	61114	64729	68809	67866	76116	79553	84777	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16614	17756	18500	Assam
बिहार	22812	25302	21781	26960	25921	27926	29218	30249	Bihar
गुजरात	49194	58058	61246	69966	71028	75401	74984	76657	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22131	23692	24276	27095	27483	29010	31045	32921	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4783	5244	5568	5955	6335	6792	7206	7635	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6343	6642	6982	7327	7742	8088	8509	8680	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	41079	43387	46167	50302	52780	60914	65364	69951	Karnataka
केरल	26326	28501	29788	30890	31783	33902	36280	38840	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	39069	41465	44170	46377	49051	52010	47369	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	113320	116213	129567	137509	142785	147571	162680	167075	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	18213	19070	20060	19152	21689	21723	22481	22619	Orissa
पंजाब	30248	31139	32433	34819	35739	37807	40451	42385	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	38648	40225	44755	49821	51320	52890	51937	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	57482	64826	67195	70439	76097	80728	85391	89110	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	80451	85106	88244	97685	97287	99030	104807	108843	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	53424	57060	61290	65562	70971	75483	80898	85929	West Bengal

13. राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

STATEWISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	51655	61789	71796	81517	85791	103915	111753	124443	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	15615	17170	18465	20211	22710	25333	26891	Assam
बिहार	20780	23630	21835	29449	30307	34680	38326	41825	Bihar
गुजरात	42560	56003	61736	74183	77037	88932	89606	93601	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19422	23136	26166	31345	33910	38288	42488	47474	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4250	5192	5930	6803	7807	9507	10657	11536	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5500	6001	6973	7851	8858	11128	12182	12423	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	36982	43065	50028	58071	63414	78874	86296	94635	Karnataka
केरल	23851	29022	35330	40699	44883	51053	58704	68228	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	37427	42097	48593	53136	61099	67778	64063	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	101767	116507	140730	156687	171969	188331	213151	227893	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	15861	18960	23277	22189	27437	29458	31195	30795	Orissa
पंजाब	27068	30528	34218	39112	43096	49588	55470	60890	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	36733	41690	50986	56912	65532	69420	70143	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	51576	61363	70001	79460	92788	107123	114309	123140	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	70935	82621	92811	112861	119346	135262	149352	159408	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48398	56265	67136	74422	89595	106170	117507	128387	West Bengal

14. राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

STATEWISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	51655	54564	57951	61955	60321	68036	71031	75868	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	13796	14125	14467	14704	14574	15580	16236	Assam
बिहार	20780	23163	19582	24569	23404	24917	26461	27383	Bihar
गुजरात	42560	51104	52629	60653	60273	63777	62450	63161	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19422	20835	21254	23759	23966	25251	27028	28655	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4250	4664	4921	5199	5571	5966	6300	6672	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5500	5745	6031	6321	6652	7005	7270	7397	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	36982	38917	40974	44737	46519	54255	58313	62477	Karnataka
केरल	23851	25908	26947	28026	28633	30399	32491	34728	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	34528	36602	39057	41098	43526	46328	41530	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	101767	103743	115188	121093	125406	128976	142217	145734	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	15861	16523	17281	16126	18471	18280	18809	18690	Orissa
पंजाब	27068	27746	28771	30889	31601	33412	35733	37413	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	34269	35530	39682	44509	45946	46545	45610	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	51576	57985	60035	62419	67817	71871	75790	79121	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	70935	74635	77046	85563	84340	85344	91027	94612	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48398	51761	55631	59496	64484	68598	73609	78108	West Bengal